

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

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**CONTENTS.**

**THE ECONOMIST.**

Mr Lowe's Taxes.....	1521	Savings' Banks Return .....	1527
The Last of Overend, Gurney, and Co.....	1522	BUSINESS NOTES .....	1527
The Proposed Disarmament .....	1523	Mr Lowe on the Coinage.....	1529
The Financial Ideas of General Grant and Mr Boutwell .....	1524	PUBLIC COMPANIES .....	1530
The Recent Appointment to the Head Mastership of Rugby .....	1526	LITERATURE .....	1531

**LONDON MARKETS:—**

Bank Returns and Money .....	1535	State of Corn Trade for the Week.....	1543
Market .....	1538	Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets .....	1544
Bankers' Price Current.....	1540	Additional Notices .....	1544
Mails .....	1540	Metropolitan Cattle Market .....	1545
Corn Returns .....	1540	Gazette .....	1545
Commercial Epitome .....	1541	Price Current .....	1547
The Cotton Trade .....	1542	Imports and Exports .....	1548
Markets in the Manufacturing Districts .....	1542		
American Grain and Flour Markets.....	1543		

**THE RAILWAY MONITOR.**

Railway and Mining Share .....	1548	Share List.....	1549
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### The Political Economist.

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**MR LOWE'S TAXES.**

THERE is much discussion as to "Mr Lowe's taxes," as people are apt to call them, and the matter being a little puzzling it is no wonder that there is some confusion in many minds about it.

The first question is—What will Mr Lowe charge us in January? We give below the clauses of the Act under which they will be levied, and their effect is shortly this:—We shall have to pay in January a whole year's income-tax, that is the tax for the entire year beginning 1st April, 1869, and ending 31st March, 1870. But this does not extend to the fund-holder and the Government servant. Their income tax is therefore to be deducted just as before.

Secondly. A year's land tax and inhabited house duty—being in like manner the taxes for the year 1869-70.

Thirdly. Licenses in lieu of assessed taxes for all articles we mean to keep between 1st January and the 31st December, 1870.

This is the whole Bill now coming in to us, and when we are estimating what we have to pay we should carefully avoid thinking of anything else.

But there is also another question, which is this—How much will Mr Lowe get in this year of the different kinds of taxes?—or, what is the same question, how much shall the taxpayers pay him this year on account of the various sorts of taxes?

First. As to the income tax. We shall of course pay him, as we have just said, the whole year's income tax for the year beginning the 1st of last April and ending the 31st of next March; and we shall also pay him all the prior arrears of income tax. Under the old quarterly system of collection, there was always a quarter and often a half-year's income-tax due at the end of each financial year. Thus last 31st March Mr Lowe estimated that there was due 1,800,000*l.* We pay him therefore the whole income tax of this financial year, and whatever we had not yet paid him of the income tax of last year.

Secondly. The land tax and the inhabited house duty are different. They are levied half-yearly on the 10th of April and the 10th of October, but properly speaking the tax payable on the 10th of April is that belonging to the previous financial year. We shall, therefore, this year pay a year and a half's land tax and inhabited house duty—the whole duty for this financial year in January next, and in last April a half-year overdue from 1868-9.

Thirdly. As to the assessed taxes. We pay, as before stated, for all taxable articles we mean to keep or use in the year 1870; but besides this, we pay for all the articles we had at previous periods. This happens because the old mode of ascertaining the assessed taxes was on all articles used in the previous financial year; you were required in one year to state the greatest number of articles you had in the previous year, and upon that statement you paid. But you did not pay it very soon. As no one could know what articles he had kept in any financial year till that year was over, the assessment was not made till April—and did not become payable till afterwards. The second half (say) of the taxes for the year 1867-8 was not payable till April 10, 1869, and similarly the second half for 1869-70 will not be payable till April 10, 1870. We shall therefore pay two whole years assessed taxes this year, viz.—one-half for 1867-8; one-half for 1868-9, both on the old system; and the whole on the new system for 1870.

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Mr Lowe says that he has let us off nine months assessed taxes; and that is true in this sense, that a man who began to use a taxable article—say to keep a horse on 10th April, 1869, and gave it up on 31st December, 1869, would never pay for that horse at all. It would drop through in the gap between the two modes of collection,—it would not be included in the new mode of collection because it was not kept in 1870, and it would not be included in the old because it was not kept between the 5th April, 1868, and 6th April, 1869. But this does not make us the less pay two years' assessed taxes this year. We should not have paid on the old system for a horse bought on the 10th April, 1869, till after the 5th April, 1870. Mr Lowe's gift is of no use this year because the taxable article which he abandons would not have been chargeable this year. A steady user of the same articles will therefore pay for them this year twice—once for the use in the year 1870, and once for the use at a previous time.

As we have before explained at great length, this mode of collection is a great improvement on the old one. The mode of collecting the assessed taxes was absurd, for many people could not well remember precisely what articles they had used, and the less you remembered the less you paid. The collection of the income tax was tardy and slovenly, and there was no reason for such gratuitous delay. But we do not think it wise to collect both the assessed taxes and the income tax in January. The bill is too heavy, and to collect so many of your taxes at once is to violate Adam Smith's cardinal rule, that taxes "should be levied in the mode most convenient to the subject to pay them." Two collections would be much better; and if the aggregate of these taxes should ever again become as great as it heretofore sometimes has been, two collections would be absolutely needful.

8. The provisions made by any of the several Acts relating to the land tax or the duties on inhabited houses for the collection and payment of the land tax or the said duties in quarterly payments or instalments are hereby repealed; and the provisions made by any Act relating to the duties of income tax for the collection and payment in quarterly instalments of the said last-mentioned duties, except such as are payable by way of deduction, or are assessable in respect of railways, are also hereby repealed: And the land tax assessed in England for the year from the 25th of March, 1869, and ending on the 25th of March, 1870, and the duties on inhabited houses assessed in England for the year commencing on the 6th of April, 1869, and ending on the 5th of April, 1870, and the duties of income tax, except such as are payable by way of deduction or are assessable as aforesaid, assessed in England or Ireland for the year commencing and ending as last mentioned, shall be payable on or before the 1st of January, 1870; and the land tax, and the duties on inhabited houses, and the duties of income tax (except as aforesaid), in every assessment in England for every year subsequent to the 25th of March, 1870, or the 5th of April, 1870, as the case may be, and the said duties of income tax (except as aforesaid) in assessment in Ireland for every year subsequent to the 5th of April, 1870, shall be payable on or before the 1st of January in each year.

16. The duties of assessed taxes now payable in Great Britain shall cease to be assessed in respect of male servants, carriages, horses, mares, geldings, mules, hair powder, and armorial bearings or ensigns employed, kept, used, or worn respectively after the 5th of April, 1869, in England, and after the 24th of May, 1869, in Scotland, and on persons using or exercising the trade and business of horse dealers after such days respectively; but all enactments as to the said duties shall remain in full force and effect as to all assessments of the said duties or any of them made or which ought to be made in England for the year commencing on the 6th of April, 1869, and in Scotland for the year commencing on the 25th of May, 1869, in respect of male servants, carriages, horses, mares, geldings, mules, hair powder, and armorial bearings or ensigns employed, kept, used, or worn respectively after the 5th of April, 1868, in England, or after the 24th of May, 1868 in Scotland, and on persons using or exercising the trade and business of horse dealers after such last-mentioned days respectively, and as to any arrears of or penalties incurred in relation to the said duties, or any of them, for any year.

17. On the 1st of January, 1870, the following duties of excise shall cease to be payable, viz. :—

- The duties upon licences to be taken out by persons who shall let horses for hire in Great Britain;
- The duties upon licences to let to hire horses for the purpose of travelling post by the mile or from stage to stage in Ireland;
- The duties upon licences to keep, use, and let to hire hackney carriages within the limits of the metropolitan police district and the city of London, and also the weekly duties payable in respect of such hackney carriages;

The duties upon licences to keep, use, and employ stage carriages in Great Britain, and also the mileage duty payable in respect of such stage carriages;

but all enactments as to the said duties respectively shall remain in full force and effect as to any of the said duties which shall be owing or in arrear on the said day, and as to any offences which shall have been committed against any of the said enactments previous thereto.

18. On and after the 1st of January, 1870, there shall be granted, charged, levied, and paid, for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in and throughout Great Britain, under and subject to the provisions and regulations in this Act contained, the following duties, that is to say:—

For every male servant .....	£ s d
For every carriage—	15 0
If such carriage shall have four or more wheels, and shall be of the weight of four hundredweight or upwards ..	2 2 0
If such carriage shall have less than four wheels, or, having four or more wheels, shall be of a less weight than four hundredweight .....	75 0
For every horse or mule .....	10 6
For armorial bearings—	
If such armorial bearings shall be so painted, marked, or affixed on or to any carriage .....	2 2 0
If such armorial bearings shall not be so painted, marked, or affixed, but shall be otherwise worn or used .....	1 1 0
For every horse dealer .....	12 10 0

And such duties respectively shall be paid annually upon licences to be taken out under the provisions of this Act by the person who shall employ the servant, or shall keep the carriage, or horse, or mule, or shall wear or use the armorial bearings, or shall exercise or carry on the trade of a horse dealer.

And such duties and licences shall be excise duties and licences, and shall be under the management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, all the powers, clauses, regulations, and directions contained in any Act relating to excise duties or licences, or to penalties under excise Acts, and now or hereafter in force, shall respectively be of full force and effect with respect to the duties and the licences under this Act and the penalties hereby imposed, so far as the same are applicable and consistent with the provisions of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same had been herein specially enacted with reference to the said last-mentioned duties, licences, and penalties respectively; and the said licences shall be in such form and shall be granted by such officer as the said Commissioners shall direct, and shall be dated on the day of granting the same, and shall expire on the 31st of December then next following.

THE LAST OF OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO.

So much has been written on Overend, Gurney, and Co.; every argument has been so often stated; all that is needful has been so clearly explained in the admirable judgment of the Lord Chief Justice, that we shall not now weary our readers by writing at any length. Long before the jury returned their verdict the public mind had decided. According to the rough notions of mankind, even if the directors had been guilty, the penalty they had suffered would have been already quite enough. Compared with what men educated as they were must have now suffered, scarcely any felon suffers anything. The public, at least the greater part of it, would have been quite willing to let off the defendants even if they were technically guilty, on the ground that the punishment already inflicted was sufficient. But of course the law could form no such mitigated judgment; and it was necessary to inquire as strictly as in any common case whether the defendants were guilty or not.

The judgment of Sir Alexander Cockburn explains that though the Gurneys, and those accused with them, were liable "civilly," yet they were not liable "criminally," and this has seemed to some a matter of mere words, and has to very many not conveyed much meaning. But the distinction thus drawn is very important. Common sense tells us that if a man has done harm by carelessness or negligence, or any sort of fault, he ought at least to make compensation to those to whom he has done such harm. Even if he is not much guilty he is bound to do so, or else innocent persons will suffer, while he who is guilty is not suffering. But common sense and common law go on to say that when the guilt is great, when the act has been one of fixed intention and a foreseeing mind, mere compensation is not sufficient. It is not enough to put the parties injured *in statu quo*. Such acts are a public evil, and must be prevented; on them we impose a penalty, and we call them criminal acts, that is, acts in themselves deserving of punishment. The essence of a criminal act is a steady determination to produce the result forbidden. But can it be said that either the "old directors" or the

"new"—either the partners of the private firm who joined the limited company, or the gentlemen from the outside who added their names to the board—*meant* to ruin the shareholders! They certainly meant nothing of the sort. They thought they had an excellent business to sell, and they sold it. It is true that the business had been much mismanaged; that it had for some years ceased to be profitable; that errors had been committed so very flagrant that it would almost seem as if they had been committed on purpose. But bill-broking is a business of detail; though you have discounted bad bills yesterday and lost, yet if you get wiser you may discount good bills to-morrow and gain. In this case a very large sum had not been lent on bills at all, but upon things ironically called "securities," by which it was all lost. The one thing necessary was to confine the business (as before 1860 it had mostly been confined) to the discount of good bills, and to this the founders of the limited company really intended to keep it. The really saleable article was the credit of the name—the *habit* of the public to leave money with persons calling themselves "Overend, Gurney, and Co.,"—and the result showed that their credit was still good, this habit still unbroken, and that it brought in millions of money.

The most striking novelty of the recent evidence is the proof that it was a mistake of the "Gurneys" to found the limited company. Mr Harding, the liquidator, says outright that if they had continued to be a private firm they might have been in existence now. No doubt they might have failed in a panic, as the Chief Justice suggested; no doubt, as we observed last week, they would have had a high interest to pay for much money which they had laid out so badly that it brought no interest. Still they were rich men, and could have steadily put aside a large income to meet the interest; and as for panics, they might well have spared a house still so much trusted. At all events, the event which ruined the Gurneys would not have happened if they had remained a private firm and not changed to a limited company. As it was, the Gurneys had to pay the limited company 4,000,000*l*; in order to pay it they sold their estates; and as soon as the Gurneys were known to be penniless, the charm of the name was gone, and Overend, Gurney, and Co., Limited, were ruined. But as a private firm they might have lingered for years with a "latent deficit," a bad back shop; probably they would have long so lingered; and the fact that the Gurneys were under no instant necessity to sell, and that in truth they sold to their own destruction, is good evidence that they sold *bonâ fide*.

Still more is it certain that the new directors bought *bonâ fide*. They had everything to lose by bad faith, and nothing to gain by it. They were all men of high position and excellent character; they all had much to lose, and some of them were men of very large means. They were buying a business which had once been very sound and profitable, which ought always to have been profitable, and which as men of business they thought they could make profitable again; and therefore their buying it was not only excusable but defensible. How it came that they did not foresee the fatal event, which with the help of experience we see was sure to happen and was sure to ruin them, we own we cannot say. It seems now very plain that the Gurneys would have to pay very much and to sell very much, and that the publicity of the sale must cause ruin. But in the sanguine mood of forming the company probably it was hoped that after all the Gurneys need not sell so very much, and the name of "Gurney" was such a magic name that the new directors were fascinated with it, and liked to be associated with it. Everybody can see the folly of this now; but in 1865 half Lombard street would have been tempted and fascinated too; so inherited is credit, and so much are men of business the creatures of habit.

This being the state of the case drily put, and separated from irrelevant facts which might mislead or distract us, it is plain, on the part of either the new directors or the old, that there was no formed design to ruin the incoming shareholders; that on the contrary there was an intention to gain good profits; that so far from the affair being a "hopeless swindle," it was, as they thought, a good and a promising speculation.

It is perfectly useless to discuss whether the defendants who have been acquitted in this criminal proceeding would be liable in a civil proceeding—whether they could be compelled

to make compensation though they are not liable to punishment. They cannot make compensation. The very cause of the ruin of the limited company was the reduction of the Gurney family to poverty. They have already paid all they can, and it was that very paying which caused all the misery. Probably if they had any sufficient means to compensate the shareholders, they could be made to do so. Though they had no fixed intention to injure the shareholders, yet they did injure them: they did, in fact, cause a great calamity, though they did not mean to cause it. And the way in which they caused it was by not themselves foreseeing the true effects of the facts before them, and by concealing those facts from the public, who might have judged of them better. If the world had known that there were 4,000,000*l* of excepted accounts—that the Gurney family would have to make good the deficiency in these, and in so doing the Gurney family would be ruined or nearly so,—not a share would in fact have been taken in the limited company. The mass of men would not then have been able to distinguish between the two kinds of business carried on by the old firm—between legitimate bill-broking and illegitimate—any more than they were afterwards. When the Gurneys were visibly ruined, and it was admitted that the cause of their ruin was "something" done in Overend, Gurney, and Co., the public immediately jumped to the conclusion that Overend, Gurney, and Co. was a bad concern, ran for their money in it, and ruined it. Just so if at first everybody had been told that the Gurneys had lost all their money or most of it, no one would ever have taken a share in the concern by which they lost it. The founders of the company saw that they must keep the existence of the deficit in the old firm as secret as they could, for they (or their solicitor by whose acts they must be bound) did not communicate it even to the Committee of the Stock Exchange. What they did not see is that this deficit must come out sometime, and that if it was revealed the effect must be as fatal at first as at last. If the deeds had been (as we have before suggested) printed in the *London Gazette*, and commented on in all newspapers, the public would have been warned; but the law permits secrecy in such matters, and so the public must suffer. If the Gurneys could compensate the shareholders for the calamity caused by their concealment, they ought to be compellable to do so; but they cannot pay a farthing in the £ damages—all their wealth is gone already.

The affair has been most unfortunate from the beginning to the end. As if there had not been errors and blunders enough before, the prosecution was perhaps the worst and most blundering ever known. Instead of making the most of a case really capable of telling exposition, the counsel for the prosecution endeavoured to show what could not be shown, and continually incurred the judge's reproof by exaggerating what did not need to be exaggerated. So long as the prosecution of criminal offences is left in private hands, we fear it will be apt to fall to injudicious and over-zealous persons. Quiet refined people will not busy themselves in punishing others, and those who do so are nearly sure to be reckless and incautious, if not as in this case violent and ill-judging. There ought to be a State prosecutor to save us from such vulgar exhibitions on behalf of the public as those of Mr Thom and Dr Kenneally.

#### THE PROPOSED DISARMAMENT.

THE rumour that France has proposed a concerted disarmament of all the great Powers is one of those which are circulated about once a year, and which for anything we know to the contrary may have at least as often some justification in the dreamy plans of the Emperor of the French. No doubt Louis Napoleon would be glad of any excuse for summoning a European Congress at which the influence of France might make itself safely felt, if not even predominant. But we confess that we cannot hear the revival of this rumour without the feeling that it is more or less appropriate to the season of pantomime; that there is no business in it; that if not a canard it can be meant only for purposes of political show and amusement, not to facilitate real and substantial economies. Five or six men round a table, however suspicious of each other they might be, might no doubt manage to assure themselves that they had all disarmed to the same extent, that all the firearms for example had been laid by, and that they were all on an equality as regards their weapons both of offence and defence. But when five or six great nations are in this temper of mutual jealousy and distrust, and

their respective Governments feel their heavy responsibilities for vigilant self-defence, the notion of their satisfying each other that the process of disarmament is going on *pari passu*, and with precisely proportional efficiency in each of them, is one of the most absurd of political dreams,—if, indeed, it be a dream at all, and not rather a pretext.

Consider only how complicated and how different in different nations the processes are on which the efficiency of a national armament and the reality of a national disarmament depend. It would not only be possible but easy for one nation to have far fewer men in the ranks of its army than another, and yet be far the readier of the two for war. The circumstances on which real readiness for war depends are so numerous, and often so little evident to the public eye, that any real security for the equal disarmament of several States must be quite nugatory. Even if each of the disarming Powers admitted avowedly resident military inspectors commissioned by the other Powers to report constantly to their own governments on the state of the preparation for war in the country in which they were resident,—even then there could be no real guarantee of reciprocity in such a matter. When one nation, like Prussia or Switzerland, depends on a Landwehr,—*i.e.*, trains its whole population to the art of war, and can at a pinch rely on a trained and disciplined levy *en masse* at least for defensive purposes, any comparison of its military strength with that of a country which, like England, depends on a mere enlisted army, or even with that of countries which, like almost all these of the Continent, depend on a conscript army, must be fallacious. It may, indeed, be fairly said that for purposes of aggression either an enlisted army or a conscript army is more effective than an army of trained citizens who live by other occupations, and who will be impatient of any call to service not visibly imperative. But then this is precisely the point of the difficulty. One country may be in a condition to fear attack, and not in a condition to avow that it fears attack. Another may only have to provide for emergencies beyond its own border. Again, an unquestionable power of triumphantly defying attack gives to the State which possesses it a very considerable advantage even in aggression with that part of its army which follows the profession of arms. Prussia, for instance, is all but impregnable against attack—much more so than France, —and Prussia has a considerable professional army, as well as its Landwehr system, to fall back upon. Would not Prussia then be likely to feel far safer in attacking France on sufficient evidence of French hostility than France would feel in the converse position in attacking Prussia? A conscript army, powerful as it is for aggressive purposes, requires plenty of time and long preparation to increase. It cannot be easily doubled or trebled on an emergency, as a Landwehr army can be. Unquestionably there can be no common measure of the two systems. The elasticity of the military system depends of course on the power which you may have of suddenly bringing large reserves into the field. In a country like Prussia the trained and disciplined reserve is the population itself; in France or Austria the trained and disciplined reserve is the whole conscript force, without relation to the number actually in service at any one time, and even this is a comparatively limited force; while in our own case, which is no doubt unique in Europe, the trained and disciplined reserve consists only of those who are actually receiving some kind of regular pay, while to obtain fresh forces of the same kind may require not only great delay but an immense increase in cost. It is plain to all the world that the talk of any guarantee for equal and concurrent disarmament of countries so differently circumstanced as these *must* be a delusion. England especially, considering the greatness of her empire and the extraordinary smallness of her standing army, might well say to countries circumstanced as Prussia, and even France and Austria are—“You must not expect us even to begin our disarmament till you have totally altered your system. So long as you can fall back at the shortest possible notice on a perfectly disciplined host which is now peacefully tilling the fields, and we can do nothing of the kind, you are so much before us that we cannot afford even to take into account how many men you may happen to have actually under arms. You might as well compare the strength of the position of two national banks by looking merely at the amounts of their actual note-issue in cir-

ulation, instead of looking at the reserves of notes and coin “on which they can fall back.” It seems to us that Prussia might seem to do far more than any other great Power by way of diminishing the actual force of her “mobilised” army, and still do nothing, or all but nothing, in the way of diminishing her readiness to fight; and that France and Austria again, though in a less powerful position than Prussia, might make a great display with no real loss of strength; whereas England could hardly curtail the number of her troops at all without really sacrificing a vast deal in the way of readiness for any military emergency which might occur. Yet neither Prussia nor France and Austria would like on that account to be told—that, send as many men as they might choose to their homes, there would be no logic in requiring England on that account to disband troops, which once disbanded would be finally lost to the service. And, besides this, the co-ordinate reduction of all armaments *must* be unfair to those countries which have always been the least alarmist and the most frugal. You might as well propose a co-ordinate reduction of all their meals by rich and poor alike—by those who usually have set before them twice as much as they can eat, and those who usually have set before them rather less than will keep down positive hunger. A reduction of thirty per cent. to the former might only improve their health, while to the latter it might result in starvation.

The common sense of this matter of reduction of armaments is that it can only be effected in one way—through the individual belief of each government, acting separately, that there is little danger of any immediate strain on its military resources; and it is just as absurd to expect that the different States of Europe, having totally different emergencies to provide against as well as totally different systems of providing against those emergencies, should come to a joint resolution of this kind, as it would be to expect that different banks having totally different classes of liabilities should come to any joint resolution as to the amount of reserve fund they would keep. If mutual confidence can be encouraged, if mutual suspicions can be allayed, if dynastic changes seem less and less likely, if the question of the true “rectification of national boundaries” becomes a forgotten controversy, if ambitious and parvenu rulers are succeeded by commonplace sovereigns who are in the hands of their people, and who reign only because their people wish it,—then we shall have a real disarmament; but it will be one which the safest and least embroiled Powers will begin first, and the most ambitious and most embroiled Powers will be the last to join in. There is no way that we see of encouraging general disarmament except by giving guarantees that war can never be capriciously entered on, can never be due to the mere political strategy of a single uneasy ruler. If the Emperor of the French wishes to secure a general disarmament, we should say that by for the most powerful means he could adopt for that end would be not negotiation but an act quite within his own power,—to descend into a mere constitutional ruler, and give up all his powers of initiating a brilliant foreign policy unauthorised by his Parliament. That would be a real security against sudden and unanticipated wars; and it is of course the possibility of sudden and unanticipated wars, and not simply of wars of any kind, which compels the Powers of Europe to arm on so much more magnificent a scale recently than heretofore.

#### THE FINANCIAL IDEAS OF GENERAL GRANT AND MR BOUTWELL.

ONE has only to read General Grant's Message and the accompanying report of his Finance Minister to be convinced of the great disadvantages—whatever compensations there may be—of amateur Government. We have no wish to speak disrespectfully of the present American administration. On the contrary, General Grant and Mr Boutwell are both entitled to no little credit for what they have *done* in finance—for fidelity in collecting revenue, rigorous economy and retrenchment in expenditure, and other measures which in a few months have lifted their country out of the slough of discredit into which it had fallen. But it is plain nevertheless that they do not know their business as the rulers of a civilised State ought to know it. We have rarely seen more curious specimens of crude thought and prejudice in the domain of political economy than in the two documents which contain the first formal exposition of their views. With the best intentions in the world they blurt out opinions which

will keep American credit abroad from increasing as it ought, by destroying all faith in the knowledge and discernment of those who have charge of the finances. Possibly they may escape home criticism, owing to the American want of organisation for thorough political and financial discussion (though one journal at least which ought to be better known in this country—the *New York Financial Chronicle*—displays a capacity and knowledge for practical economical discussions not anywhere excelled); but the absence of home criticism furnishes all the more reason why friendly foreign opinion should be brought to bear on American views and policy. Credit abroad is confessedly a vital object of that policy, and we do the American Government a service by showing the hindrances in their way.

The first gross mistake which we note is the proposal of the President that the Treasury, in order to secure a gradual return to specie payments, should be authorised to "redeem its own paper at a fixed price." This is hardly consistent, as we shall see, with other opinions expressed by Mr Boutwell,—whose own suggestion also is that of a gradual contraction of the currency,—but whoever is responsible for the opinion we can hardly express sufficiently our astonishment at it. In whatever way and at whatever cost the Americans are to return to specie payments, the inexpediency of the proposed step is extreme. It would amount in fact to a voluntary appraisal of its own discredit by the American Government. The mischief of the present currency is that though nominally "money" of the United States, it has been made unequal to money by the acts of the Government issuing it or by its discredit. If the Government now buys it in at a "fixed price" when it is bound to keep it equal to gold, it will simply be profiting by its own misconduct. That is hardly what a nation like the United States, aspiring to a first place among those who honestly pay their debts, would care to have the reputation of doing. Such an act would in truth resemble the ingenious plan lately adopted, it is said, by the Mexican Government for cancelling its debt—that of using the money in its hands not to pay the interest on its debt but to buy up at the market price the obligations which had become depreciated by the non-payment of that interest. We confess we are a little surprised at General Grant committing the blunder. One of the strongest arguments of the anti-repudiators, whose opinions he shared and enforced, always was that the proposal to pay the principal of the bonds in paper was monstrous, because it was merely giving the United States' creditor one obligation of the Government in place of another. But here General Grant proposes to treat one kind of United States' obligation as he would not treat the bonds. He does not, it is true, propose to offer other paper for them, but he offers a different thing from what is expressed in the obligation, and this was the essence of the offence in the proposal regarding the bonds. We can only suppose that the President is the victim of the fallacies which are produced by the technical terms of "paper" and "currency," and has overlooked the fact that the Government is responsible as a debtor for the full nominal value of the greenbacks.

It is no answer to say that every Government redeems its own securities at the market price. Such a representation is misleading. No solvent Government would ever have the opportunity with securities which are due and payable. The documents would be presented and paid at its Treasury for their nominal value. With regard to securities not due, or where there is only an obligation to pay the interest, a Government is in a different position. It may well buy them at the market price if below par—in any case a most doubtful advantage. But except in these cases a Government which pays off its obligations at a "fixed price" cannot escape the charge of repudiation. Mr Boutwell, as we have hinted, expresses an opinion which contradicts General Grant's idea. He points out that the discredit of the Government is one of the causes of depreciation. We hope that the matter has only to be considered to induce the present Government to repudiate as earnestly all idea of redeeming its paper except by payment in full, as the scheme of paying the bonds in paper was itself repudiated.

The second error we notice is connected with Mr Boutwell's own notions of how the currency is to be appreciated. Instead of grasping firmly the notion that the essence of any measure must be the provision of means by the Government, by loan or otherwise, to make its notes really payable on demand—that whatever plans to prevent shocks may be devised, the obligation on

the Government is plain—he wanders into a speculation as to what the quantity of the over-issue may be, and the probable future effect on it "of the condition of the country's industries, and its financial relations to other countries." He lays it down indeed that the ability of the country to resume specie payments will be due to these circumstances, and not to special legislation upon the subject. The fallacy of this is so transparent that it is wonderful how even an uneducated financier can fall into it. The easiest way to avoid shocks in returning to specie payments may be to let improved credit and increased demand for currency and other natural influences have their gradual effect; but a Government like the United States, bent on making its promises as good as gold, need not wait for that result. A very slight contraction, and a very slight borrowing to effect it, would probably be sufficient to secure the convertibility of the notes. Only a part would need to be called in, and certainly not more than the Government could find means to pay. The total issue is 75,000,000, and a very large part of this sum, probably the greater part, must be required for the note circulation of the States.

But the most curious part of the matter is Mr Boutwell's theory as to the conditions necessary to resumption in the way he indicates. His meaning is rather confused, but it seems to be this—that gold will be at a premium and resumption impossible, so long as American imports exceed the exports other than specie, and American bonds may be returned from abroad for payment, causing a demand for coin to be sent abroad. The latter result is to be prevented by improved credit, causing American securities to be more taken up abroad by investors; and the former by the recovery of native industries and the "consequent accumulation of the movable products of industry to such an extent that our exports of these products should be equal substantially to our imports." It is the last proposition which we wish to speak of, though the absurdity of insisting so much on the possibility of American bonds coming back for conversion into cash, when the current sets so much the other way, is very flagrant. What is apparent in this talk of exports and imports is simply the mercantile theory over again. Mr Boutwell is swayed by the notion of the "balance of trade," and dreads the excess of imports for the drain of gold it produces.

The simplicity with which the error is committed is the more astonishing in an American. If we had been asked to name a country, in which by its circumstances the "balance of trade" fallacy could not exist, we should have been apt to pitch upon America. In countries which do not produce gold there may be a subtlety to the common mind in the notion that the gold which pays for imports must be got somehow. But in America there need be no subtlety. Everyone there might be expected to see that gold is a product of the national industry just as coal is of England, and therefore as suitable an article as any other to pay for foreign imports. But Mr Boutwell is an American who does not see it, who is still swayed by the old fallacy. After this, we need hardly wonder at the persistence of any economical error. Nor is this the only reason why the balance of trade theory should be so absurd in an American. As a country with many privileged opportunities, with mines of every description, with vast quantities of virgin soil, with unrivalled if not exclusive capacities for producing some great staples such as cotton, America is necessarily attractive to capital as well as to labour. If its people are to prosper to the utmost of their opportunity, they must be borrowers abroad. In other words, a constant excess of imports into America ought to be the normal condition of things. But Mr Boutwell frets at this, and desires that the exports should equal the imports without any suspicion that this would argue a real falling off in the national prosperity.

A third display of ignorance is apparent in the remarks about shipping—having its origin equally in the notion about the balance of trade. We must foster shipping, says Mr Boutwell—without showing how, by the way,—because the freights we earn will help to pay for our imports. So strongly has the point taken hold of his imagination that he reasons it out in detail. A thousand barrels of flour at New York, costing six thousand dollars, if shipped by an American vessel which earned a thousand dollars for carrying them to Liverpool, would pay for seven thousand dollars' worth of goods at the latter port; whereas if shipped by a foreign vessel the six

thousand dollars would only buy six thousand dollars' worth. "This familiar example," he says, "shows the importance of re-establishing our commercial supremacy (*etc*) on the ocean." All this is gravely put forth in an American State paper. But surely even an American must see that it cannot matter very much whether the seven thousand dollars' worth of goods are bought at Liverpool by flour plus freight or by flour alone. Flour is surely as good a thing to buy with as freight. If the necessary investment of labour and capital in earning the freight could be shown to be more profitable than the investment in internal production in America, Mr Boutwell might have a case; but he seems to fancy that the earning of the freight is a pure gain, not a diversion of American industry from other callings which may be more profitable, and he likes it for its tendency to reduce the exports. The substitution of appearance for reality in the observation of economical facts could not possibly go further. Of course we leave out of sight in this view, as Mr Boutwell however also does, the possible political importance of shipping to America; but even here we should expect from American politicians some real consideration of the question whether a commercial navy is worth much which requires fostering.

A fourth case of remarkable blundering is the proposal to prohibit banks from paying interest on deposits, and limit their loans upon securities to an amount not exceeding a tenth of their capital. Merchants and people in business, says Mr Boutwell, cannot get money. The money is deposited in banks, and it flows from all parts of the country to the large towns, and especially New York, where it is largely lent on call to speculators who pledge Government bonds as collateral security. This "pernicious" practice of moneyed people and the banks he proposes to put a stop to. Could anything be more absurd? What strikes us first is the absolute impracticability of the legislation proposed. Mr Boutwell has not yet got beyond the notion that a law can do anything—a cardinal error in political economy, which assigns very narrow limits to legislative interference. No one who has studied economical legislation would ever have thought of checking in that way the natural process by which banks concentrate and distribute money. It would be known beforehand that all such regulations, like usury laws prohibiting more than a certain rate of interest, would infallibly be defeated. Institutions under Government control might find it difficult to evade the law on a great scale, though they would certainly try to do so, but their inability to transact this business would only give a premium to other banks or institutions which really accomplished the same object. As to the absurdity of the reasons, it is difficult to imagine what Mr Boutwell's grievance against the private action of individuals is. Moneys, "which might otherwise be loaned for regular mercantile and other business purposes," he says, "are diverted into the custody of banks, upon the idea that if the security is not better, payment can be secured at a moment's notice." But why should not people please themselves? Surely, whatever opinion outsiders may have as to the judiciousness of their action for the general welfare, it is no small stimulus to industry that this particular mode of employing their savings which they like shall be open to them. If the community loses in one way, it gains in another. Of course it is more than questionable whether, if individuals prefer banks to mercantile undertakings, they have not good reason for their choice; but whether this is so, and it would be a pure evil to force money into business which people avoid, it is certain that legislative restriction on the legitimate employment of money, even for a good object, would be in itself injurious. The proposed prohibition to lend money on security is especially absurd. It simply means that the man who has property is to be prevented from getting advances of money that the man who has no property may obtain them. A grosser and worse perversion of the natural rule in lending it would be impossible to conceive.

There are abundant mistakes besides, such as the suggestion to prohibit "certified checks," which are so great a facility to business, especially in a country like America, where credit is less developed than it is here. But those we have mentioned are sufficient for our purpose. Any success in finance, due to the characteristic skill of financiers, is not to be looked for in administrators who cherish such ideas. Their ignorance of the implements they handle, and the subject-matter on which they work, could hardly be exceeded.

Moderate success is possible, because the opportunity is so great that it is difficult to spoil it altogether. The great resources of America, the patience of the people under taxation, might pull through triumphantly almost any financial administration which is only determined to be honest. But greater skill we fear will be necessary to obtain for Mr Boutwell all the success which he anticipates, especially any success dependent upon foreign credit abroad.

#### THE RECENT APPOINTMENT TO THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF RUGBY.

THE public writers who are disputing so vehemently about the propriety of Mr Hayman's appointment to Rugby seem to us to forget one essential element in the question, and that is the value in such cases of freedom of election. It is quite certain that the selection of persons to fill appointments like principalships, head masterships, and the like, in the great public schools, must ultimately be left to some group of individuals whether they be appointed by the State, by the corporation concerned, or by each other. No system of election is possible in the usual sense of that word, for the electoral body must either be the masters of the school, in which case discipline would be sure to suffer, or the fathers of the boys, who have and can have no means of forming a collective opinion. Direct nomination as to a government office is contrary to our habits, and would involve an increase of responsibility to which the education department would object, and of power to which the classes who fill such schools are at present warmly opposed. Nothing it would be said, and we think truly said, could be so ruinous to English education as the selection of its leaders upon political grounds, and political grounds would in the long run influence the selection; no Tory Cabinet for example being likely to select such a candidate as Dr Temple. There remains only competition,—which is absurd, as no competition can decide the relative claims of different characters, and character in a Head Master is everything,—and selection by a Committee. The Committee is we conceive ultimately inevitable, as indeed is clear from the fact that Parliament after a most searching inquiry has deliberately reaffirmed the wisdom of that plan—the change introduced relating only to the mode in which the Committee should be framed.

A committee then being inevitable, the point arises whether it should be bound to select the Head Master according to certain fixed rules, or whether it should be left absolutely free to decide, as the saying is, according to its conscience, that is in fact without any external rules at all. All men of experience we believe consider the latter the wiser way. No rules could be drawn which would not admit of the appointment of some utterly unfit person, and which would not in practice help to make a "job" more instead of less easy. We might for example insist on high character, on a fixed standard of scholarship to be proved by the possession of degrees, on previous experience, and so on, and still those rules, however skilfully drawn, would admit of the appointment of a deaf man, or a harsh man, or a man so out of sympathy with his age as to be practically disqualified for the office of teacher. No rules could define that indefinable combination of qualities which constitutes administrative power, and most rules would tend to limit excessively the freedom of choice among competitors. Let any man for instance put down a series of qualifications such as he would insist on in selecting the Head Master for Rugby, and then see if under his own plan he could have appointed Dr Arnold. There was literally no excuse for that appointment, except that the trustees believed in the opinion of the Master of Balliol that Arnold was the fittest man, which opinion turned out to be correct. Character is so much in these positions, and character is so indefinable, that the only course which appears wise is to trust the Committee, and so far as possible limit them by no rules whatever; and that course has, in the case of Rugby, been most amply justified. There have been five appointments since 1828, and of the five three—those of Dr Arnold, Dr Tait, and Dr Temple—have been splendidly successful, so successful that they are pronounced good by men of every shade of opinion; one, that of Dr Goulburn, was above the average; and one only has been impugned, and that only by anticipation. Clearly the evidence is so far decisively in favour of free discretion. But then if we accept that system we must make up our minds to endure its

occasional disadvantages, and above all, to let it work. It is not allowed to work when condemnation so severe is poured upon a single appointment, but is in fact modified into a new scheme, namely, free election provided the public approve of the person elected, that is free election within an absolutely unmanageable and arbitrary rule. Mr Hayman may be all that his opponents say he is, but still he is the free choice of the Committee which has over a long period made singularly happy selections, most of them in defiance of objections which might have seemed well founded. Dr Arnold had no experience, Dr Tait was a Scotchman, Dr Temple was so young that his appointment to any other place of equal importance in the world would have been denounced as unwarrantable. Now the cry is that Mr Hayman will break up all the traditions of the school. That may be or may not be, but there is no more ground for attacking his appointment than there might have been for attacking any other, for in any case the real apology for the selection, the only and the sufficient testimonial, is that the trustees consider their nominee most fit. If they did not, then they acted dishonestly; but there is no allegation that they do not, but only that their notion of fitness includes a high standard of orthodoxy in religion and politics. Suppose the trustees should defend themselves by saying that they chose Mr Hayman because they thought the tradition of Rugby in danger of getting fossilised; that they wanted a man who would not be popular with the opinion which has so long penetrated the school—what answer could be made? Such an idea might on occasion be the truest of all ideas,—it was for example true when Arnold was selected,—and if the selecting committee are to act on it when it is well founded, they must be left free to act on it when it is ill founded. If discretion in fact is to be free, we must accept its results. We think it ought to be free, and therefore hold the trustees of Rugby quite justified in refusing to abandon the right which it has always been intended to concede to them, and which has repeatedly produced the best results.

SAVINGS' BANKS RETURN.

The following return shows the amounts received by, and paid to, Savings' Banks, and Post Office Savings' Banks, in the United Kingdom, by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, during the four weeks ending Saturday, November 27, 1869:—

	Total Amount received by the Commissioners.	Total Amount paid by the Commissioners.
<b>SAVINGS' BANKS:—</b>		
In money and interest credited .....	£ 52,706 0 8	£ 75,448 6 1
To transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks .....	478 2 8	...
By transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks .....	...	3,725 1 5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,184 3 4</b>	<b>62,133 7 6</b>
<b>POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:—</b>		
In money and interest credited .....	160,000 0 0	...
To transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks .....	3,725 1 5	...
By transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks .....	...	478 2 8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>163,725 1 5</b>	<b>478 2 8</b>
<b>Total Amount on November 27, 1869, at the credit of:—</b>		
The fund for the Banks for Savings .....	£ 56,862,393 17 10	
The Post Office Savings' Banks fund .....	13,623,925 6 5	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>50,386,319 4 5</b>	
Ditto—by last Monthly account .....	50,782,021 9 8	

BUSINESS NOTES.

In our article last week on French finance we pointed out that the French Minister's statements in his recent report were to be taken with a correction for the special expenditure on account of the loan of last year, which was to be carried to a separate account, and which the Minister ignored altogether. On this footing, instead of there being the surpluses which the Minister talks of, there is really a deficit. But as no mention was made in any of the reports before us of the amount of the loan affected to the service of the budgets in hand, we could only make a guess as to the actual deficit by apportioning equally that part of the loan—7,600,000l.—which we knew to be intended for all the years in question. In this way we showed that the deficit for 1868, according to the Minister's own figures, would be 1,713,000l., and for 1869 517,000l. The estimated surplus in the one case was 720,000l., and in

the other 2,200,000l.; and would be converted into the deficits stated by taking into account the average for each year of the extraordinary expenditure referred to—viz., 2,533,000l. We stated however that the actual figures for any particular year would probably be different; and it appears from the *Compte Rendu* for 1868, which we have since received, that a much larger sum than the average was really spent in that year, making the actual deficit of course proportionally higher. The average which we reckoned as expended—

Was .....	£ 2,533,000
The amount really applied was.....	5,040,000
<b>Difference.....</b>	<b>2,507,000</b>

—by which latter sum we must increase the figure of the deficit, which we stated at 1,713,000l., to get the true result for the year according to the Finance Minister's own account. In short the actual deficit of 1868 was 4,220,000l. The past is thus much worse than we assumed it to be, and the exceptional means provided against future Treasury deficits more completely exhausted.

The decision of the Master of the Rolls—in *re* Heyford Iron Works Company (Limited), Forbes and Judd's cases—is in open conflict with a recent decision of Lord Justice Giffard in Pell's case as to the effect of a subscription for shares in the memorandum of association; the Master of the Rolls in fact pronouncing the decision "quite inconsistent" with former ones. The matter in question was the same. Mr Pell had been relieved as a contributory in the Company by Lord Justice Giffard on the ground that his subscription to the memorandum of association for 1,350 shares was satisfied by the assignment to him of 1,500 fully paid-up shares, as the purchase-money of the property, of which 1,350 had been put in his own name, and the remainder had been transferred to other subscribers of the memorandum of association. Two of these gentlemen now sought to be relieved on the same ground—that the obligation in their subscription was covered by the assignment of fully paid-up shares. The Master of the Rolls, however, dissents strongly from the view of Lord Justice Giffard and dismisses the summons with costs to give an opportunity for an appeal, which he hopes the Lord Chancellor will also hear, so as to have the law clearly settled. The matter is a very interesting one, as the effect in the present case would have been, and might be in other cases, that there was really no one liable as a contributory. The only other members of the Company were stated to be two shareholders for one share each, and a subscriber of the memorandum for 20 shares, who it was said was insolvent. These were all who could be made to contribute, although on the face of the memorandum of association 30,000l. had been subscribed. We agree with the Lord Justice that the public ought to know what they are dealing with in regard to a company of this description; but short of fraud we see no necessity for the shares subscribed for in the memorandum being always held to be exclusive of any shares assigned under an agreement for the purchase of property. The result is the same as if a company had subscribed money and the property had then been bought. It is a different matter if the sale is fictitious and the shares are treated as paid up to defeat the creditors; but Lord Justice Giffard expressly held that if the transaction could be impeached, the situation of the subscribers to the memorandum would be different. We shall be curious to see how the controversy between the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Justice ends; but the case we may remark incidentally shows the inconvenience and expense to litigants of a weak appellate court. The Master of the Rolls would not have disputed the verdict of a superior court, though he does not scruple to decide against one of two single judges to whom an appeal may be carried from his own judgment.

The decision of Lord Justice Giffard (*re* the National Permanent Benefit Building Society, *ex parte* Williamson and others) will not be without interest, we believe, to many building societies and their creditors. Till lately it has been doubted whether powers to borrow money in the rules of such societies were legal; but apart from such powers a practice has grown up to some extent—how far we cannot say—for directors to borrow money for the purposes of the society on their own security. The association being one for mutual lending and borrowing, the directors, when the applications

for loans exceeded the funds, borrowed from others to carry on the business of lending. The decision of the Lord Justice is a warning against the practice. It is to the effect that the directors in so doing cannot bind the society or its individual members. An application by some creditors created in this manner to wind up the defendant society in the present case on the ground of their debt was refused, because the Society was not bound. The decision is the more important, as the argument in support of the application relied on an equitable doctrine, which the Court has lately very strongly maintained. The debt it was said was contracted for the purposes of the society, and they had the benefit of the money; but the Lord Justice decided that this could not be held so in the present case. In the German Mining Company's case and others, the creditors were parties who stood in the place of those to whom the Company had come to owe money equitably; but in the present case "there was no proof that one sixpence of the borrowed money had gone to pay debts for which the Society was legally liable. On the contrary it was clear that the money was advanced in making loans to the members." The distinction we fancy is a very fine one. The members of the Society assenting to the advance of the money to members—that is, to the use of the money in their business, there is some ground for maintaining that they have got the advantage of it just as a railway company would get the benefit of an advance of materials from a contractor to make their railway. But the distinction is made, and all concerned with building societies should understand their duty to be careful.

The British Nation Assurance Association were hardly well advised in their resistance to the claim upon them this week in Atherton's case before the Master of the Rolls. An insurance company should be most reluctant to defend any claim, but especially so if a good deal of time has elapsed and the premiums have been paid by a third party who is the holder of the policy for a valuable consideration, as was the case in the present instance. The policy being for 1,000*l*, with 360*l* paid in premiums by the plaintiff, who was the son-in-law it is true of the party on whose life it had been granted, but who had become an onerous holder shortly after the policy was granted,—it was hardly wise to resist even had the case been one of most extreme misrepresentation. The defence relied on was far from strong enough to justify the policy of resistance, even if it had been legally good. It was in effect that the insured and the plaintiff had kept the Company ignorant of the intemperate habits of the insured; but it appeared that they had some notice, his statement in reply to the usual printed question of the Company being that he was "temperate generally." An answer like this ought to have put the Company on their guard, although it may not in itself have given an exact impression of what the insured's intemperance was. Not having inquired at the time, they must be held to have taken the life with all risks. To make insurance policies properly trustworthy, insurance companies should rely as much as possible on their own inquiries, and not on statements made to them.

A strong decision against settlements has been given by Vice-Chancellor James. In the case in question, *Freeman v. Pope*, the question was as to the settlement of a policy of insurance by the late Rev. John Custance in favour of the defendant—the plaintiff being a creditor subsequent to the settlement. It was held that though the settlement was effected without any fraudulent intention in 1863, and none of the creditors who were also creditors at that date sought to impugn it, yet the right of any subsequent creditor to set it aside was the same as that of the prior creditor, and it was unnecessary to show that the settler was insolvent at the time. It was enough if the settlement was an obstacle to the recovery of the claim. With the new bankruptcy provisions against settlements, throwing the onus of proving solvency on the parties taking under the settlement if the bankruptcy occurs within ten years after, and making all settlements void within two years of bankruptcy, very effectual precautions are taken for securing creditors' rights; but cases may occur when the supplementary ruling of a judgment like this will be useful.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has decided that mere registration is not sufficient to constitute a company an English one for

the purpose of being wound up, although in the case before him—the General Company for the Promotion of Land Credit (Limited)—the Company itself did not object to the application. The Company carrying on business substantially in Brussels, with directors resident there, it was entirely foreign, and it was difficult to see why it had been registered here. The Legislature never intended the Act to apply to such companies. Accordingly he dismissed the petition, which was only opposed by the Princess of Reuss, holder of twenty paid-up shares.

Frequent mention has been made in the *Overend and Gurney* trial of the enormous profits of the business; but this is a point which appears susceptible of a good deal of exaggeration. We noticed last week the force of the liquidator's remark that the limited company was formed at an unfortunate time for the business of bill-broking when the rate of interest was rising; but even in good years the profits, when strictly looked at, are not very great. The new company was started with a capital of 1,500,000*l*, and the old partners reckoned that they had a sum of 1,126,000*l* in the business, on which amounts the profits made are far from being so very great as the large sums divided would induce people to believe. In the ten years before 1860, Mr Harding states the average profit was 220,000*l*, and the average division among the partners 146,000*l* per annum, and afterwards, though nothing was divided, owing to losses, the earning power of the good business continued. But 146,000*l* on 1,126,000*l*, the capital of the old partners, is only 12½ per cent., and even the gross profit of 220,000*l* shows a dividend of no more than 19 per cent. If we compare this with one of the large joint stock banks, say the London and Westminster, we find that in the year before the limited company of *Overends* was formed it made the following profits:—

	£
First half-year .....	234,032
Second ditto .....	238,405
	472,447

—a profit of nearly half a million, or 36 per cent. on a capital which was then, including reserve, only 1,300,000*l*, a very little more than that of the *Overends*, and less than the capital with which the new company was to start. The truth is that the bill-broking business, unlike a bank, can only be carried on with a large proportionate capital. In general the broker does not discount with money which he has first procured, but first discounts, and then uses the bills to obtain money for new operations. Unless there is a capital in proportion to the business done, he would not have bills for the customers who came to him with money. On this account the business can never be so profitable as that of a banker, who needs no capital except as a guarantee, and gets money deposited with him on less onerous terms, and much of it without paying any interest. It is very doubtful whether the public expectation of large gain from the *Overends'* business would not have been disappointed, even if the concern had not been rotten. The excessive delicacy of the business and the great nominal amounts risked in proportion to the profits, were additional obstacles to very great gain from this mode of joint stock enterprise.

It is not an uncommon supposition that a country loses the best part of its population by emigration—that it is the weak who stay at home, and the strong who go. The contrary opinion of a careful observer who has paid special attention to the question of what constitutes the strength of race is well worth noting. Mr Galton in his recent book on "Hereditary Genius" states—

No nation has parted with more emigrants than England, but whether she has hitherto been on the whole a gainer or a loser by the practice I am not sure. No doubt she has lost a very large number of families of sterling worth, especially of labourers and artisans; but, as a rule, the very ablest men are strongly disinclined to emigrate; they feel that their fortune is assured at home, and unless their spirit of adventure is overwhelmingly strong, they prefer to live in the high intellectual and moral atmosphere of the more intelligent circles of English society to a self-banishment among people of altogether lower grades of mind and interests. England has certainly got rid of a great deal of refuse through means of emigration. She has found an outlet for men of adventurous and Bohemian natures, who are excellently adapted for colonising a new country, but are not wanted in old civilisations; and she has also been disembarassed of a vast number of turbulent radicals and the like, men

\* "Hereditary Genius: an Inquiry into its Laws and Consequences." By Francis Galton, F.R.S. London: Macmillan and Co. 1869.



who are decidedly able, but by no means eminent, and whose zeal, self-confidence, and irreverence far outbalance their other qualities. We are inclined to think that this must be the true view. The people who emigrate are not the weakest part of a nation; one of the consequences of an increase of prosperity in an old country is to produce a greater ability to emigrate in some classes; but certainly the very strongest part of a community is likely to remain, for the reasons which Mr Galton states. We are inclined to think too that the rule applies at least to many classes of artisans as well as to the "very ablest men" whom Mr Galton speaks of. Special aptitudes of every sort, qualifications for the conduct of trades which also require large capital, are most encouraged in an old country, which thus draws irresistibly the greatest varieties and the highest degrees of individual excellence. At the same time it must be allowed that emigration often drafts away ability hardly distinguishable from the best that remains. It is a very small balance against a competitor which tells in the keen struggle of the old world, and even a slight run of ill-luck may have such consequences as to dispose many to emigration who would be as fit for a career as those who stay. No certain conclusion can be come to, but certainly the colonies and America have done nothing to fairly demonstrate in their inhabitants superiority of breed over that of the nations from which the common theory is that they have been taken by a process of natural selection.

The following mercantile embarrassments are reported this week:—

- Mr James Hunter, of Belfast, in the grain trade. It is stated, however, on authority, that the inconvenience to this house, caused by the stoppage of Messrs James Pim and Co., is only temporary; that the estate shows a large surplus, of which the principal creditors in Belfast are satisfied, and that no interruption to the business is anticipated.
  - Messrs Bradley Brothers and Leedham, wholesale ware-housemen, of Great Carter lane.
  - Mr George Gledhill, cloth merchant, of Leeds and Morley. Liabilities 5,500*l*.
  - Mr G. W. Russum, of Church street, Manchester, cloth agent and merchant, is stated to have called a meeting of his creditors, at which a statement of affairs will be submitted.
  - Messrs Hamilton, Graham, and Co., of Bradford and Manchester. Liabilities 25,000*l*.
  - Mr William Wilkinson, lasting manufacturer, of Halifax. Liabilities 7,000*l*.
  - Messrs Nicholls and Co., cloth merchants, of Leeds and Morley. Liabilities unsecured 23,000*l*, and assets 6,300*l*.
  - Messrs E. and W. Tinker, cotton manufacturers, of Britannia Mills, Bugsworth, Derbyshire, and Victoria Works, Mottram. Liabilities 9,000*l*.
  - Messrs George Barnes and Son, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Haslingden. Liabilities 4,000*l* to 5,000*l*.
- A telegraphic statement that a native dry goods' dealer has failed at Valparaiso with liabilities for 30,000,000 dols, or 6,000,000*l*, is on the face of it absurd. One or two mercantile stoppages, of a minor character only, are reported.—Vice-Chancellor James has granted a winding-up order in the case of the Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society—the largest of the companies amalgamated with the Albert. There were two petitions—one a shareholder's and the other a creditor's—and the order was made upon the shareholder's.

MR LOWE ON THE COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR.—The present gold production of California and other portions of the United States territory appears, from trustworthy estimates, to constitute as much as 40 per cent. of the new gold now being added to the existing stock of gold in the world. Moreover, the United States are rapidly attaining the first place amongst all gold-coining countries. We cannot, therefore, attach too much importance to the course that may ultimately be adopted by the United States in connection with international coinage and the Convention of December, 1865.

The following table will show, in the most compendious form, the relative importance, as manufacturers of gold coin,

of the United States, England, and France, before and after the new gold discoveries:—

	Percentage of Each Nation's Coinage to the Total Coinage of the Three Nations.	
	Years 1792-1851.	Years 1851-68.
United States .....	18 .....	33
England .....	49 .....	22
France .....	33 .....	45
	100	100

As the coinage of the Australian Mints (Sydney and Melbourne) is now made legal tender concurrently with the coinage of the London Mint, the preceding statistics are subject to the following modification as regards the period 1851-1868:—

	Per Cent.
United States .....	31
England and Australia .....	26
France .....	43
	100

It is very questionable indeed whether the English and Australian Mints jointly will be likely to equal, in production of gold coin, the amount of future issues of the United States Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, when a general resumption of cash payments shall be resorted to.

In 1861, Mr Secretary Chase estimated the amount of gold and silver, in circulation and in the Treasury and banks, at 275 million dollars. In February, 1869, Mr Blake, Commissioner for California to the last Paris Exhibition, estimated the figures at 200 million dollars. If, however, the calculation be restricted to gold coin exclusively, both in and out of the American territories, it may fairly be estimated that about 250 million dollars at the utmost have remained down to the present time in their original form of double eagles, half-eagles, and gold dollars, &c., out of the total of 910 million dollars coined from 1792 to 1868. The amount requiring re-coinage, to become international coin in the sense of the Paris Convention, thus appears to be only half as great for the American current coinage as for that of the English. But, at the same time, the difference to be bridged over between the old and new coin, or, in other words, the reduction in weight to accomplish that object, is, proportionately, four times as great in America as in England. For example, the pure gold in the half-eagle or 5-dollar piece would have to be reduced from its present weight of 116.1 grains to 112.0089343 grains, the weight of pure gold in the present 25 francs of gold, the assumed international pound of the future. This would be tantamount to a diminution of 3.52374 per cent. of pure gold in the American, as compared with a required diminution of .87846 per cent. in the English coinage.

The United States have already, on two occasions within the last thirty-five years, altered the weight of their coin, namely, as regards gold in 1834, to the extent of about 4.44 per cent., and, as regards silver in 1853, to the extent of about 6.79 per cent. There have been precedents also in recent times amongst some of the most honourable countries in Europe for a certain reduction of weight of the coinage without a tariff of compensation between old and new debts, or without any equivalent imposition of fresh or augmented seignorage. Prussia, within the lifetime of the present generation, has reduced the weight of her dollar. And when Holland, after the gold discoveries, demonetised her gold coin, abolished the double standard, and coined a new florin, it was reduced from 9.613 grams of pure metal to 9.450 grams, being an intrinsic reduction of about 1.69 per cent., or very nearly double the proportionate reduction which would make British coinage international in the countries now included in the Monetary Convention of December, 1865. But in so much larger a measure of alteration as the 3.52374 per cent. reduction that would be requisite to bring United States coinage within its scope, a tariff of adjustment with public creditors on the payment or conversion of their securities, and an authorisation to private creditors to recover upon the old standard, is an essential condition.

Considering, however, that if the Convention of December, 1865, is to extend to the whole world, identical conditions as to seignorage must be adhered to by all parties to it,—it would seem as if too little attention or study, perhaps scarcely any at all, has been given to them hitherto by the United States. Taking the seignorage of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. at the Philadelphia Mint, and the delay in delivery of coin for bullion at about two

months, which is equal to another 1 per cent. at 6 per cent. per annum interest, it would be fair to deduct  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the above difference of 3.52374 per cent. between international coinage and present American gold coinage. This would then be diminished to, as nearly as possible, 2 per cent., and the tariff might fairly be established at that amount, 100 dollars of gold debt of present currency to be treated as 102 dollars of gold debt in international currency, and *vice versa*.

Senator Sherman visited England and France in 1867, and some of your readers who had the pleasure of meeting him on that occasion will recollect the warm interest he took in the results of the international coinage inquiries made down to that date, although the subject of seignorage had not been so maturely discussed as it has since been in Europe, whilst it has not yet even received the same attention and study in America. However, Mr Sherman, to some extent a precursor in his own country in introducing to the Legislature a plan for joining the Monetary Convention of December, 1865, such as Mr Lowe has brought before the English House of Commons in a maturer form, introduced a Bill into the United States Senate on the 6th January, 1869, and with amendments on the 9th June of the same year, to reduce the American gold coins to the weight and fineness adopted by the Monetary Convention of December, 1865. This would give 620 dollars to the kilogram of gold, nine-tenths fine, and other gold coins in proportion; the silver half-dollar to weigh 116 decigrams, and the silver pieces of 1 dollar, 5 cents, and 3 cents, to be discontinued; the gold coins to be a legal tender in all payments to any amount except for such existing funds of the United States as are payable in coin; and tariffs to be furnished by the Director of the Mint, at which the now current United States and foreign coins shall be reckoned.

Mr Sherman was much aided in the Senate by Mr Sumner, who in April of the present year has again renewed the proposition. The Canadian Parliament had already received with favour the announcement of a Bill for equalising half-eagles and 25-francs of gold; and Mr Sherman concluded the report accompanying his Bill, by explaining that he had the highest authority for saying "that Canada stands ready to adopt the plan the moment it is adopted by the United States. Different representatives of the South American States say those States will readily adopt it; so that upon Congress now rests the fate of a measure that, according to the opinion of eminent American statesmen, will shed unfading glory upon the age of its adoption; that will give to international law an international coinage, and will lead to a vast extension of the objects of international law common to Christian and civilised nations, thus binding the whole family of man by the same ties that are uniting and consolidating neighbouring States."

These views of Senator Sherman's may appear too enthusiastic to certain minds in which phlegm altogether extinguishes sentiment, but, to others, they are nothing more than sober truths, expressed with just that tinge of enthusiasm which betokens the conviction that they are rightly held by those who take the duty of helping forward a question of cosmopolitan interest like international coinage. There can be little doubt that, but for the great political and fiscal questions which have preoccupied the Government of the United States for the past two years, America would, ere now, have arranged a treaty for entire conformity with the Paris Monetary Convention, even independently of the action England might take in it; but the time will by no means have been lost if England, Canada, and the United States can jointly confer upon it next year with the nations already included in that Convention.

In the meanwhile, in the United States, as in England, the opponents of any change have distracted attention for awhile by appearing to receive with a degree of favour certain rival schemes, and in some instances purposely promoting them. On the principle of the time-honoured tactics of "divide and govern," foster various plans of coinage reform, and you will weaken all.

Some of these rival American schemes profess, erroneously as it turns out on inquiry, to possess greater advantages in what may be termed a hyper-metrical point of view, but they are infected with the practical demerit of disturbing the existing metallic circulation of every country in the world, whilst the Monetary Convention of December, 1865, aims at disturbing it to the least practicable extent. It will be desir-

able briefly to consider these schemes, as there is a sort of parallelism between them and various plans suggested in England and France, so that they may usefully be studied in that aspect. This is proposed to be done in a further communication.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Nov., 1869. FREDK. HENDRIKS.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

*Buffalo and Lake Huron.*—Dividends for the five half-years ended December the 1st, due on the 7 per cent. coupon bonds, will be paid after December 30th.

*Buffalo and Lake Huron.*—Capital expended, 1,701,056*l*. The particulars of the new agreement with the Grand Trunk are as follows:—A rent is to be paid half-yearly to the Buffalo Company (say)—for the year ended the 1st of July, 1869, 42,500*l* (in Equipment Stock); ending the 1st of July, 1870, 45,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1871, 50,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1872, 55,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1873, 60,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1874, 65,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1875, 66,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1876, 67,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1877, 68,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1878, 69,000*l*; and for every subsequent year 70,000*l*. To the amount of 42,500*l* per annum the rent-charge was to rank next before the First Equipment Bonds of the Grand Trunk Company, and the balance would rank next after the Second Equipment Bonds, which the Grand Trunk were now authorised to raise. The ordinary shares of the Buffalo Company were to be exchanged—one-half (615,000*l*) for the like amount of Grand Trunk Fourth Preference; one-half (615,000*l*) for the like amount of Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock. Special meetings are to be called for the consideration of this agreement. The board consider it falls short of their due rights; but recommend it to avoid expensive and lengthy litigation.

*Dutch-Rhenish.*—A provisional dividend of 17s 9d per fully paid share, and of 5s 4d on the new shares, has been declared.

*East Indian.*—The Chord line is being pushed forward; and on the Jubbulpore line, the only unfinished work is the Jubbulpore station. The working expenses have been reduced from 45-60 per cent. to 38-32 per cent. Passengers carried during the half-year 2,520,944, against 2,576,910; goods carried 697,835 tons, against 584,989 tons. The gross earnings for the half-year has been 1,349,821*l*, against 1,084,634*l* in the same half last year, showing an increase of 265,187*l*; and the net earnings 832,481*l*, against 690,022*l*, showing an increase of 242,459*l*. The net earnings per train mile has been 5s 5d, against 4s 3*½*d in 1868. The gross earnings for the half-year ended 30th of June last on the Jubbulpore line has been 54,307*l*, against 41,283*l* in the corresponding half-year. The working expenses exceeded the receipts by 10,560*l*. That which appears to be a loss on the Jubbulpore line represents, more or less, a corresponding profit on the main line. After providing for Sir M. Stephenson's annuity, 2,500*l*, and laying aside 10,560*l* to meet the expenditure on the Jubbulpore line, there is available for distribution 65,490*l*, from which the board recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5s per cent., free of income tax. After payment of the dividend and income tax, there remains about 5,700*l* to be carried over. On the 10th of October the Hullshur and Barr district was visited by an unprecedentedly heavy flood, which did some temporary damage. Through arrangements with the Delhi railway have been made.

*Grand Trunk.*—At the adjourned meeting the report was adopted. After a lengthy explanation of the company's affairs, the chairman concluded by recommending the construction of the Buffalo Bridge as soon as arrangements were completed with the Buffalo and Lake Huron. He looked forward to the completion of the Intercolonial railway.

*Indian Tramway.*—At the meeting the report was adopted, and it was agreed to transfer assets to the Carnatic and the Pondicherry railways—new companies.

*Mexican.*—The collection of the Customs' dues assigned to the company has produced 90,577*l*, and 46,390*l* since the 1st January. The Mexican Government have approved of the statistics of the company; but have appointed four directors. Traffic returns are reported to have been favourable; and the extension to Orizava is being proceeded with.

*Oude and Rohilkund.*—Permanent way materials for 300 miles of line have been supplied, and a further 230 miles are ordered. The revenue account of the Lucknow and Cawnpore line, 42 miles in length, for the half-year ended the 30th of June, shows that the gross earnings were 10,931*l*, and the expenditure 9,620*l*, leaving a balance of 1,311*l*. The capital account shows a total receipt of 1,591,940*l*, and a total expenditure of 472,632*l*, leaving a balance in cash and stores of 1,119,308*l*.

### BANKS.

*Agra—(Old Agra and Masterman's Bank Shares).*—It is announced by the committee that an arrangement has been made under which the Agra Bank have agreed to take over the interest of shareholders in the surplus assets of the former bank at the rate of 4*½* 15s per share, by an immediate cash payment,

which will be open for the acceptance of shareholders resident in Europe up to and including the 31st inst.

**Anglo-Austrian.**—The administration have announced the payment of coupon No. 8, due the 1st January, at the rate of 5s 9d per share (being 5 per cent. per annum on 7l 10s for the first half-year, and 5 per cent. per annum on 10l for the second half-year), free of income tax.

**Anglo-Hungarian.**—An interim dividend of 4 florins silver, or 8s per share, is payable at the offices of the Anglo-Austrian Bank.

**Delhi and London.**—It has been resolved to reduce the capital from 50l to 25l per share.

**London and River Plate.**—At the meeting the 12½ per cent. per annum dividend was declared.

**National of Scotland.**—Year's net profits, 141,494l. At the meeting it was decided to pay a dividend of 13 per cent., while 11,494l was carried to "rest" (now 321,720l), and 8,500l was carried forward.

**Provincial of Ireland.**—The directors notify that a dividend for the half-year ending Christmas, at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up stock, and also an extraordinary dividend of 30s on each 100l share, and 12s on each 10l share, will be paid on the 15th of January.

#### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

**Argentine 6 per Cent. Loan.**—The numbers of bonds representing 32,500l have been drawn for redemption on the 1st January.

**China Submarine Telegraph.**—The order for the manufacture of the cable has been given.

**Contract Corporation, Limited.**—The official liquidator is prepared to pay another dividend of 1s in the pound, which will give 20s in the pound, with interest, to creditors who hold the joint names of the Joint Stock Discount and the Contract Corporation.

**Crystal Palace.**—An ordinary dividend of 1½ per cent. is recommended, in addition to the usual preference distributions. Year's available profit, 47,356l; balance after dividend, 1,512l. The cost of "special attractions" has been heavy, but they have been profitable, especially as programmes and reserved seats covered more than half the cost. The debt on the Dulwich Wood account has been reduced to 3,247l. The accounts show a capital expenditure of 1,482,089l; gross revenue, 143,916l.

**Dunraven United Collieries, Limited.**—Creditors are required to send the particulars of their claims to the official liquidator, at Cardiff, by the 31st January, the 28th February having been appointed by the Court of Chancery for adjudicating upon them.

**Guinea Wallsend Colliery, Limited.**—A first dividend of 7s 6d in the pound is payable on the 8th proximo.

**Northern Assam Tea.**—Creditors are required to send the particulars of their claims to Mr Samuel Barrow, of Gresham street, the official liquidator. Creditors resident in Europe are allowed till the 5th February, and those resident elsewhere are allowed till the 15th of April.

**Phosphate of Lime, Limited.**—Creditors are required to send the particulars of their claims by the 12th of January to Mr S. L. Price, the liquidator appointed by Vice-Chancellor Malins, the 19th January having been fixed for adjudicating upon them.

**Russian (Vyksounsky) Ironworks.**—The debenture debt has been arranged, and the net profit has been set aside in extinguishing the amount charged for the Koulebak Works, and in adding 17,500l to the reserve (now 37,500l). It is proposed to increase this reserve to 60,000l to cover the estimated value of the goodwill.

**Special Settling Day.**—The Stock Exchange Committee have appointed Thursday, the 30th inst., a special settling day in the English scrip of the Italian Government Five per Cent. Stock of 1867 (second issue), and also in the scrip of the Bucharest and Giurgevo State Railway Bonds, both of which are to be officially quoted.

#### ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

**Accidental and Marine Insurance Corporation, Limited.**—The liquidators have requested the opinion of the creditors with reference to an offer received by them of 10s in the pound from a large body of the alleged contributors of the corporation as past members, with the view practically of terminating the pending litigation.

**National Widows' Fund, Limited.**—Mr George Scott, of Bond-court, Walbrook, has been appointed official liquidator by the Master of the Rolls.

**Royal Exchange Assurance.**—A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared for the half-year.

#### MINING COMPANIES.

**Great Wheel Vor.**—At the quarterly meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 4,141l, out of which a dividend of 5s per share, making 1,477l, was declared, and a balance of 2,664l carried forward to the credit of next account. Since September tin ore has fallen 9l per ton, making a difference in this company's receipts for the three months of nearly 1,200l.

**Van.**—Dividend of 10s per share payable on the 31st inst.

## Literature.

**A BRIEF REVIEW OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S PROPOSAL TO REDUCE THE QUANTITY OF GOLD IN THE SOVEREIGN. With Observations. By JAMES MACLAREN, Barrister-at-Law. London: Edward Bumpus. 1869.**

THE discussion on the sovereign is very protracted; but this short pamphlet certainly deserves a remark amid the crowd of communications which assail the public. The author has plainly thought out the subject for himself, and goes to the root of the theoretical question in his final conclusion—that though the cost of production regulates the price of gold coin as of everything else, and to charge a seignorage would add to its value in the first instance, yet the demand for coin is very variable, and intervals would be of frequent occurrence when the over-supply would cause depreciation, until the cessation of production brought things round again. On this account, he maintains, a coin on which no seignorage is charged is more useful, as the over-supply of coin is at once checked by its conversion into bullion, and the consequent depreciation prevented. We suspect this will be the practical view, and it coincides with our own. A very little risk of depreciation, it should be remembered, will be a strong argument against any change, as it cannot be said that the present system, which secures us against the risk, costs us anything to speak of in comparison.

**THOUGHTS ON DOUBLE ENTRY AND BALANCE SHEETS; Addressed more Particularly to Shareholders in Joint-Stock Companies. London: Edward Stanford. 1869.**

THIS is a popular explanation of the most important technical words of book-keepers and a good introduction to the art. There is often a deal of confusion as to books in people's minds, which a popular treatise like this will help to clear up. What has to be kept in mind is the object of an account, and those who know least of them would soon understand them, or construct them for themselves, by first answering the question what facts are to be recorded. Applied to joint-stock companies' accounts, the principle should make shareholders distrust all accountants' jargon, and teach them to look for plain statements of liabilities and assets, and entries of losses or gains in the year. The author's object is praiseworthy, and his effort towards it deserves success, which we hope it will receive, though we have our fears of the difficulty of contending with the popular incapacity for accounts.

**INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDGES IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS; and Observations on Judicial Independence in the Colonies Generally. By WILLIAM NAPIER, Esq. London: W. Dawson and Sons.**

BY the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Indian Government to the position of a Crown colony, an interesting question as to the independence of judges has arisen. Formerly, the judges in the Settlements, like other judges under the Indian Government, were only removable by the authorities at home, a position conferring on them the practical independence of our own judges; but by becoming judges in a Crown colony they are rendered liable to removal by the local governor. The change appears to have shocked both the judges and the European community in the settlements, and there has been a good deal of excitement on the subject, resulting in memorials to the Colonial Office, which have perhaps been somewhat hastily disregarded on the plea that the rule as to judges being dependent on governors has always been so in Crown colonies. Personally the judges concerned would have no small cause to complain, and in any case as the writer of the present pamphlet contends, instead of roughly applying the old rule to a new case, the Colonial Office should rather have been led to inquire into the rule by having brought before it the experience of Singapore under a different system. We must say we can see little reason for conferring on the Colonial governors the extreme power over judges given them by the present rule. At first sight it would seem the most expedient course to make the Colonial Governor the Chief Judge, concentrating all authority in his hands, as his rule must be despotic; but if there must be judges they should at least be independent of him—the only doubt being whether that independence might not be farther secured than it would be by subjection to the home Executive. The rapidity and facility of communication, which are daily increasing, tend to make all judges, even in the most distant colonies, liable to the action of Parliament, on some scandal occurring, as if they were at home. The whole question is most interesting, and is thoroughly treated in the present pamphlet from Indian and Colonial experience.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The *Messager* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to Dec. 23. The return for the previous week is added:—

	DEBITOR.		CREDITOR.	
	f	c	f	c
Capital of the bank	192,500,000	0	182,500,000	0
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776	2	7,044,776	2
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14
New reser. s.	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	1,845,369,150	0	1,845,369,150	0
Drifts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	46,271,819	63	47,365,401	95
Treasury account	231,468,259	57	219,870,156	42
Accounts current at Paris	261,860,028	55	369,955,747	50
Do in the provinces	43,650,081	0	44,554,589	0
Dividends payable	791,076	0	825,004	0
Various discounts	9,842,354	67	9,865,437	74
Re-discounts	291,830	23	291,620	38
Sundries	8,827,520	79	9,247,427	53
	2,267,012,477	4	2,268,275,417	50
	CREDITOR.		CREDITOR.	
	f	c	f	c
Cash and bullion	1,266,847,696	14	1,259,871,089	6
Commercial bills overdue	227,669	23	2,899,744	74
Do in the branches	210,042,039	13	302,625,506	0
Do in the provinces	287,275,214	0	292,125,580	0
Advances on bullion in Paris	22,577,300	0	22,457,800	0
Do in the provinces	1,725,900	0	9,699,890	0
Do on public securities in Paris	22,410,100	0	21,612,700	0
Do in the provinces	9,093,900	0	8,051,800	0
Do on obligations and railway shares	29,095,900	0	29,890,100	0
Do on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	1,118,200	0	1,121,800	0
Do in the provinces	1,127,800	0	1,299,000	0
Do in the State	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Do other securities	80,595,187	21	80,595,187	21
Securities held	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	9,055,892	0	9,043,897	0
Expenses of management	2,848,103	60	2,654,010	93
Sundries	6,873,525	53	9,998,002	42
	2,267,012,477	4	2,268,275,417	50

The discounts of the Bank are a little better this week, presenting an increase of 2,006,000f, and the present deposits are 8,900,000f less. In the coin and bullion there is an augmentation of 6,972,000f, and in the circulation of notes one of 2,420,000f.

Confidence in the political situation continues to be displayed by speculators on the Bourse, and prices of most speculative securities are firm:—

	Dec. 16.		Dec. 23.	
	f	c	f	c
Three	72	47½	72	60
Four-and-a-Half	102	75	102	75
Thirty Years' Bonds	492	50	497	50
Bank of France	2840	0	2850	0
Credit Foncier	1690	0	1725	0
Credit Mobilier	208	75	210	0
Société Générale	587	50	590	0
Comptoir d'Escompte	703	75	...	...
Credit Industriel	638	25	638	75
Depots et Comptes Courants	566	25	560	0
Ottoman Bank	567	50	570	0
Parisian Gas	1640	0	1637	50
Compagnie Immobilière	85	0	82	50
Transatlantique Française	236	25	223	75
Messageries Impériales	773	75	770	0
United States 5-20 Bonds	98½	...	98½	...
Italian Loan	55	15	56	60
Italian Tobacco Loan	440	0	442	5
Spanish Exterior	25½	...	26½	0
Turkish Five per Cent.	14	90	45	3
Egyptian, 1868	79½	...	79½	...
Mexican Loan, 1864	...	...	...	...
Do of 1865	170	50	173	0
Northern Railway	1130	0	1130	0
Orleans	956	25	960	0
Eastern	...	...	...	...
Mediterranean	978	75	975	0
Western	595	0	...	...
Southern	640	0	...	...
Austrian	801	25	822	50
South Austrian Lombard	525	0	523	75
Meridional of Italy	298	50	298	50
Suez Canal	342	50	358	75

In last letter it was stated that twenty-two deputies of the Corps Legislatif favourable to the maintenance of the treaties of commerce had demanded to interpellate the Government respecting them, and that a counter demand bearing fifty signatures had been presented by the Protectionist deputies. From this it must not be assumed that these latter have the majority in the Chamber; for the fact is, that the former might have had upwards of 100 signatures if they had chosen, but they deemed it sufficient to have their demand signed by the committee they have placed at their head.

The shipping interest is not touched by the treaties of commerce, but a law of 1866 exposed it, by the abolition of differential duties, to the competition of foreign flags. Accordingly, the Protectionists have made great efforts to induce this interest to

join in the agitation they are making against the treaties of commerce, and they have partially succeeded. At Havre a number of the principal shipowners have signed a declaration that the said law has done shipping and the industries dependent on it grave injury, and they demand to be allowed to prove their allegation before a Committee of the Legislature. At Nantes the Chamber of Commerce, in announcing that it will send delegates to the Superior Council of Commerce charged with the "inquest" on the treaties, takes occasion to say that the Merchant Navy is suffering grievously, and to demand an inquiry respecting it. These demonstrations are certainly not without importance. But against them are to be set these facts:—1. The Chamber of Commerce of Havre, which has to deal with other interests of the town as important as shipping, complains of certain special burdens weighing on the latter (maritime inscription, vexatious regulations, &c., &c.), but does not denounce the law of 1866, and demands a liberal commercial policy with moderate protection duties. 2. At Bordeaux, the general feeling of the Chamber and the public is not hostile to that law, but the said special burdens are complained of. In that port, however, the merchant captains have in a meeting expressed fears of the foreign flag. 3. At Marseilles no unreasonable dread of foreign competition has been manifested either by the Chamber of Commerce or the shipping interest, but a remedy of the peculiar grievances of shipowners and seamen is demanded.

The Protectionists pursuing their "campaign" have during the past week got up a grand meeting of the iron trade at St Dizier. It is affirmed that representatives of iron works in not more than 31 departments were present. The meeting, after listening to fiery speeches, passed resolutions demanding the denunciation of the treaties of commerce; the abolition of navigation duties on canals and rivers; the extension of railway communications; a "return to the identical" in temporary admissions, and the suppression of the traffic "in the powers of introduction." For readers not initiated in the mysteries of French tariffs it may be necessary to explain that what the iron-people mean by the "identical" is this—iron is allowed to be imported free of duty for the manufacture of machines, &c., destined for export; but as it is almost impossible to follow the transformations it undergoes [in the making of a locomotive for example], the importer is permitted to present to the Customs a corresponding quantity in its place. In demanding, therefore, that the "identical" be brought in shall, after being worked up, be sent out, the iron-masters evidently want to stop the import altogether. The "traffic in the powers of introduction" is a demand for the same thing in different words. But if the wishes of these gentry were to prevail, engine-builders and other workers-up of iron would be injured.

In addition to the demonstration of the iron-masters, the Protectionists have had a new one of the manufacturers of Mulhouse, in which M. Pouyer-Quertier figured, and they have obtained "adhesions" from the Chambers of Commerce or commercial societies of small towns. In one place an agricultural association has declared for them, but it evidently does not understand agricultural interests.

The defenders of the treaties on their part have had grand demonstrations in the departments of the two Charentes, and are preparing a very imposing one at Lyons. The Chamber of Commerce of Nice has pronounced in their favour; and the Chamber of Exports of Paris, which represents the most important interests of the capital, has published an energetic defence of the treaties. At Montpellier an association has been formed to support commercial liberty, and the Chamber of Commerce of that town has passed resolutions declaring that the treaties have been advantageous to the country, and would have been still more so if they had been courageously accepted, and if trade had not been disturbed by the clamours of the Protectionists.

The French post-office has not thought fit to accept propositions for a reduction of rates made by the United States, and accordingly the latter power denounced their treaty with France. In consequence of this denunciation the French Emperor has decreed that from 1st January next the postage of a letter of 10 grammes to the States shall be 60 centimes (nearly 6s) when sent by vessels going direct from France, and 70 centimes by way of England.

The new inquiry into the monetary system recommended some time back by the Minister of Finance is about to be undertaken by the Superior Council of Commerce. A committee has been appointed by it to draw up a series of questions to be elucidated. This committee is in favour of the issue of a gold-piece of 25f. The Minister has reinforced the Council by adding to it M. Victor Bonnet, an economist, and M. Bordet, of the Council of State, who are authorities on the monetary question.

In the Senate a few days back two petitions were presented from holders of Austrian bonds of 1865, complaining that it was a violation of a promise made when they were issued, and calling on the French Government to interfere on their behalf, for the reason that it had authorised the quotation of the bonds at the Bourse, and had thereby given them a certain sanction. But a committee which examined the petitions reported that the authorisation refused to engage in any manner the responsibility

of the Government. The President of the Senate added that there was another reason for declaring the Government irresponsible, and that was that it had by a common law no right to refuse or accord permission for quotations at the Bourse, the matter being entirely within the jurisdiction of the stockbrokers, except however in cases in which the quotation was for a State at war with France, and the Government could check it. The Senate accordingly passed to the order of the day on the petitions. But in spite of the dictum of M. Rouher, it is certain that the present Government has arrogated to itself the power of refusing or admitting the negotiation of foreign loans at the Bourse, and that statesman himself once said in the Corps Legislatif that it was unfortunate it had the power, since a refusal might give offence to a friendly State, and authorisation would appear to recommend the security, though it might be bad.

The shareholders of the Credit Mobilier have held a meeting to deliberate on the proposition of the directors for amalgamating that "institution" with the Immobilière Company. The basis proposed was the reduction of the capital of the Mobilier to 60,000,000f, one-fourth thereof to be awarded to the shareholders of the Immobilière for their shares. Two groups of shareholders opposed the project and presented new ones. None of the three schemes was approved of; but eventually the directors' plan was accepted with the modification that the Immobilière should only get 12,000,000f, instead of 15,000,000f. It now remains for the Immobilière shareholders to sanction or reject this arrangement, and the general belief is that as they thought 15,000,000f too little, they are not likely to content themselves with 12,000,000f.

Although somewhat important demands have recently been made for foreign enterprises, it is said that new ones are contemplated by certain bankers for an operation in connection with American securities, and for a personal loan to the Viceroy of Egypt. The latter has consented not to borrow any more for the Egyptian State without permission of the Sultan of Turkey; but he has not consented to abstain from raising money on his own account.

The Meridional of Italy Railways Company has obtained from the Banque de Paris, the Bank des Pays Bas, and some other establishments, an advance on security of the obligations it has not yet issued, though authorised so to do; and the banks propose to offer a portion of them to public subscription at 400f to 420f, reimbursable at 500f, and bearing 30f interest.

It was stated last week that refiners and importers of sugar complain of the "types" employed by the Customs for the classification of raw sugars. The Minister of Commerce has issued a circular on the subject to the Chambers of Commerce. This document says:—"The report has been spread in some seaports that in consequence of conferences held at the Hague, the types applicable to sugars declared in temporary admission [that in claiming exemption from duty after being refined and exported] were to be modified. In that report there is exaggeration, and it is as well to state the facts. According to the minutes of the conferences held at the Hague the types of Havana and the West Indies, which interest specially the commerce of maritime towns, have not become changed; but the same is not the case with the types of beetroot sug.r. Accordingly, in conformity with the arrangement concluded at the Hague, every department is at this moment occupied in modifying the types in order to approach them as much as possible to those of Holland. As soon as this operation shall be terminated, I will transmit the result to the Chambers of Commerce, and will send them a box of samples of the model types." From an address just sent to the Minister by the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, in the name of a considerable number of refiners, shipowners, merchants, and brokers, it appears that they desire that new types, like those used in Holland, shall be "immediately" issued, "in order to put an end to the intolerable and trying inequality in which their industry is placed with respect to its Dutch competitors." At the same time they demand that the French Government shall "be inspired somewhat with the spirit which has always animated that of Holland"—that is to say, shall cast aside various amended calculations about Customs' duties, and promote the prosperity of colonies and shipping by developing the refining industry. The "intolerable inequality" referred to is said to consist in this fact:—"That it is proved that there is a difference of one and two numbers between the Customs' types of France and Holland, and that the sugars of Java, typed to commence Nos. 16 and 17, are in Holland daily classed Nos. 13 and 14, and consequently admitted to the yield of 88 per cent., whilst the same sugars in France are invariably classed 15 to 16, and subjected to a yield of 94 per cent." The practical working of this is, says the Chamber, that the Dutch (as already stated) are underselling the French refiners in Italy, notwithstanding they have to bear greater expenses for carrying, insurance, average, and interest than the French.

The subscriptions to the 44,000 obligations of the Orleans to Rouen Railway (section from Orleans to Dema) are only to receive about 50 per cent. of their demands.

The coupon on the Tobacco Obligations of Italy falling due 1st January, and that of interest on shares, are to be paid by Messrs Stern and Co. The former, tax deducted, is 13f 68c, the latter

7f 50c lire of Italy. From the same date the obligations of series V, recently drawn, are to be paid off at 500f.

The Comptoir de l'Agriculture is from 3rd January to distribute 10f per share on account of dividend of 1869.

The Parisian Gas Company will distribute from 3rd January next 12f 50c as interest on paid-up obligations, and 7f 50c on those on which 300f are paid.

The Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company is to pay their coupons from 1st January:—7f 50c on Geneva and Dauphine bonds; 7f 50c on the 1852 and 1855 Lyons; on the Bourbonnais; on the 1853 and 1854 Grand Central; on the 3 per Cent. Rhone and Loire; 12f 50c on Rhone and Loire 4 per Cent.; 25f and 27f on St Etienne to Lyons; 26f on St Etienne to the Loire; 25f on Marseilles to Avignon.

The coupons which the Eastern Railway Company is to pay after the 1st January are 25f on the Montreuil obligations; 12f 50c on the Strasbourg to Bile; 7f 50c on the Dieuze to Arvicourt; 7f 50c on the Ardenner.

The South of Austria and Upper Italy Railway Company is to pay from 3rd January 7f 50c as interest on obligations.

The Company of the Docks et Entrepôts of Havre (represented at Paris by Messrs de Rothschild) is to pay 7f 50c on bonds after the 2nd January next.

The Company of the Docks et Entrepôts of Marseilles is to pay from 3rd January 7f 50c as interest on obligations.

The coupon of the mortgage bonds of the Viceroy of Egypt falling due the 8th January are to be paid from that date by Messrs Pastré.

The French Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company is to pay from 3rd January 6f 25c per share on account of dividend of 1869, and 12f 50c as interest on bonds.

The Credit Mobilier is to pay from 3rd January for the Cordova to Seville Railway Company 10f per share on account of dividend of 1869, and 7f 50c interest on obligations.

The Company of the Herault Railway (local interest) is to pay from 1st January 7f 50c on obligations.

A company formed for employing in lighting and heating a new sort of gas called "gaz aerifuge," which it alleges is 50 per cent. cheaper than that ordinarily used, solicits the public to subscribe 8,000 shares at 500f.

The Madrid Gas Company, represented by the Credit Mobilier, offers shareholders the choice between paying a new call of 125f, or receiving three new shares in exchange for four old ones.

The directors of the Spanish Credit Mobilier call for the 26th February a general meeting of shareholders, to take into consideration a proposition for reducing the capital.

The market report is as follows:—

FLOUR.—At Paris, yesterday, eight marks, 55f the sack of 157 kilograms; superior, 54f.

COFFEE.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales amounted to 27,008 bales. Compared with the prices of the preceding week, United States were 5f to 7f higher from very low to low, and 1f to 3f from very ordinary to ordinary. Surat, Tinnevely, Scinde, and Madras, 2f to 3f; Coconada, 1f; Bengal, 4f to 5f. The price of New Orleans, very ordinary, was 137f the 60 kilograms; Oomrawuttee, good ordinary, 117f; Tinnevely ditto, 112f; Madras ditto, 107f. This week calm has prevailed, and yesterday New Orleans, very ordinary, 136f and 136f 50c; low middling, 135f; Oomrawuttee, good ordinary, 117f to 118f.

COFFEE.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 1,400 sacks Hayti, 53f 50c to 63f the 50 kilograms; 200 ditto, 60f 50c; 500 ditto, 50f 50c to 61f; 500 St Marc, 62f to 63f; Rio, 52f to 61f 50c; 578 ditto washed, 72f to 72f 50c; 1,000 Santos, 57f 50c; 50 Porto Rico, 84f; 217 Mysore, 70f; 2,900 Winard, 72f; 50 Reunion, 120f, duty paid. This week Rio, 42f 50c to 59f, and washed, 72f 50c and 78f; Capitanias, 52f; Guatemala, 66f 50c; Mysore, 70f to 72f; Winard, 70f and 72f; Java, 84f 50c; Ceylon, 72f; ditto Plantation, 84f to 87f; St Marc, 70f; Hayti, 52f to 70f; Gonaives, prices not stated. At Bordeaux, last week, 100 sacks La Guayra, 67f; 230 ditto garbled, 83f 50c and 84f; 90 Costa Rica, 104f; 217 Mysore, 100f; 60 Rio, 57f; 270 ditto washed, 84f 50c to 86f; some Guadeloupe, 147f 50c. This week, La Guayra garbled, 72f; Winard, 103f. At Nantes, last week, 328 bales Reunion, prices not stated. No sales this week. At Marseilles, last week, 530 sacks Rio, 54f and 56f; 300 Capitanias, 54f 50c. This week, Rio, 56f; Capitanias, 54f 50c.

SUGAR.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, some French West India, 53f 25c the 50 kilograms, duty on sample; and some usine, 61f 50c. This week, usine, on sample, 48f 50c to 53f. At Bordeaux, last week, 12,960 sacks Mauritius, 55f 25c to 56f 50c, bonne quatrieme; some French West India usine, 58f to 62f. This week, Reunion, 54f 50c, bonne quatrieme; French West India, 50f 50c, ditto; Havana, 32f 50c, No. 12. At Nantes, last week, 11,290 sacks Reunion, 54f 50c, bonne quatrieme; 7,028 Mauritius, 56f 25c, ditto. This week, Reunion, 54f 50c, bonne quatrieme. At Marseilles, last week, 1,800 bales Mauritius, 36f 50c and 37f, No. 12; some Martinique, 32f 50c, bonne quatrieme. No sales this week.

INDIGO.—The market was calm at Havre, in the week ending Friday. 2 serons Guatemalas and 2 chests New Granada, at established prices. This week, Bengal. At Bordeaux, last week, 54 chests Kurpah, at advanced prices; 10 Madras, 20 Bengal, 24 Caracca, at established quotations. This week, Bengal, Caracca, and Guatemalas.

HIDES.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 874 La Plata dry, 106f the 50 kilograms for ox, and 112f 50c cow; 1,780 Monte Video salted saladeros cow, 60f; 2,800 Buenos Ayres ditto, 57f 50c to 57f 75c; 500 Pernambuco salted, 55f. By auction, 1,808 ditto dry salted, 61f 50c to 82f; 65 ditto salted, 42f; 111 Lima dry, 90f; 165 ditto dry salted, 70f to

871 50c; 788 Martinique salted, 53f 75c to 62f 50c; 685 Hayti dry and dry salted, 56f 50c to 81f 50c. This week, Rio Janeiro salted ox, 52f 50c; Pernambuco dry salted, 81f; ditto salted, 54f 50c; Monte Video dry ox and cow, 102f 50c; ditto salted, 60f 50c; Buenos Ayres dry cow, 117f 50c; ditto salted saladeros, 57f 75c; La Plata horse dry, 4f each.

Wool.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 600 bales La Plata unwashed, 1f 35c to 1f 70c the kilogram; 40 Peru unwashed, 1f 35c to 1f 85c; 70 Russia washed, 5f to 5f 50c; 53 La Plata sheepskin unwashed, 97c to 1f 35c. This week, Monte Video unwashed, 167f 50c and 165f the 100 kilograms; Buenos Ayres ditto, 130f to 155f, and washed, 395f; Australia unwashed and washed, prices not stated; La Plata sheepskin, 80f.

TALLOW.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, sales were active. La Plata saladeros ox, 53f 25c to 53f 75c the 50 kilograms, and for delivery, 53f 50c; mataderos, 49f; sheep, 51f 25c to 51f 50c; and for delivery, 51f 62c to 51f 75c. This week, La Plata sheep, 51f 50c and 51f 62c; ditto mataderos, 50f. At Paris, yesterday, the 100 kilograms, without octroi duty, were for French, 102f 50c.

SPIRITS.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, 90 degs. 55f and 54f the hectolitre. At Bordeaux, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, 86 deg., 78f; 3-6 beetroot, first quality, 90 deg., 60f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, enclosing a Decree of the Spanish Government, relating to the dues to be paid on vessels introduced into the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico; the careening, sale, mortgage, and manning of Spanish vessels; and the importation of materials for shipbuilding and machinery for steam vessels.

The official returns of the trade of Austria (exclusive of Dalmatia) in the first half of the year 1869 show that in that period the imports of merchandise, not including bullion and specie, were of the value of 181,587,825 fl., an increase of 10,289,938 fl. over the corresponding period of 1868; and the exports of merchandise were of the value of 199,737,923 fl., a decrease of 20,410,172 fl., still leaving the exports of greater value than the imports. A material decrease in the value of the exports in 1869 is shown in corn, wool, sugar, wood, and small wares. The export of corn (of all kinds) declined from 52 million florins in the first half of 1868 to less than 30 million florins in 1869, the imports in both years being about four million florins. Small wares declined from 27,778,045 fl. to 23,506,963 fl. Most of the other articles of export however show some increase in 1869. Linen yarns reached 4,068,445 fl., and linen manufactures 8,570,806 fl., the import of linens rising to 4,744,382 fl. The export of cotton manufactures also rather increased, and amounted to 2,832,725 fl., the import also increasing to 2,660,520 fl.; the import of raw cotton amounted to 19,000,000 fl. The import of silk manufactures increased to 10,597,920 fl.; the export to 5,388,430 fl. The export of woollens advanced to 7,358,531 fl.; the import decreased to 6,296,580 fl.; the export of raw wool declined to 100,493 zoll. centner (nearly equal to our cwt), of the value of 18,064,090 fl.; and the import is returned as amounting to as much as 7,736,605 centner, of the value of 5,320,115 fl. The export of sheep and goats increased, the number reaching 131,009; and the export of oxen amounted to 48,977, the import to 80,890. The export of apparel exceeded the import by 3,000,000 fl. Leather gloves of the value of 1,524,000 fl. are among the exports. The import of machinery into Austria advanced to 3,786,610 fl.; power-looms of the value of 326,800 fl. were imported. The import of metals increased largely, and amounted to no less than 15,172,405 fl., iron rails accounting for 6,886,674 fl., and the import of metal wares reached 4,593,279 fl.; on the other hand, the export of metals, rough and half-manufactured, amounted to 1,738,936 fl., and the export of metal wares shows a great increase, the value amounting to 6,346,108 fl. Paper is an article of export of the value this year of 2,421,948 fl., and paper wares 1,333,866 fl.; the import of paper was only to the extent of 432,165 fl., and paper-hangings 267,750 fl. Books and maps are in the imports for 3,743,730 fl., and in the exports for 2,086,590 fl., both amounts showing an increase. The export of corn spirit advanced to 268,291 centner of the value of 4,024,365 fl., of butter to 1,288,950 fl., and of lard to 2,543,046 fl. Coffee and its substitutes form a large item of import, amounting in the half-year to 8,301,492 fl. The export of glass increased, plain glass advancing to 4,090,734 fl., and silvered 3,857,040 fl. Corn constituted 15 per cent. in value of the exports, and small wares nearly 12 per cent. Textile manufactures appear for about 24,000,000 fl., both in the imports and exports; the import of silks exceeding the export, and the export of other textile manufactures exceeding the import.

The following condensed statement of the United States Revenue and Expenditure is taken from Mr Boutwell's annual report to Congress:—

	RECEIPTS.		
	June 30, 1869.	Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1870.	June 30, 1871.
	Official Returns.	Partly Estimated.	Wholly Estimated.
Customs	180,048,426 63	187,598,921 86	186,000,000
Inland revenue	158,358,460 88	174,926,352 51	175,000,000
Land sales	4,020,344 34	4,893,664 8	5,000,000
Miscellaneous	28,518,618 38	27,412,488 27	28,000,000
Total	370,945,747 21	394,831,422 2	394,000,000
	EXPENDITURES.		
Civil list	55,674,061 53	55,162,202 5	60,000,000
Pensions and Indians	35,519,644 84	34,547,242 79	36,000,000
Army	78,501,990 61	54,095,468 5	50,000,000
Navy	21,000,757 97	19,782,630 84	18,000,000
Debt interest	130,994,242 88	131,392,370 74	137,000,000
Total	321,490,697 75	294,978,514 29	291,000,000
Surplus	49,455,049 46	100,101,07 43	102,000,000

Of the tax collected on spirits in the United States in 1869, \$30,543,998 were collected from spirits at the rate of 50 cents per gallon, against

\$13,419,092 in 1868 at \$2 per gallon. Of the tax on tobacco there were collected \$13,638,934 on chewing, \$3,206,544 on smoking tobacco, and \$4,957,679 on cigars. There were collected from retail liquor dealers \$1,676,690. Of the taxes on gross receipts, railroads paid \$3,255,487; insurance companies, \$1,323,330; express companies, \$579,567; steamboats, \$222,964; telegraph companies, \$205,441; theatres, operas, &c., \$231,052; stage coaches, \$183,128; ferries, \$144,978; bridges, \$51,257; lotteries, \$60,329; ships, barges, &c., \$86,967; canals, \$649,456. On special taxes, retail dealers paid \$1,885,099; wholesale dealers, sales not over \$50,000, paid \$1,405,994; wholesale dealers, sales over \$50,000, \$4,081,696; stock-brokers paid, \$75,507; produce-brokers paid, \$86,954; claim agents, \$26,986; lawyers, \$337,818; lottery ticket dealers, \$58,240; hotels, \$587,162; manufacturers, \$1,222,675; physicians and surgeons, \$489,410; stallions and jacks, \$325,602; peddlers of fish, \$12,397. Of the income tax, there was derived from personal income \$25,025,068, from bank dividends \$3,769,185, from railroad companies (dividends) \$2,831,140, from railroad companies (interest on bonds) \$1,503,846, insurance companies (dividends) \$847,668, from salaries of United States' officers \$561,962. On articles in Schedule A there were derived from billiard tables \$22,805, from carriages \$184,035, from silver plate \$204,537, from watches \$471,286.

An account, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Scotland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 4th day of December, 1869:—

Name and Title.	Authorised Circulation.	Average Circulation.	Average Amount of Coin held.
Bank of Scotland	843415	645705	387722
Royal Bank of Scotland	216451	654318	232557
British Linen Company	438024	554449	189142
Commercial Bank of Scotland	374880	732710	425770
National Bank of Scotland	297024	841371	309227
Union Bank of Scotland	454346	663810	315241
Aberdeen Town & County Banking Company	70133	186142	136274
North of Scotland Banking Company	154319	238890	133858
Clydebank Banking Company	274321	475338	231149
City of Glasgow Bank	73921	445491	431775
Caledonian Banking Company	83434	97234	37051

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

	Paupers.			
	Indoor.		Outdoor.	
	Adults and Children	Children under 16	Adults	Children under 16
West district	5,897	9,331	7,640	22,868
North district	6,371	12,103	9,929	27,615
Central district	7,046	8,228	6,734	22,068
East district	8,149	11,955	11,487	31,591
South district	9,227	18,649	18,484	46,360
Total of the Metropolis	36,690	60,268	63,444	160,402

The West district includes Kensington, Fulham, Paddington, Chelsea, St George (Hanover square), St Margaret and St John, and Westminster.

The North district includes St Marylebone, Hampstead, St Pancras, Islington, and Hackney.—No return has been received this week from Hackney.

The Central district includes St Giles and St George (Bloomsbury), Strand, Holborn, and City of London.

The East district includes Shoreditch, Bethnal green, Whitechapel, St George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-end old town, and Poplar.

The South district includes St Saviour's (Southwark), St Olave's (Southwark), Lambeth, Wandsworth and Clapham, Camberwell, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Lewisham.—No return has been received this week from St Olave.

TOTAL PAUPERISM OF METROPOLIS.—Population in 1861, 2,802,000. Number of Paupers.

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Second week of December, 1869	36,690	113,712	150,402
— — — — — 1868	36,641	106,563	143,204
— — — — — 1867	36,539	110,611	147,150
— — — — — 1866	33,444	89,483	122,927

A table showing the actual and proportional increase in the number of paupers in such of the metropolitan parishes and unions as were reported to have had an increase in the fourth week of November, 1869, over the corresponding week of 1868:—

No.	Name.	Actual Increase.	Proportional Increase. Pr. Cnt.	No.	Name.	Actual Increase.	Proportional Increase. Pr. Cnt.
1	Fulham	685	39.15	16	St Margaret	113,712	100.00
2	Lewisham	422	20.7	17	Westminster	249	5.1
3	Woolwich	778	18.95	18	Shoreditch	249	4.9
4	Kensington	508	18.8	19	St Saviour	375	4.0
5	Camberwell	693	18.5	20	St George-in-the-East	134	3.4
6	Bethnal green	761	17.9	21	Holborn	234	2.7
7	Paddington	291	13.7	22	Chelsea	18	2
8	Wandsworth	552	13.6				
9	Islington	501	10.8				
10	Hampstead	38	8.6				
11	St Giles	200	9.1				
12	St Olave	289	6.0				
13	City of London	436	5.7				
14	Mile End Old Town	165	5.7				
15	St George, Hanover square	135	5.6				
					Aggregate in 21 Unions	7,718	
					Decrease reported in 10 other Unions	3,960	
					Actual Increase	3,783	

During the week ended Dec. 22, the imports of the precious metals were:—Gold, 107,880l; silver, 31,152l. The exports were:—Gold 104,849l; silver, 133,986l.

The Bankers' Gazette

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.  
BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE)

AS ACCOUNT PURSUANT TO THE ACT 7th and 8th VICTORIA, CAP. 52, FOR THE WEEK ENDING ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF DEC., 1869.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 33,317,350	Government Debt .....	£ 11,016,100
		Other Securities .....	3,334,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion .....	15,317,350
		Silver Bullion .....	...
	33,317,350		33,317,350

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital .....	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities .....	£ 13,811,953
Reserve .....	3,092,894	Other Securities .....	18,088,139
Public Deposits, including Ex- chequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	8,013,647	Notes .....	10,602,410
Other Deposits .....	17,319,112	Gold and Silver Coin .....	916,287
Seven-day and other Bills .....	501,136		
	43,478,789		43,478,789

Dated the 23rd Dec., 1869. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation (including Bank post bills) .....	£ 23,155,076	Securities .....	£ 32,347,112
Public Deposits .....	8,013,647	Coin and Bullion .....	19,233,617
Private Deposits .....	17,319,112		
	48,487,835		51,580,729

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,092,894*l.*, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

	Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation .....	249,671	...
Public Deposits .....	1,240,156	...
Other Deposits .....	79,605	...
Government Securities .....	...	...
Other Securities .....	1,510,378	...
Bullion .....	68,508	...
Reserve .....	7,334	...
	188,122	

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

	Week ending Dec. 22, 1869.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1869.	Week ending Dec. 23, 1868.
Thursday .....	12,244,000	8,475,000	10,830,000
Friday .....	11,731,000	9,745,000	13,403,000
Saturday .....	12,489,000	10,197,000	11,875,000
Sunday .....	1,082,000	10,218,000	8,958,000
Tuesday .....	10,453,000	9,311,000	10,417,000
Wednesday .....	8,759,000	27,494,000	9,450,000
Total .....	67,135,000	75,590,000	64,932,000

GEORGE DERBYSHIRE, Chief Inspector.

Bankers' Clearing-house, Dec. 23, 1869.

The Bank of England return for the week ending Wednesday, the 22nd December, shows as its principal feature the large increase in the Government deposits, and also in the other securities. The return however shows the Bank to be but little influenced by the extra demand for accommodation during the week, the total reserve being less by only 188,122*l.*

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1859:—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1859.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	21,401,717	22,383,975	23,930,564	23,374,372	23,155,076
Public deposits .....	3,575,026	8,706,361	7,178,757	6,899,705	8,013,647
Other deposits .....	13,310,322	18,592,224	18,766,206	17,850,762	17,319,112
Government securities .....	10,925,157	3,011,222	13,019,203	14,124,874	13,811,953
Other securities .....	1,886,998	20,241,256	17,518,592	18,339,395	18,088,139
Reserve of notes & coin .....	10,831,130	12,314,494	13,578,182	10,351,436	11,578,677
Coin and bullion .....	17,004,740	10,217,859	21,941,047	13,291,621	19,233,617
Bank rate of discount .....	3½ p.c.	3½ p.c.	3 p.c.	3 p.c.	3 p.c.
Price of Consols .....	95½ xd	90½ xd	94½ xd	92½ xd	92 xd
Average price of wheat .....	43s 8d	59s 5c	68s 9d	49s 5d	43s 1d
Exchange on Paris (short) .....	25 10 15	25 17½ 25	25 12½ 22½	25 17½ 25	25 15 22½
— Amsterdam ditto .....	11 13½ 13½	11 15½ 16½	11 18½ 19	11 19½ 12	11 18½ 16½
— Hamburg (3 months) .....	13 5 8½	13 8½ 8½	13 9½ 10½	13 10 1½	13 10½ 11

In 1859, the publication of the French pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress," had created a great sensation throughout Europe. Money, although only at 2½ per cent., was in good demand. The French funds were falling in consequence of doubts being thrown on the assembly of the proposed Congress, doubts which subsequent events verified.

In 1866, the demand for money was active, at a fraction below the Bank rate.

In 1867, the uncertain aspect of political affairs at home

and abroad promoted an uneasy feeling in all departments of trade. There was a good supply of money unemployed, and it was freely offered at about ½ per cent. below the Bank rate. The rate of interest on India bonds was to be lowered from 4 to 3 per cent. from January 1.

In 1868, the Lord Mayor had granted the summonses against the Overend directors. The difficulty existing between Turkey and Greece had caused a panic in the market for foreign stocks, and a heavy depreciation had taken place in the value of nearly all securities. Cotton had tended upwards in value, but corn had been somewhat inactive.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1859, a deficiency of 6,276,772*l.*; in 1866, a deficiency of 1,649,032*l.*; in 1867, an excess of 1,247,703*l.*; and in 1868, a deficiency of 488,633*l.* In 1869, there is a deficiency of 769,047*l.*

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The last time which we shall have an opportunity this year of referring to the influences which have been at work in 1869 in the discount and money market may be employed perhaps with advantage to show what the movements have been throughout the year in the Bank of England official rate. They have been as follows:—

From 3 to 4 per cent. on the 1st April	
— 4 to 4½	6th May
— 4½ to 4	10th June
— 4 to 3½	24th June
— 3½ to 3	15th July
— 3 to 2½	19th Aug.
— 2½ to 3	4th Nov.

At the commencement of the year money ruled at about 2½ to 2¾ for 3 months' bank bills, and there was very little change in the rates until the beginning of April, when an advance was suddenly made by the Bank from 3 to 4 per cent., and the market was for some little time unsettled in consequence of a fall in the American exchange, bringing with it the fear that there might be an efflux of gold to that quarter. This was followed in the early part of May by an advance to 4½ in the Bank official minimum, which was brought about chiefly through the introduction of foreign loans and the importation of United States' bonds. The worst however was reached just after the withdrawal of a large amount of gold for Russia, as a result of the frequent loans which had been up to that time introduced upon this market. For some little time the brokers and bankers placed their rates even above the Bank minimum, 4½ and even 5 per cent. being freely paid for some days for full three months' paper, 5½ for six months' bank, and 6 to 6½ for first-class six months' trade. From this point however the fears that any very large and continued absorption of money in this market was impending were shown to be groundless by a steady decline in the rates until July was reached, when the Bank rate was lowered from 3½ to 3, and in the open market 2½ was freely taken by discounters. Since that period the Bank lowered its terms ½ per cent., but raised it again to 3 per cent. on the 4th of November, as the reserve was being somewhat trampled upon. From that period to the middle of December the terms in the open market have been about 2½, with a tendency downwards if either way, until the usual operations at this season limited the supply. Most quarters it would appear are rather under than over-supplied, except the Bank of England, where consequently there has been more doing latterly. The large distribution of dividends which takes place with the opening of the new year, when viewed in connection with the well-supplied Paris market, justify the belief that no material change will take place in the value of money for the present, although some effect may be produced by the early collection of income and other taxes.

There has been a good demand the last few days, and the terms for short paper have advanced to the Bank minimum in the open market. At the chief establishment a brisk demand has been experienced both yesterday and to-day, and it is expected to continue until the close of the year, after which the previous ease will probably be returned to.

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

30 to 60 days .....	3 per cent.
3 months .....	3 per cent.
4 to 6 months—Bank bills .....	3½ per cent.
4 to 6 months—Trade bills .....	4 ½ per cent.

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

Joint Stock Banks .....	2 per cent.
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Discount houses at call .....	2 per cent.
Do with seven days' notice .....	2½ per cent.
Do fourteen days .....	2¾ per cent.

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

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris .....	2½	2½
Vienna .....	5	5
Berlin .....	5	4½
Frankfort .....	4	3½
Amsterdam .....	5	5
Turin .....	5	5
Brussels .....	2½	2½
Madrid .....	5	5
Hamburg .....	5	3
St Petersburg .....	6½	7

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

	INCREASE.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Treasury balances .....	11,000,000	11,000,000	
Cash .....	7,000,000	7,000,000	
Bills discounted .....	2,600,000	2,600,000	
Notes .....	2,400,000	2,400,000	
Advances .....	333,000	333,000	
	DECREASE.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Private accounts .....	8,900,000	8,900,000	

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT STOCKS.—The funds have been without especial feature, the approach of the holidays thinning the attendance of members and checking speculation. A few more sales of money-stock have taken place, but have been counterbalanced by purchases for the account. Consols throughout the week have remained at 92 to 92½ for money, and 92½ to 92¾ for the January account. New Threes and Reduced, 91½ to 92.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.—The March issue are 1 lower, at 1 dis. to 4 prem.; and the June show a fall of 2 at par to 5 prem.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—The approach of the Christmas holidays, and the desire which most people feel to limit as much as possible their arrangements at the close of the year, has caused some heaviness in the prices of foreign stocks. Such a period in fact affords a very good opportunity for noting the extent to which certain descriptions have been supported in value by speculation. The markets have been more or less thinly attended latterly, and the operations have been for the most part realisations.

The capacity of the public for absorbing foreign bonds alone, to say nothing of the various colonial, railway, and municipal loans which have been offered upon the market during 1869 for subscription, is shown by the large total which has been added to the list since the close of the year 1868. The nominal amount of the strictly foreign loans which have been launched in 1869 is something over 73,000,000*l*, and so far as can be seen there is every prospect of the total being equalled in 1870. Russia is expected early in the year, and it is said the sum asked for will be a large one, in consequence of which all Russian securities have given way ¼ to 1 per cent. Past experience has no doubt shown the Finance Minister that it is better policy to calculate beforehand the amount which may be required to work with with reference to the construction of new lines of railway, and to take a larger loan into the markets of Europe, than to be making such frequent appeals. The latter course weakens the credit of the borrower, if it be only from the fact that people who are always wanting to borrow are looked upon with a certain suspicion, whatever the object may be. Argentine bonds are ¾ higher for the week; Brazilian 5 per Cents., 1865, on the more satisfactory news of late from the scene of conflict with Lopez, have improved 1½. Egypt 7 per Cents. of 1862, the Viceroy 7 per Cent. Loan, and the Loan of 1868 are each 1 per cent. better. Italian 5 per Cents. of 1861 have gone up 1½. Peruvian 5 per Cents. of 1865 are ¼ higher. Spanish stocks show a fractional advance. The different Turkish loans are from 1 to 1½ better, the 1869 scrip being ½ higher at 9-16 to 11-16 premium.

Subjoined are the closing prices of stocks dealt in to-day:— Argentine, 1868, 86½ to 86½. Brazilian 5 per Cents., 1865, 87½ to 87½. Chilian 6 per Cents., 1867, 98 to 100; ditto 7 per Cents., 1866, 104 to 105. Egyptian 7 per Cent., 1862, 83½ to 84½; ditto Railway Debentures, 99 to 100; ditto 9 per Cent. Viceroy Loan, 94½ to 95½; ditto 7 per Cent. ditto, 82½ to 83; ditto 1869 ditto, 79½ to 79½. Italian 5 per Cents., 1861, 56½ to 56½; ditto State Domain,

85 to 87; ditto Tobacco, 87 to 89. Mexican, 13½ to 13½. Orel and Vitebsk Obligations, 82½ to 83. Peruvian 5 per Cents., 1865, 84 to 84½. Portuguese, 33½ to 34; ditto, Scrip, 1869, 1½ to 1½ prem.; ditto Paid up, 33½ to 33½. Russian 4½ per Cents., 89½ to 90½; ditto 3 per Cents., 58½ to 54½; ditto 5 per Cents., 1862, 85 to 85½; ditto Anglo-Dutch, 1866, 91 to 91½; ditto Moscow, 80½ to 81; ditto Nicolas, 65 to 65½; ditto ditto, 1869, 64½ to 65; ditto Charkof, 80½ to 81; ditto Kremenschoog, 80½ to 80½. Spanish New Threes, 27½ to 27½. Turkish 6 per Cents., 1854, 80 to 82; ditto ditto, 1858, 65½ to 66; ditto ditto, 1862, 68½ to 68½; ditto 5 per Cents., 1865, 45 to 45½; ditto 6 per Cents., 1865, 68½ to 68½.

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

	Money.		Account.		Exchequer Bills.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	March.	June.
Saturday .....	92	92½	92½	92½	par 5s pm 2s 7s pm	par 5s pm 2s 7s pm
Monday .....	92	92½	92½	92½	par 5s pm 2s 7s pm	par 5s pm 2s 7s pm
Tuesday .....	92	92½	92½	92½	par 5s pm 1s 6s pm	par 5s pm 1s 6s pm
Wednesday .....	92	92½	92½	92½	1 dis 4 pm par 5s pm	par 5s pm
Thursday .....	92	92½	92½	92½	par 5s pm	par 5s pm
Friday .....	92	92½	92½	92½	par 5s pm	par 5s pm
	Closing prices last Friday.				Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent. consols, money ..	92 ½	92 ½	92 ½	92 ½	92 ½	92 ½
Do account .....	92 ½	92 ½	92 ½	92 ½	92 ½	92 ½
New 3 per cents .....	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½
Reduced 3 per cents .....	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½
Exchequer bills, March .....	par 5s pm	par 5s pm	par 5s pm	par 5s pm	1 dis 4 pm	par 5s pm
Do June .....	2s 7s pm	2s 7s pm	2s 7s pm	2s 7s pm	par 5s pm	par 5s pm
Bank stock .....	235 7	235 7	235 7	235 7	235 7	235 7
East India stock, 10; p.c. 1874. shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Do 5 per cent, 1860 .....	111 ½	111 ½	111 ½	111 ½	111 ½	111 ½
Do 4 per cent, 1868 .....	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½	100 ½
Argentine 5 per cent, 1869 .....	85 ½	85 ½	85 ½	85 ½	85 7	85 7
Austrian sterling 5 pr ct, 1869 .....	85 ½	85 ½	85 ½	85 ½	85 7	85 7
Brazilian 5 per cent, 1865 .....	85 ½	85 ½	85 ½	85 ½	86 7 ½	86 7 ½
Chilian 7 per cent, 1866 .....	194 5	194 5	194 5	194 5	194 5	194 5
Do 6 per cent, 1867 .....	99 100	99 100	99 100	99 100	99 100	99 100
Danubian 8 per cent, 1867 .....	85 6	85 6	85 6	85 6	85 7	85 7
Do 7 per cent, 1864 .....	85 6	85 6	85 6	85 6	85 7	85 7
Dutch 2½ per cent .....	54 6	54 6	54 6	54 6	54 6	54 6
Do 4 per cent, 1861 .....	85 4	85 4	85 4	85 4	85 5	85 5
Egyptian 7 per cent, 1862 .....	85 4	85 4	85 4	85 4	85 5	85 5
Do do 1864 .....	87 ½	87 ½	87 ½	87 ½	87 ½	87 ½
Do do Gov. Rail. Debentures .....	99 100	99 100	99 100	99 100	99 100	99 100
Do do Viceroy, 1866 .....	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½
Do 9 per cent, 1869 .....	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½
Do 7 per cent, 1868 .....	78 ½	78 ½	78 ½	78 ½	78 ½	78 ½
Italian 5 per cent, 1861 .....	56 ½	56 ½	56 ½	56 ½	56 ½	56 ½
Do 5 pr ct. State Domain, 1865 .....	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½
Do 6 pr Tobacco Loan, 1868 .....	87 8	87 8	87 8	87 8	87 8	87 8
Mexican 3 per cent .....	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½
Peruvian 4½ per cent, 1862 .....	97 8	97 8	97 8	97 8	97 8	97 8
Do 5 per cent, 1865 .....	83 ½	83 ½	83 ½	83 ½	83 ½	83 ½
Portuguese 3 per cent, 1865 .....	33 ½	33 ½	33 ½	33 ½	33 ½	33 ½
Russian 3 per cent, 1857 .....	85 7	85 7	85 7	85 7	85 7	85 7
Do 5 per cent, 1862 .....	68 ½	68 ½	68 ½	68 ½	68 ½	68 ½
Do 3 per cent, 1862 .....	53 ½	53 ½	53 ½	53 ½	53 ½	53 ½
Do 4½ per cent, 1860 .....	89 91	89 91	89 91	89 91	89 91	89 91
Do 4½ per cent, 1860 .....	89 91	89 91	89 91	89 91	89 91	89 91
Do 5 p.c. Anglo-Dutch, 1866 .....	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½	91 ½
Do 4 pr ct. Nicolai Railway .....	65 ½	65 ½	65 ½	65 ½	65 ½	65 ½
Do 5 per cent, Orel-Vitebsk .....	82 ½	82 ½	82 ½	82 ½	82 ½	82 ½
Do 5 per cent, Moscow, 1865 .....	80 ½	80 ½	80 ½	80 ½	80 ½	80 ½
Do 5 pr ct. Charkof-Azoff .....	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	81 ½
Sardinian 5 per cent .....	69 71	69 71	69 71	69 71	69 71	69 71
Spanish 3 pr ct (New), 1867 .....	27 ½	27 ½	27 ½	27 ½	27 ½	27 ½
Turkish 6 per cent, 1854 .....	79 80 ½	79 80 ½	79 80 ½	79 80 ½	80 1	80 1
Do do 1868 .....	61 5	61 5	61 5	61 5	61 5	61 5
Do do 1862 .....	66 7	66 7	66 7	66 7	66 9	66 9
Do 5 per cent, 1865 .....	45 ½	45 ½	45 ½	45 ½	45 ½	45 ½
Do 6 per cent, 1862 .....	68 ½	68 ½	68 ½	68 ½	68 9	68 9
Venezuela 6 per cent, 1862 .....	19 21	19 21	19 21	19 21	19 21	19 21
Do do 1864 .....	19 21	19 21	19 21	19 21	19 21	19 21

ENGLISH RAILWAY STOCKS.—During the past week some important variations have taken place in these markets. Midland stock has been purchased very largely. One broker is said to have bought over 90,000*l* stock, which amount will be taken off the market at the end of the year. The quotation to-night was 121½ to 121½, or a rise of about 2 for the week. London and North-Western is ¼ higher at 122½ to 122½. North-Eastern stocks show a further improvement; "Berwicks" are 1 better at 123 to 123½ and "York," 1½ at 120½ to 120½. Great Northern ordinary stock has also improved 1 to 109 to 110. On the other hand Caledonian stock has been pressed for sale, and has fallen 1½ to 76½ to 77. Metropolitan has been largely dealt in, and has given way 1 per cent. to 82½ to 82½. At one time to-day they were offered by a leading dealer at 81½ for the end of January, but later there was a slight reaction. London and Brighton have receded 1 to 46½ to 46½.

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

	RAILWAYS. Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter .....	75 5	74 6
Caledonian .....	78 9	76 7
Central Argentine .....	19 ½	19 ½
Eastern Bengal .....	108 9 ½	108 9 ½
Great Eastern .....	37 ½	37 ½
Great Northern .....	107 ½	106 9 ½
Do A Stock .....	109 10	109 10
Do B Stock .....	127 9	127 9



	Closing price last Friday.	Closing price this day.
Great Western	154 1/2	154 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	196 3/4	196 3/4
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	47 1/2	47 1/2
London, Chatham, and Dover	15 1/2	15 1/2
London and North-Western	121 1/2	121 1/2
London and South-Western	82 1/2	82 1/2
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	83 1/2	83 1/2
Metropolitan	82 3/4	82 3/4
Do Extension	82 3/4	82 3/4
Midland	119 1/2	119 1/2
North British	24 1/2	24 1/2
North-Eastern—Berwick	12 1/2	12 1/2
Do Leeds	79 1/2	79 1/2
Do York	61 3/4	61 3/4
North Staffordshire	107 3/4	107 3/4
Great North-Eastern	107 3/4	107 3/4
Oxford, West Midland	34 1/2	34 1/2
South-Eastern	77 1/2	77 1/2
Do A Stock	111 1/2	111 1/2
Do B Stock	43 1/2	43 1/2
South Wales	87 3/4	87 3/4
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Bombay and Baroda	107 3/4	107 3/4
East India guar 5 per cent.	112 3/4	112 3/4
Grand Trunk of Canada	15 1/2	15 1/2
Great Indian Peninsula g 5 p.	109 1/2	109 1/2
Great Western of Canada	16 1/2	16 1/2
Madras guar 5 per cent.	106 3/4	106 3/4
Seine guar 5 per cent.	106 3/4	106 3/4
Do Lomb. shares guar 5 p.	106 3/4	106 3/4
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Bahia and San Francisco	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dutch-Netherlands	23 1/2	23 1/2
Eastern of France	23 1/2	23 1/2
Great Luxembourg	12 1/2	12 1/2
Northern of France	44 1/2	44 1/2
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	88 1/2	88 1/2
Paris and Orleans	87 1/2	87 1/2
Rangoon and Meuse	6 1/2	6 1/2
San Paulo	19 1/2	19 1/2
S. Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	20 1/2	20 1/2
Spain and San Francisco	13 1/2	13 1/2
West & N. West of France	23 1/2	23 1/2

**AMERICAN SECURITIES.**—The gradual diminution in the number of operations in securities which are in favour with the public, as in the case of United States bonds, leads as a matter of course to a little depression. In this department it is scarcely necessary to remind those interested in such matters that these bonds have had a remarkable rise in price during the year—considering the very large amount of them in the hands of the public. On referring to our impression of the 26th of December, 1868, we find that during the week ending on that date the 5-20 bonds of 1882 touched 73 1/2; they are now 85 1/2 to 86, being an advance of about 12 per cent. To-day the following are the prices—The 1882 bonds are quoted 85 1/2 to 85 3/4; 1885, 84 1/2 to 84 3/4; 1887, 83 1/2 to 84 1/2. The 10-40's, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2. Erie shares, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; and Illinois Centrals, 99 1/2 to 99 3/4.

**BANKS.**—Agra A and B shares are 1/2 higher at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 and 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, and Imperial have improved to a like extent at 16 1/2 to 17. London and County have been in demand, and show a rise of a further 1 at 48 1/2 to 49 1/2. Anglo-Austrian are quoted 1/2 better at 12 to 12 1/2 prem. Alliance Bank shares, however, have fallen 1/2 to 12 to 12 1/2. There is but little business, and the inclination is towards higher values.

**TELEGRAPH SHARES.**—There has been a disposition on the part of operators to curtail transactions, but prices generally have been well supported. The principal alteration in the speculative shares is an advance of 1 in Societe Transatlantique Francaise to 15 1/2 to 15 3/4, which at one time were as high as 16, but do not maintain the highest point. British Indian Submarine and Extension shares are both 1/2 better at 13 1/2 to 13 3/4 and 1/2 to 1/2 premium respectively. On the other hand the low price of Atlantic Old stock fails to attract purchasers, and has given way a further 2 1/2 for the week to 10 to 12. Submarine are 5 lower on realisations at 240 to 245.

**MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.**—Telegraph Construction shares have been bought on the announcement that 4/ per share will be returned at the close of this year, and show an improvement of 3/4 for the week at 35 1/2 to 35 3/4. Crystal Palace stock is 1 higher at 22 to 24; and Indiarubber and Telegraph Works are 2 better at 29 to 31. In other respects values are much the same.

**EXCHANGES.**—The features for the year in foreign bill market are few. There has been continued depression in trade, and the instruments by which international dealings are adjusted have, as a matter of course, been scarce. The rates upon those countries which have silver standards, such as Hamburg and Amsterdam, have ranged very high. The rate on Italy at the beginning of the year was 29, 50, and it is now 26, 50, or a fall of 10 per cent. On St Petersburg the rates have been continually falling from 31 1/2 to 32 to 29, or a difference of 9 per cent. against Russia. This is owing for the most part to the large issues of paper money, and the great excess of importations over the exportations.

**BULLION.**—No operations at the Bank to-day. The following is taken from the circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

**Gold.**—The arrivals of gold since our circular of the 16th inst. have been but small, and comprise only—44,000*l*, per Dover Castle, from Melbourne; 4,600*l*, per Nyansa, from Alexandria; 30,000*l*, per City of Rio, from Brasils; 19,000*l*, per Patagonia, from Valparaiso—total, 97,500*l*. The demand for the Continent has for the moment ceased, and about 62,000*l* has been sent into the Bank. The overland mail is bringing 428,500*l* from Australia; this amount is due here the 1st proximo. The Atrato has taken 50,000*l* to the West Indies, and the Poonah 43,500*l* to Bombay.

**Silver.**—The market remains without alteration in price at 60*d* per oz standard, the demand having been chiefly for the East. The Atrato has taken 10,000*l* to the West Indies, and the Poonah 77,000*l* to Bombay. The Weser has brought 17,000*l*, Doré, from New York, and the City of Rio, 17,000*l* from the Brasils.

Mexican Dollars are firm at the rates quoted below, the amounts coming to hand being so small. The Holsatia has brought 2,000*l*, and the City of Paris 5,400*l* from New York.

Exchange on India for Banks drafts at 60 days' sight remains as last quoted by us, viz., 1*l* 11*d* per rupee on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

India Government Loan Notes show no material alteration from our last quotations. The 4 per Cents. are 91 1/2 to 92; the 5 per Cents., 105 to 106; and the 5 1/2 per Cents., 110 to 111.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9*d* per oz std; ditto fine, 77s 9*d* per oz std; ditto refinable, 77s 11*d* per oz std; South American doubloons, 73s 9*d* to 74s per oz, last price. Silver—Bar silver, fine, 5s 0*d* 1/2 per oz std; ditto containing 5 grains gold, 5s 1*d* per oz std; fine cake silver, 5s 5 1/2*d* per oz. Mexican dollars, 4s 11 1/2*d* to 4s 11 3/4*d* per oz; five-franc pieces, 4s 11 1/2*d* per oz, last price. Quicksilver, 6*l* 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Cent. year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
£	3 pr ct.	Canada, 1877-84	100	107 1/2
..	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	106
..	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	106
221480	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	94
58880	3 pr ct.	Do. Inscribed Stock	100	94
85000	3 pr ct.	Do. Dominion of 1862	100	95
30000	3 pr ct.	Cal. of Good Hope, 1875	100	103
..	3 pr ct.	Do. 1880-1900	100	110 1/2
..	3 pr ct.	Do. 1880-90	100	109
..	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	113
23400	3 pr ct.	Do. 1900	100	112
25000	3 pr ct.	Ceylon, 1878	100	110
10200	3 pr ct.	Do. 1872	100	112
85000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882 and 1883	100	110
100000	3 pr ct.	Madras Irrigation & Canal, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	106
20000	3 pr ct.	Mauritius, 1878	100	106
30000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1878	100	109
15000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1882	100	107
40000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1888-96	100	112
10500	3 pr ct.	Natal	100	109
1000	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	117
16800	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick	100	106
113800	3 pr ct.	New South Wales, 1874-6	100	102
367180	3 pr ct.	Do. 1888-96	100	102
85000	3 pr ct.	Do. red. by annual drawings from 1867 to 1875	100	102
95700	3 pr ct.	New Zealand, 1891	100	107
588400	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	94
28000	3 pr ct.	Do. Consolidated	100	94
23120	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	106
88600	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	104
25000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia, 1876	100	105 1/2
22600	3 pr ct.	Do. 1886	100	106 1/2
18500	3 pr ct.	Queensland, 1884-5	100	110 1/2
117740	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	110 1/2
10200	3 pr ct.	South Australia, 1869-77	100	109
1069100	3 pr ct.	Do. 1893-1903	100	112 1/2
10200	3 pr ct.	Tasmanian, 1895	100	109 1/2
40000	3 pr ct.	Do. redeemable 1893-97	100	109 1/2
33300	3 pr ct.	Victoria	100	109
56000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	114 1/2
7000	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	111

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Latest Dates.	Rates of Exchange on London.	Short
Paris..... Dec. 22	25 17 1/2	—
Antwerp .. 22	25 20	—
Amsterdam .. 22	11 85	—
Frankfort .. 22	119 1/2	—
Hamburg .. 22	13 8	—
— .. 22	13 6 1/2	3 months' date
Berlin .. 22	6 23 1/2	—
Vienna .. 22	123 85	—
St Petersburg.. 22	29 1/2	—
Gothenburg .. 5	17 50	—
Alexandria .. 29	98 1/2	—
Barcelona .. 9	69	90 days' date
Cadix .. 5	50 65	—
Madrid .. 9	49 70	—
Lisbon ..	—	—
Oporto ..	—	—
New York .. 22	108 1/2	30 days' sight
Havana .. Nov. 9	15 per cent.	—
Melbourne .. Oct. 15	1/2 per cent. pm.	—
Sydney .. 12	1 per cent. pm.	—
Jamaica ..	1 per cent. pm.	90 days' sight
Rio de Janeiro Dec. 2	19 1/2	—
Bahia .. 26	19 1/2	—
Pernambuco .. 28	19 1/2	—
Buenos Ayres.. 18	29	—
Valparaiso ..	—	—
Mauritius ..	—	—
Singapore .. Nov. 23	4s 6 1/2 per dol.	6 months' sight
Ceylon .. 22	1/2 per ct. dct.	—
Bombay .. 27	1s 11 1/2 per rupee	—
Madras .. 23	1s 11 1/2 per rupee	—
Calcutta .. 23	1s 11 1/2 per rupee	—
Hong Kong .. 15	4s 5 1/2 per dol.	—
Shanghai .. 23	5s 11 1/2 per taal	—

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table listing various English stocks and bonds with columns for price, date, and interest rate. Includes items like 3 per cent Consols, 5 per cent Consols, and various government securities.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing foreign stocks and bonds from various countries including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Turkey.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS—Continued.

Table listing foreign stocks from Venezuela, D'vidends on the above payable in London, and Italian 5 per cent 1861.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks with columns for share value, dividends, and price per share. Includes banks like Agra, Limited, Bank of British Columbia, and Bank of Victoria.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brno, Hamburg, London, and others, with columns for time and prices negotiated.

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-American Telegraph, Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph, etc.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Redeemable, Per Dollar, Closing Prices. Lists American stocks like United States 5 20's, Erie shares, etc.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: Shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists dock companies like East and West India, London and St Katherine, etc.

The Commercial Times.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A postal convention has been concluded with Greece, under the provisions of which the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Greece will be exchanged exclusively in closed mails, either by French packet via Marseilles, or by the route of Italy. This convention will come into operation on the 1st of January next, on and from which date all letters for Greece will be chargeable, when prepaid, with the following reduced rates of postage (British and foreign combined), viz. :—Not exceeding ½ ounce in weight, 8d; above ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 1s 4d; above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1½ ounce, 2s; every additional ½ ounce, 8d. When posted unpaid, the letters will be chargeable on delivery with a rate of 10d per ½ ounce. Registered letters will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a fee of 4d each. The postage as well as the registration fee must in all cases be paid in advance upon registered letters. Newspapers, book packets, and patterns—Upon every British newspaper, as well as upon all book packets and patterns of merchandise, the postage must be paid in advance, by means of postage stamps, at the following rates, viz. :—Not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 1d; above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 2d; above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4d; every additional 4 ounces, 4d. Under the term "book packets" are comprehended periodical works, pamphlets, bound books, prints or maps, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed, and whether on paper, parchment, or vellum; also photographs on paper, parchment, or vellum. No book packet may contain any writing, figures, or manual marks whatsoever. Ordinary corrections in writing will, however, be allowed in the case of book packets containing unbound proof sheets only. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, one foot in width or depth, or three pounds in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise, of no intrinsic value, may also be sent to Greece at the same rates of postage as book packets, subject to the usual regulations and to the above restrictions as regards size and weight.

On the 1st of January next and thenceforward, the postage upon letters between this country and the States of Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, or Peru, forwarded via Panama, and whether conveyed by British or French packet, will be reduced from two shillings to one shilling and sixpence for each ½ ounce. As at present, the postage on letters for these States must in all cases be prepaid, or the letters cannot be forwarded.

On the 1st of January next, and thenceforward, the combined rate of British and United States' postage on letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any part of the United States, and whether conveyed by packet or by private ship, will be reduced to threepence per half-ounce or fraction thereof, provided such postage be pre-paid. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be liable on their delivery to an additional charge of threepence each, over and above the postage.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destinations.	Despatch of Next Mail from London.	Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand.....	via Southampton.....	Dec. 25, m. Jan. 1
	via Marseilles.....	Dec. 31, e. Dec. 27
	via Falmouth.....	Jan. 3, e. Dec. 29
	via Southampton.....	Jan. 10, m. Jan. 18
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, & Monte Video.....	via Liverpool.....	Jan. 19, s. Jan. 15
	By French Packet.....	Jan. 22, s. Jan. 5
Brazil Monte Video, and Valparaiso.....	via Liverpool.....	Jan. 12, e. Dec. 26
British North America (except Canada).....	via Halifax.....	Jan. 1, e. Dec. 29
Canada (by Canadian packet).....	(Portland).....	Dec. 30, e. Dec. 24
Ditto (via United States).....	via Falmouth.....	Jan. 3, e. Dec. 29
Canary Islands.....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 13, e. Dec. 28
Cape de Verde (by Brazil packet).....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 10, m. Jan. 18
Cape de Good Hope and Ascension.....	via Devonport.....	Dec. 24, s. Jan. 12
China, Ceylon, and Singapore.....	via Southampton.....	Dec. 25, m. Jan. 1
	via Marseilles.....	Dec. 31, e. Dec. 27
East Indies, Egypt, &c.....	via Southampton.....	Dec. 25, m. Dec. 25
	via Marseilles.....	Dec. 31, e. Dec. 27
Falkland Islands.....	via Southampton.....	Dec. 24, s. Jan. 12
Gibraltar.....	via Southampton.....	Dec. 25, m. Dec. 25
Honduras.....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 1, e. Dec. 29
Malta.....	via Southampton.....	Dec. 25, m. Dec. 25
	via Devonport.....	Dec. 27, e. Dec. 24
Martinique (by French packet).....	via Marseilles.....	Jan. 20, s. Jan. 16
Natal.....	via Southampton.....	Dec. 24, s. Jan. 12
Newfoundland.....	via Falmouth.....	Jan. 3, e. Dec. 29
Portugal (by Brazil packet).....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 10, m. Jan. 18
St Helena.....	via Devonport.....	Jan. 13, e. Jan. 13
United States, California, &c. (by Casard packet, via Cork).....	(New York).....	Dec. 25, e. Dec. 25
Ditto (by Cunard packet, via Cork).....	(Boston).....	Dec. 28, s. ...
Ditto (by North German Lloyd's packets).....	(New York).....	Dec. 28, m. ...
Ditto (by Inman's packets).....	(New York).....	Dec. 20, s. Dec. 29
Western Coast of Africa and Madeira.....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 3, e. Jan. 8
West Indies and Pacific (except Honduras).....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 3, m. Dec. 29
La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 4, e. ...
Port-au-Prince, Vera Cruz, and Tampico.....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 10, e. ...
Santa Martha.....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 13, e. ...
Mexico.....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 3, e. Dec. 29
Bahamas (via New York).....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 13, e. Dec. 29
Bermuda (via Halifax).....	via Southampton.....	Jan. 15, e. Jan. 12

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On December 20, from INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, &c., via Marseilles:—Calcutta, Nov. 23; Madras, 23; Bombay, 27; Aden, Dec. 4; Suez, 10; Alexandria, 11.  
 On December 21, from WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Calabar:—Sierra Leone, Dec. 4; Sta. Cruz de Tenerife, 11; Funchal Madeira, 14; Bathurst, Gambia, 7.  
 On December 22, from SOUTH AMERICA, per City of Rio de Janeiro:—Buenos Ayres, Nov. 17; Rio de Janeiro, 24; Monte Video, 19; Cape de Verde, Dec. 11.  
 On December 22, from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Norseman:—Natal, Nov. 5; Cape Town, 19; St Helena, 28; Funchal, Dec. 15.  
 On December 23, from AMERICA, per City of Paris:—Boston, Dec. 10; Chicago, 9; New York, 11; Philadelphia 10; San Francisco, 4; Halifax, 7.

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended Dec. 13, 1869:—

	Quantities Sold.	Average Price.
	qrs bush	s d
Wheat.....	49,868 2	43 10
Barley.....	81,036 4	36 0
Oats.....	3,539 6	22 8

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended Dec. 13, 1869, and for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1865 to 1868:—

Week ending Dec. 13.	AVERAGE PRICES.			QUANTITIES SOLD.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s d	s d	s d	qrs bush	qrs bush	qrs bush
1869.....	43 10	36 0	22 8	49,868 2	81,036 4	3,539 6
1868.....	46 9	45 3	27 7	40,333 5	65,152 3	4,870 7
1867.....	66 9	41 2	24 4	56,721 5	82,92 4	8,777 7
1866.....	59 5	44 4	25 11	58,431 0	62,989 4	7,273 0
1865.....	44 8	32 10	23 1	76,126 5	84,632 1	7,444 5

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 Dec. 13, 1869:—

	Quantities Imported (so far as the Landing Accounts were made up) into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom		
	England	Scotland	Ireland	The United Kingdom	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheat.....	635168	234995	190498	1060661	1768	...	1768
Barley.....	163689	43158	15551	222888	1500	...	1500
Oats.....	401179	23116	...	426325	316	368	1214
Bye.....	9041	...	...	9011	...	...	...
Peas.....	48616	11388	...	54954	350	...	350
Beans.....	30448	14735	...	45183	13	...	13
Indian corn.....	174115	56874	47851	277840	...	129	129
Buckwheat.....	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
Bear or bigg.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn exclusive of malt.....	1457274	28226	238900	2096400	4017	997	5014
Wheatmeal or flour.....	80685	56580	9435	146700	130	...	130
Barley meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal.....	210	...	...	...	117	...	117
Eye meal.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal.....	...	42	...	...	42	...	42
Buckwheat meal.....	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total of meal.....	80992	56623	9435	143959	217	...	217
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt.....	1538176	441848	263335	2243359	4234	997	5231
Malt.....	...	...	...	...	1626	...	1626

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The attendance at Mark lane to-day was very small, and the business passing in all kinds of grain was extremely limited. The supplies of English wheat on sale were short, but quite equal to the demand; nevertheless, in all sales concluded the full prices of Monday last were realised. Foreign wheat met a dull retail inquiry at the recent improvement for American and Russian descriptions. Fine malting barley maintained late rates, but inferior and grinding sorts were dull of sale. Very few transactions were reported in either beans or peas, and the quotations were nominal. Flour was without change in value, but the sales were unimportant. The week's imports of foreign and colonial produce into London have amounted to 18,830 quarters of wheat, 11,570 barley, 49,000 oats, 250 sacks and 6,780 barrels of flour.

There has been a fair inquiry in the Liverpool cotton market during the past week, but prices for American descriptions, owing to large supplies, have given way ¼d per lb, while East Indians remain unchanged since Friday last. The total sales for the week (of five days only) are 58,390 bales, of which the trade have taken 44,030 bales; speculators and exporters, 14,360 bales. The imports for the week are 75,696 bales, the actual exports 10,356 bales, and to-day's stock is estimated at 370,407 bales. To-day is a close holiday in the market.

The following return shows the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended Dec. 23, 1869:—

	Imported.	Exported.
American.....	36,702	1,378
Brazilian.....	14,912	306
East Indian.....	87,905	11,568
Egyptian.....	15,167	39
Miscellaneous.....	1,383	141
Total.....	106,069	13,432

At New York on December 23rd, middling Upland cotton was quoted at 25½c per lb.

We extract the following from Messrs W. Nicol and Co.'s circular, dated Bombay, November 27:—We are still unable to advise any business in this market. Prices of new Oomrawuttee in the bazaar have declined to 270 rs per candy on time bargain contracts, although there are not any bona fide dealers willing to contract at that rate, simply we imagine because they have not as yet commenced operations in the districts. We are glad to be able to report fuller arrivals of old cotton, and as we anticipated, with increasing stocks we find holders of ready cotton are now becoming eager to sell. We reduce our quotation for old Dhollerah 10 rs per candy to-day nominally, but we believe a further reduction would be submitted to if any buyers showed themselves. The total absence of demand at present from all classes of buyers, and the fact that the dealers themselves are acting with equal caution in their dealings out in the districts for new cotton, should tend to lower prices very considerably when the crop begins to arrive at market. We hear some small parcels of Hingunghat are on the way down by rail, but we have not seen large enough samples of the new Oomrawuttee to enable us to report on the quality of the crop. In the Dharwar districts speculators are doing their utmost to keep up prices, and we hear so business is doing, and very little cotton is being sent to the coast. Latest quotations equal 297 rs, f.o.b., at Carwar for Saw-ginned, but at this rate there were no buyers.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY TO NOV. 26.

	1869.	1868.
London.....bales	2,900	3,417
Liverpool.....	981,810	977,831
Total, Great Britain .....	984,710	981,248
Channel for orders .....	14,947	21,885
Continent.....	165,584	145,816
China.....	17,468	52,439
Grand Total.....	1,132,709	1,201,388
Actual exports since last mail left,	3,486 bales.	

Messrs E. B. Liddell and Co., of Alexandria, have furnished the following report, dated Dec. 10:—Since our preceding report of 3rd inst. we have had a quiet cotton market, influenced by the less encouraging news from Liverpool, and in some measure likewise by the unfavourable weather prevailing here for the past few days. We have to note a decline of ½d to ¼d per lb in the general run of qualities, fine gullin continuing still to be paid very extreme rates. To-day's values are:—Fair to fully fair, 12½d to 13½d per lb, c. and f.; good fair to full good fair, 13d to 13½d per lb, c. and f.; good to fine, 13½d to 16½d, ditto.

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
From Dec. 3 to Dec. 9, 1869 .....	11,698	2,559	14,257
Previously from Nov. 1.....	32,596	10,387	42,983
From Nov. 1 to Dec. 9, 1869.....	44,294	12,946	57,240
— 1868.....	47,068	14,170	61,238
— 1867.....	35,198	11,462	46,660
— 1866.....	36,253	8,108	44,361
— 1865.....	27,814	5,387	33,201
— 1864.....	40,328	6,291	46,619

The colonial produce markets have been very quiet during the past week. In tea there has been scarcely anything doing, but prices remain without change. Last week duty was paid in London on 1,370,951 lbs; the exports were 519,175 lbs; and the removals coastwise, 785,851 lbs. The supplies of sugar on offer have been small, especially as regards West India descriptions, and prices for strong refining qualities have been on the advance. Coffee has ruled very firm in value, though the sales have not been extensive.

Messrs J. D. Campbell and Co., of Port Louis, writing on Nov. 19, remark:—Shortly after the mail came in considerable purchases of sugar were made for the United Kingdom and for France at about five to ten cents advance on previous rates, but prices have since receded, and we quote for No. 12 D. S. \$5.65 to \$5.70, No. 13 \$5.75 to \$5.80, No. 14 to 14½ \$5.85 to \$5.90. In yellow sugars there has been no animation, and finest yellow crystals can only be sold at a reduction on last month's prices. Fine yellow counters are however well maintained, and good rations are somewhat dearer. Planters are holding back as much as possible in hopes of better prices until the arrival of the mail. White crystals have been sold at rather lower prices for Bombay, but there is at present a greater appearance of firmness in the market. The want of suitable vessels is an obstacle to large operations. Hitherto the abundance of white sugars has not made itself felt in lower prices as was expected consequent on the very general adoption of Dr Icey's process, and we have no doubt that the large quantity taken by India in the beginning of the season will prevent any glut of white crystals towards its close.

Both privately and by public sale rice has realised full prices, though the demand has been far from active. The English wool market has continued without feature, but colonial wool has changed hands to a fair extent on former terms.

Messrs A. C. Stewart and Co., of Port Elizabeth, writing on November 15, remark:—The country has hardly recovered from the effects of the late floods, and wool is coming in very slowly.

The chief event of the fortnight has been the sale of upwards of 700 Angora goats imported from Asia Minor, which were eagerly bought up by the farmers, who seem determined to go in extensively for the breeding of goats instead of sheep. There has been brisk competition for the few lots of wool that have come in. Good light grease wools, for scouring purposes, have been bought up at 5d to 5½d per lb, and good fleecewashed parcels have been eagerly sought for. New season's snow-white is worth 14½d to 15½d for prime lots, but little of this description is in the market as yet. Our quotations for wools now obtainable are:—Grease—Full grown, light, and clean, 5½d to 6d; fine, light, for scouring, 5d to 5½d. Fleecewashed—Superior, clean, long-stapled, 8½d to 9½d; good average, 8l to 8½d. Snow-white—Prime, 14½d to 15½d; second quality, good, 13d to 13½d; country scoured, 10d to 12d.

The annexed is dated New York, Dec. 11.—The wholesale trade of the city continues extremely dull, and the general markets are unsettled. In fancy goods, adapted to the holiday trade, there is some little life, though this department is not so active as in former seasons, being unfavourably affected by the scarcity of money among nearly all classes. The occurrence of additional mercantile failures, here and in the neighbouring cities, during the week, has had a tendency to intensify the prevailing distrust, and it is evident that we shall have no improvement in the commercial situation until the critical turning point of the year has been past. The scarcity of money, in connection with a wide-spread distrust in the stability of values, will explain why nearly all commodities pass slowly into consumption, while as regards the export trade, the position of the gold and exchange markets is such as to preclude a free outlet of our leading surplus staples. The condition of monetary affairs shows little change, and the indications seem to point to no immediate amelioration in the hard features of the discount market. The drain to the West is not quite so large as it has been, and henceforth it is probable that the drafts from that section will become lighter and lighter till the reflex current sets in. The current rates on call loans are 6 to 7 per cent. and on discounts 9 to 15 for high grades of mercantile acceptances, and from one-and-a-half to two per cent. a month for less approved paper.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL.—DEC. 22.

The demand for cotton has continued good, but the market having been freely supplied, some reduction is made from the quotations of last Thursday. In Sea Island there has been only a small business, but at steady rates. The common qualities continue neglected. American has been abundantly offered, and has given way about ½d per lb. A quotation of middling fair is now introduced. New York advices to the 22nd instant quote middling 25½ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 12½d per lb, by steamer. In Brazil a fair amount of business has been done, but with a larger supply a decline has been submitted to of ½d to ¼d per lb. For Egyptian the inquiry continues good, and in the early part of the week a slight advance was obtained, but this has since been lost. East India descriptions continue in favour, and, although freely offered, are comparatively steady in price.

In cotton to arrive the transactions have been extensive, at some decline in price. The latest quotations are—American, basis of middling, any port, November-December shipment, 11½d; December-January, 11½d; December-January sailing, 11½d; New Orleans, at sea, 11½d; Oomrawuttee, fair new merchants, via Cape, January-February shipment, 9½d; February-March, 9½d per lb.

The sales of the week (five days), including forwarded, amount to 58,390 bales, of which 7,530 are on speculation, and 6,830 declared for export, leaving 44,030 bales to the trade.

Dec. 23.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 12,000 bales, the market without change.

—N.B.—Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3rd January, will be close holidays in the cotton market.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions.	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good.			Fine.			Superior		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	
Sea Island.....	18	21	23	24	26	28	29	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	
Upand.....	10½	11½	12½	13½	14½	15½	16½	17½	18½	19½	20½	21½	22½	23½	24½	25½	26½	
Mobile.....	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½		
New Orleans.....	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½		
Pernambuco.....	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½		
Bahia, &c.....	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½		
Maranhao.....	9	10	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½		
Egyptian.....	9	10	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½		
Smyrna.....	9	10	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½		
W. India, &c.....	10	11	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½		
Peruvian.....	9	10	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½		
African.....	10	11	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	18½		
Surat—Gin'dharwar.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		
Bracon.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		
Dhollerah.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		
Oomrawuttee.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		
Mangalore.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		
Comptah.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		
Madras—Tinnevely.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		
Western.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		
Bengal.....	7	8	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½		

PRICES CURRENT.—Dec. 26, 1867.

Descriptions.	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good.			Fina.			Same period 1866		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Sea Island	16	19	21	25	20	66	24	28	48									
Upland	6½	7½	8	...	...	...	15	16	...									
Mobile	6½	7½	8	...	...	...	15½	16	...									
New Orleans	6½	7½	8	...	...	...	15½	16	...									
Fernambuco	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	19½									
Bahia, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15½	16									
Maranham	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	16									
Egyptian	4½	5½	7½	8½	9½	12½	14	17	18½									
Smyrna	4½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½	7	11	12½									
W. India, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	14½									
Peruvian	6½	6½	7½	7½	8	...	...	14	15½									
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Broach	4½	5	5½	6	6	6½	6½	11½	12½									
Dholerah	4½	4½	5½	6	6	6½	6½	11½	12½									
Oomrawuttee	4	4½	5	6	6	6	6	11½	12½									
Mangarole	4	4½	5	6	6	6	6	11	12									
Comptah	4	4½	5	6	6	6	6	11	12									
Madras—Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 22.		Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 22.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
American	1202244	1064791	173187	180185
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	899435	799913	107744	80448
East India, China, & Japan	1147001	1139186	418871	327533
<b>Total</b>	<b>3266880</b>	<b>2943890</b>	<b>694102</b>	<b>538116</b>
Stock, Dec. 22.	37410	2883240	2407100	

The above figures show:—  
 A decrease of import compared with the same date last year of 322,790 bales.  
 A decrease of quantity taken for consumption of 276,140 bales.  
 A decrease of actual export of 155,990 bales.  
 An increase of stock of 84,560 bales.  
 In speculation, there is an increase of 34,130 bales.  
 The imports this week have amounted to 75,696 bales. The actual exports are 10,356 bales.

LONDON—DEC. 23.

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

There was a good demand for cotton on Friday, at an advance of about ½d per lb, but this was somewhat checked on Saturday by advices of heavy receipts at American ports. The market has since been quiet, and we close at about last Thursday's quotations.

Monday next, and Monday, the 3rd January, will be close holidays in the cotton market.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Ord. to Mid.			Mid. to Fair.			Fair to Good.			Good to Fine.			Quotations of Fair.	
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	1868.	1867.
Surat—Sawginned	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Broach	7½	8	8½	9½	10	11	11½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Dholerah	7½	8	8½	9½	10	11	11½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Oomrawuttee	7½	8	8½	9½	10	11	11½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Mangarole	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Comptah	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Madras—Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern and Western	7½	7½	8½	9½	10	11	11½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombator and Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West India, &c.	9½	10½	11½	12½	13	14	15	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smyrna and Greek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australian and Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Sea Island kinds	10	12	15	18	24	30	42	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Tahiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sales to arrive:—2,600 bales Tinnevely, at ½d to ¾d, February-March shipment to September-October sailing, guaranteed good fair; 400 bales Western Madras, ¾d to 8½d, October-November sailing, guaranteed fair; 50 bales Coconada, 9d, September sailing, guaranteed fair red; 1,600 bales Oomrawuttee, 9 3/16 to 9½d, January-February-March shipment, guaranteed fair new; 50 bales Scinde, 8d, September sailing, guaranteed fair; 730 bales Bengal, 8d to 8½d, February-March shipment to August sailing, guaranteed fair; 7½d, November, middling fair, and 7½d ship named, middling; 100 bales Orleans, 11½d, January-February shipment, middling—total, 5,630 bales.

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

Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 23, 1869	COTTON IN LONDON.				* Total bales.
	Surat & Scinde bales.	Tinni Madras velly. bales.	Bengal & Rangoon. bales.	China & Japan. bales.	
7743	18408	100402	47989	...	358441
1868	16581	26106	69015	56	81294
1867	21208	14461	77296	1049	83805
Delivered, Jan. 1 to Dec. 23, 1869	8330	29244	61638	...	37637
1868	12009	18680	41960	413	25463
1867	14428	11903	52618	2957	195118
Stock, Dec. 23, 1869	6286	65996	32939	17368	124396
1868	9956	88481	42450	4	150792
1867	12559	7109	37648	115	132452

\* Including other kinds.

COTTON AFLOAT TO EUROPE ON DEC. 24.

From	London.		Liverpool.		Coast, for Foreign orders.		Total 1868.		Total 1867.	
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Bombay	287	21701	...	183	...	...	32171	...	...	3252
Kurrachee	1837	2750	...	...	...	...	4287	...	...	3140
Madras	29639	...	...	2178	...	...	32412	...	...	38200
Ceylon and Tuticoria	9729	...	...	...	...	...	9729	...	...	30385
Calcutta	6443	24237	...	1524	...	...	31794	...	...	4413
1869	37653	58689	...	4439	...	...	100803	...	...	...
1868	63609	78134	...	3708	...	...	149581	...	...	...

NEW YORK—DECEMBER 10.

The market for the week has been irregular, closing firm at ½c per lb advance from Saturday. Sales for the week, 19,288 bales, including 8,810 bales to exporters, 7,360 bales to spinners, 1,558 bales to speculators, and 1,500 bales in transit. Sales for future delivery have been for the week 11,100 bales, at 24½c to 25c for December, 24½c to 25½c for January, 24½c to 25½c for February, 25c to 25½c for March, and 25½c to 25½c for April, all on basis of low middling. Receipts for the week:—Texas, 865 bales; New Orleans, 1,337; Savannah, 4,866; South Carolina, 2,191; North Carolina, 1,707; Virginia, 4,397; Baltimore, 209; railroad, 3,550—total, 19,113 bales. Sales and re-sales for the week, 19,288 bales. Receipts at this port since 1st September, 251,371 bales. Exports from this port for this week, 14,937 bales; ditto since 1st September, 136,310 bales. Receipts at all United States ports for this week, 100,030 bales; ditto since 1st September, 1,005,000 bales. Stock on hand at this port (estimated), 30,000 bales. The exports of cotton from New York to foreign ports and their value during the week were as follows:—To Liverpool, 11,804 bales, value \$1,374,533; to London, 125 bales, value \$16,250; to Hamburg, 738 bales, value \$94,497; to Bremen, 1,181 bales, value \$136,546; to Rotterdam, 182 bales, value \$23,368; to Mexico, 104 bales, value \$6,030—total, 14,134 bales, value \$1,651,224.

The following are the figures showing the receipts and exports of cotton for the week received by Messrs Stokes and Co., from their New York correspondents:—

	1867.	1868.	1867.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Week's receipts at all the ports to Dec. 18	111,000	90,000	108,000
Week's exports to Great Britain	40,000	32,000	49,000
Week's exports to the Continent	25,000	19,000	22,000
Total week's exports	65,000	51,000	71,000
Total receipts at all ports since Sept. 1	1,091,000	875,000	763,000
Total exports to Great Britain, ditto	368,000	285,000	290,000
Total exports to the Continent, ditto	209,000	184,000	197,000
Stock at ports	335,000	280,000	315,000

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

For the time of year the accounts from the manufacturing districts this week are encouraging. Coals have ruled active, and a more than average business has been concluded in iron. Most branches of the hardware trades have been well employed, but cotton and woollen goods have ruled somewhat inactive.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 23.—There is no new feature in this week's business to report different to last. The business is again small, being checked by the firmness of producers who, being still generally under contract, cannot deliver at an early date. Notwithstanding the heavy imports of American cotton and a consequent decline in price, both spinners and manufacturers are still firm at last week's prices, though the tendency is slightly in favour of buyers. The holidays will considerably interfere with business throughout the following week, but we do not anticipate any change of importance for a few weeks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price		Corresponding week in					
	Dec. 22.	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	
Upland fair	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Ditto, good fair	0 11½	0 11½	0 8	1 3	1 10	1 9	1 9	1 9
Fernambuco fair	1 0	0 11	0 7	1 3	1 10	1 9	1 9	
Ditto, good fair	1 0½	0 11½	0 7	1 4	1 10	1 9	1 9	
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1 3½	1 1½	0 11½	1 8	2 5	2 7	2 7	
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	1 3½	1 1½	0 11½	1 8	2 5	2 7	2 7	
28-in. 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	6 0	5 4	5 0	8 0	11 6	11 9	11 9	
27-in. 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 5 lbs 2 oz	7 10	7 3	6 7	9 9	14 3	14 6	14 6	
29-in. 80 re d, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8 lbs 4 oz.	11 2	10 1	9 3	13 6	8 6	20 6	20 6	
40-in. 66 re d, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	12 6	12 3	10 4	15 6	10 0	22 0	22 0	
40-in. 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz	13 6	12 6	11 7	17 6	12 6	34 0	34 0	
30-in. 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yds, 9 lbs	11 0	9 7	8 9	12 9	16 3	17 6	17 6	

BRADFORD.—A more cheerful tone pervades the wool market. There is rather more disposition to do business, and some transactions in most classes of wool have occurred. The same improved tone is apparent in both worsted yarns and pieces, though the actual business done is not appreciably increased.

LEEDS.—There were many buyers in the cloth-halls, and among them were some representing Manchester and Scotch houses. Small parcels of goods were purchased, both plain and fancy. Transactions in heavy cloths were of a very exceptional character, nor was there much done in either superfine blacks or black union cloths. There was no alteration as to prices.

ROCHDALE.—Considering the period of the year and the general quietness which has for some time prevailed in both the flannel and cotton trade, a fair amount of business was done in the flannel

market. There was a moderate attendance of buyers, who purchased small selections of plain and fancy goods for immediate, rather than prospective, requirements. Prices were without any material change. Wool, too, though manufacturers are not active buyers, are steady in price.

**BELFAST.**—Flax—Supplies in the various markets were in excess of previous week. A fair demand generally existed, and prices were in favour of purchasers. Yarns—The slight improvement in demand announced last week continues; still no animation whatever can be reported. Transactions were chiefly on home account. Powerloom—Roughs, light linens for bleaching, and good makes of cloth for dyeing, and Hollands have been in moderate request, at prices previously ruling. Bleached and finished linens—Taking into account the season of the year, transactions on home account have been of a fair average nature. Some orders for the spring trade have been placed.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—The trade of this town has up to this time been moderately active; they have been tolerably well employed at most of the manufactories, and it is only within the last day or two that orders on account of the home trade have fallen off. The electro-platers report that orders for that class of goods have declined, and the button trade is suffering from the depression prevailing in Lancashire.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—The coal and iron trades of this district present little change since our last notice. The demand for coal and slack is, if anything, a trifle quieter, but prices are firm. Pig iron is in improved request at better prices. Hardwares are steadier.

**SHEFFIELD.**—In all our principal branches workmen are now well employed. The orders for railway material are generally good, and the armour-plate mills are in active operation. The file trade is very quiet, and some of the large houses are discharging numbers of their hands. The cutlers are generally very well employed, but the saw trade continues as dull as ever. The plating branches are scarcely so busy as usual at this season of the year.

**DUNDEE.**—In our market for flax goods on the spot there has been little doing, as consumers are now getting their autumn purchases of fresh flax to hand, which keep them off the market. Holders of old flax continue willing sellers, and would submit to some abatement, in order to clear a quantity, but the transactions taking place are quite of a retail character. In towns there has been very little doing, and prices are nominally without change. The yarn market continues much as before. Flax yarns are rather steadier, and rather more has lately been doing in some kinds. Tow yarns continue in fair demand, and prices are maintained. The demand for linens still continues weak and irregular, at unsatisfactory prices, and no improvement is now expected till after the new year, when it is hoped business will become more active. The demand for jute goods continues to be extensive. Jute has continued quiet, and the business doing has been of a limited character.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

**NEW YORK, Dec. 11.**—The flour market continues depressed, and the decline on State and Western brands has made further progress. A slight concession by sellers, and an advance in gold on Wednesday, led to a fair export trade, shippers taking some 4,000 bbls choice extra State for Swansea at \$5.70, f.o.b., and 2,000 to 3,000 bbls for other British ports within the range of \$5.50 to \$5.70; but since then reduced cable quotations and a relapse in gold combined to cut off margins, and shippers withdrew. The home trade have operated sparingly throughout, as usual on a declining market, and with receipts in excess of the demand and a tight money market, many receivers have been necessitated to realise with the result above noted. Although the close of navigation has limited the receipts, the railroads are bringing considerable quantities, special rates having been made by some lines from Chicago and other points in the West. The sales are 28,000 bbls, the market closing dull and unsettled. Southern flour is also lower and dull; sales, 1,200 cts, at \$5.50 to \$6.20 for ordinary; and \$6.25 to \$10 for fair to choice. Export of flour from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1869, 1,435,941 barrels, against 1,102,218 barrels in 1868. Export, from 1st to 7th Dec., 1869, 49,302 barrels, against 24,185 barrels in 1868. The receipts of wheat have materially fallen off during the week, but with lower cable quotations there has been a very light demand for export, while mill-ers have held off on account of the depressed condition of the flour market, thus necessitating a decline of 3 to 5 cents to realise, which has been granted by most holders. The sales are 125,000 bushels at \$1.17½ to \$1.19½ for No. 3 spring, \$1.25 to \$1.28 for No. 2, closing at the inside price, \$1.34 to \$1.35½ for No. 1 ditto, \$1.30 to \$1.36 for amber winter Western, closing with no buyers above \$1.32 to \$1.33 for prime, \$1.27½ to \$1.30 for red winter Illinois. California is neglected. Barley is less active and prices favour the buyer; sales, 45,000 bushels, at \$1.06 to \$1.10 for two-rowed State, and \$1.23 to \$1.32 for Canada West. The corn market opened dull on Wednesday, with slight concessions in favour of buyers, but subsequently stiffened up a

little under the development of some speculative inquiry, closing firm though quiet, at last Tuesday's currency. The demand from the trade has been more than usually light, while exporters continue to be ruled out by extreme prices. Sales 110,000 bushels, closing at \$1.11 to \$1.12 for sound mixed Western, \$1.07 to \$1.09 for unsound ditto, \$1.14 to \$1.15 for yellow Western, \$1.06 for white Southern, and 95 to 100 cents for yellow Jersey. Export of corn from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1869, 1,781,088 bushels, against 6,293,914 in 1868; ditto wheat, 17,439,815 bushels in 1869, against 5,581,759 in 1868. Export of wheat from 1st to 7th Dec., 312,699 bushels, against 115,714 in 1868; ditto corn, 4,972 bushels in 1869, against 36,630 in 1868.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND SINCE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1858.

From—	Flour	Meal	Wheat	Corn
New York..... Dec. 8	bbls. 240257	bbls. 40	bushels 6125593	bushels
New Orleans..... 1	45374	...	51121	...
Philadelphia..... 4	12951	...	84829	...
Baltimore..... 4	26229	...	47488	...
Boston..... 4	598	...	...	...
San Francisco..... Nov. 26	5775	...	2877501	...
Total, 1869.....	32049	50	10171682	...
Total, 1868.....	113685	110	4968377	512145
Increase.....	218894	...	6102805	...
Decrease.....	...	60	...	512145
Total, 1867.....	371852	33	6582110	1372610
Total, 1866.....	43071	418	1491333	2368808

TO THE CONTINENT

From—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Rye
New York..... Dec. 8	bbls. 3547	bushels 417169	bushels	bushels 31328
Other Ports..... to latest dates	1388	14800	...	...
Total, 1869.....	5235	431169	...	31328
— 1868.....	17729	70854	200	...
— 1867.....	33111	86520	7314	307973
— 1866.....	1246	...	208	16113

LONDON MARKETS.

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

Although the business transacted in English wheat, during the past week, has not been by any means extensive, there has been a firm tone pervading the trade, and the belief has become prevalent that prices will not undergo much further reduction, if indeed they have not already seen their lowest point. Nevertheless there are large quantities of foreign wheat on hand, the accumulation in the granaries being very heavy both in London and Liverpool, and it is impossible to look for any decided upward movement until a considerable portion of the produce now in the hands of importers has been worked off. The imports during the past few weeks have continued on a liberal scale, but they have not been so heavy as was the case a short time back, and they may be expected to diminish as the season progresses. We notice that there still exists a demand on account of the Continent, a feature which is naturally regarded as favourable by speculators, and it is commonly asserted that a considerable portion of the wheat now on passage will be diverted in this manner. There are now afloat for the United Kingdom from the South of Europe and America to ports-of-call, 682 cargoes grain and seed, as against 639 at the corresponding period last year. Of these 371 are wheat, against 327; 173 maize, against 97; 61 barley, against 94; 3 beans, against 16; 30 rye, against 37; 2 oats against 4; 42 seed, against 57. There are also on passage to British ports direct, 76 cargoes wheat (of which 70 are from San Francisco, 5 from New York, and 1 from another port), against 46; 2 maize, against 8; nil barley, against 5; 8 cottonseed, against 4. Supplies, though diminishing, are still large, and will be found more than equal to the demands of consumption for some time to come. At the same time it may be remarked that the quality of the available produce is not good, there being little fine Baltic wheat on offer, the accumulation consisting principally of American and Russian descriptions. The few speculative transactions as yet entered into have been confined to fine samples, and these have consequently had a hardening tendency in value.

Continental advices generally bring lower prices for wheat, but the reduction has not led to any important increase in business so far as the export trade is concerned. At present prices there is no margin on shipments to this side, and until some movement takes place in the quotations operations for this market will be suspended. American shippers have done little, but the stocks of both wheat and flour in New York have been on the increase, and prices have tended downwards.

Trade in spring corn has ruled extremely dull. Beans and peas have again been lower where sales have been effected, and grinding barley has been little enquired after. Oats show a reaction of about 6d per quarter on the week. Maize has changed hands to a fair extent on former terms.

Mr George Dornbusch thus reports the state of the floating grain and seed trade:—During the last fortnight 45 grain and seed-laden vessels have been reported arrived at ports-of-call,

viz.:—26 wheat, 7 maize, 3 barley, 3 rye, 3 oats, 2 linseed, 1 rapeseed. The floating grain trade continued in a state of inactivity till last Wednesday, when a healthier tone appeared to be gaining ground. Wheat—A fair choice of cargoes has been offering, and several cargoes have changed hands at a decline of 1s to 2s, but the movements of the trade have still been slow. Yesterday the demand became more active. Maize this week was slow to sell at a decline of 3d to 6d from last week's rates, but yesterday the tone somewhat improved. Barley—The sale has also been slow at a decline of 3d to 6d. Rye—Early in the week the Continent bought a couple of cargoes at a slight decline, but yesterday another cargo was taken for the same destination at a recovery of 6d. The reported sales are as follows:—Wheat—22 arrived cargoes: Berdianski, 39s to 40s 3d; Marianopoli, 39s to 39s 6d; Don Gbirka Taganr g, 38s; Gbirka Nicolai f, 39s 6d to 40s; Gbirka Odessa, 39s to 39s 9d per 492 lbs; Saide, 36s to 37s 6d; Chilian about 44s per 480 lbs; red winter Montreal, 42s 9s, less 2 per cent. Maize—9 arrived cargoes: Moldavian, 29s to 29s 3d per 492 lbs; Wallachian, 28s; Foxanian, 28s to 28s 7½d; Danubian, 28s to 28s 3d; Poti about 26s; Banat, 28s 6d per 480 lbs. Barley—2 arrived cargoes: Wallachian, 23s 6d to 23s 9d p-r 400 lbs. Rye—4 arrived cargoes: Danubian, 30s to 30s 3d; Wallachian, 31s; Moldavian, 30s 6d per 480 lbs. Linseed unaltered at about last week's prices. 3 cargoes Azow off the coast have been sold; as also 750 tons Calcutta arrived in London at 58s 9d per 410 lbs, A.T.; 2,500 quarters Black Sea ditto, 56s, ex-ship, per 424 lbs, A.T.; and 500 tons Pat-a, 59s 6d; 100 tons ordinary brown, 58s 9d per 410 lbs. 2 cargoes Azow, off the coast, sold at 56s to 56s 3d per 424 lbs, A.T. Rapeseed firm at last week's prices. 200 tons yellow mixed Calcutta arrived in London sold at 64s to 65s 100 tons; Perozepore, 60s 6d 100 tons; yellow mixed, secondary quality, 63s; and 150 tons, ordinary brown, 61s 9d per 416 lbs, A.T., ex-warehouse. 250 tons common brown, July-August, sold at 61s per 416 lbs, A.T. Cotton-seed steady. 870 tons (2 cargoes) Egyptian arrived, sold at 91 4s 3d to 91 5s per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

Wheat	38 9d	45 5
Barley	38 7	38 7
Oats	38 7	38 7

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	sacks
English & Scotch	530	1260	960	.....	.....
Irish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign	18930	11570	.....	49600	6740 brls.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

WHEAT—English, Old white.....	44	46	OATS—English, Poland & potato	23	24
English, white, new.....	44	46	— white, feed.....	23	25
Do. red, new.....	42	44	— black.....	23	25
Danish and Königsberg, high	45	46	Scotch, Hopetown and potato.....	26	28
Do. mixed.....	45	46	— Angus and Sandy.....	23	24
Rostock and Wismar, new & old	45	46	— common.....	21	22
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	44	45	Irish, potato.....	.....	.....
Danish, Holsteir, & Brunswick	44	45	— White feed.....	.....	.....
St Petersburg, soft, per 492 lbs	43	45	— Black.....	.....	.....
Common and Bursk.....	42	44	Danish.....	19	20
Kubanka.....	41	43	Swedish.....	15	19
Marianopoli and Berdianski	44	45	Russian.....	18	19
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft,	42	43	Finland.....	19	20
per 492 lbs.....	42	43	Dutch and Hanoverian.....	18	20
Australian.....	43	45	RYE—English.....	35	38
BARLEY—English matting, new	34	40	TARES—English, winter...per qr	.....	.....
Scotch matting.....	34	38	Foreign, large, spring.....	32	45
— distilling.....	34	38	INDIAN CORN, per 492 lbs—	.....	.....
— grinding.....	33	38	American, white.....	29	30
Foreign matting.....	33	38	— yellow and mixed.....	25	26
— distilling, per 492 lbs.....	27	28	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibrail,	26	29
— grinding.....	27	28	yellow.....	26	29
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	24	25	FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made	38	43
BEANS—English.....	36	43	delivered to the baker.....	38	43
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	39	40	Country marks.....	30	34
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 492 lbs	38	39	Hungarian.....	30	34
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	40	42	Australian.....	30	34
— grey, dun, and	40	41	American and Canadian fancy	25	26
— blue.....	40	41	brands per 106 lbs.....	25	26
Foreign, white boilers.....	40	41	American superfine to extra	23	24
— feeding.....	37	38	superfine.....	23	24
			American common to fine.....	22	23
			OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton	214	15
			— round.....	14	16

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

[Business on the various markets has been very small during the past two days, and there will not be any public sales of colonial produce until the 4th proximo.]

SUGAR.—The market is steady, and a good business has been done in West India at stiffer rates, leaving a small supply on offer. Other kinds are rather firmer in consequence. Manila meets with some inquiry at late rates. Sales of West India in three days were 2,170 casks. Barbadoes by auction, 36s to 39s 6d; crystallised Demerara, 44s to 44s 6d; Berbice, 43s 6d to 45s. A cargo of Mauritius has sold for the United Kingdom; also one resold. The statistics of sugar have not undergone any alteration this week. Deliveries are steady, and the stock remains at a moderate point.

Mauritius.—Business has been done in brown by private contract. A floating cargo of 600 tons sold at 29s 3d for the United Kingdom, equal to No. 13.

Madras.—2,000 bags have sold: soft brown, 26s; low Jaggery, 24s 9d.

Penang.—Some business done from last week's sales.

Bengal.—Privately, low brown has sold at 25s 3d. Natal.—783 bags sold as follows:—Brown, 27s to 33s 6d; grey and yellow, 34s to 36s.

Foreign.—About 400 casks Porto Rico have changed hands privately at 37s to 40s 6d; 28,000 bags Manila clayed at 30s to 32s; unclayed, 26s 9d. A cargo of grainy Cuba sold at 27s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—Dry goods meet a steady inquiry.

MOLASSES.—Small sales at previous rates.

RUM.—About 250 puncheons Penang have sold at 1s 8½d; small sales of Demerara, at 2s 3d Leewards, 2s 1d per proof gallon. The total stock is 4,200 puncheons less than at same date last year.

COCOA.—There have not been public sales. Any business done privately is not reported, and the market remains quiet.

COFFEE.—A good demand prevails for plantation Ceylon, and several contracts have been made at firmer prices. The total stock in London is still large, viz., 24,180 tons, against an average stock of 16,350 tons in the three previous years. 143 bales and half-bales small greenish berry mocha sold at 102s to 105s per cwt. The public sales of plantation Ceylon have been too small to quote.

TEA.—The market has been very quiet, and the trade has taken small supplies. Prices steady. Common congou quoted, 1s 0½d per lb. Business may be considered closed for the year.

RICE.—At the public sales 998 bags Bengal were taken in at 9s 6d to 10s for broken white. 13,210 mats Siam were bought in at 9s. Privately 7,500 bags sold: white Bengal at 9s 6d to 12s; low cargo kind, 7s 7½d cash. A cargo of Bassein sold at 8s 9d per cwt, ex ship, for London.

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

Imports	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Deliveries	78250	71700	25400	40770
Stock	60170	54450	38100	47680
	31350	33840	17150	26050

SPICES.—At the public sales 597 bags Penang black partly sold at firmer prices, from 4d to 4½d. Privately a few sales have been effected on similar terms. White is rather easier. 209 bags Singapore by auction sold at 5½d per lb. Cloves meet with some inquiry: Zanzibar, 3d per lb.

SALTPETRE.—The market has become quiet, but find quotations are firm. 150 tons Bengal sold afloat at 22s 9d per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE TO DEC. 19, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

Imports	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Total delivered	11140	7050	9140	17070
Stock	10680	10920	11370	5900
	4350	4270	8515	10250

DRY-SALTERY GOODS.—Turmeric steady. Bengal has sold at 21s on the spot and afloat. Business has been done in Gambier at 16s 9d, ex ship. 72 bales Bengal safflower part sold at 12½ to 12½ 6d per cwt. A good business done for arrival. Cutch firm: fine Pegus in boxes sold at 25s per cwt.

METALS.—The few sales effected this week have not altered general quotations. Chill copper steady at 66½ to 66½ 10s. Other kinds are nominally unaltered. The iron market maintains the late improvement. Scotch pig after advancing to 58s 10½d fell to 58s per ton cash. Tin dull. Straits, 110½ to 111½ per ton. Spelter quiet at last week's quotation. A sale of common plates reported at 19½s.

HMP AND JUTE.—Transactions have been upon a small scale only, and prices are the same as last quoted. Petersburg clean, 35½ to 35½ 10s per ton.

TALLOW.—Prices of Russian have been influenced by speculative operations in settlement of contracts. A decline of 9d to 1s has occurred, and the market is still rather quiet. Petersburg Y.C., 44s 9d to 45s, according to date of delivery; October to December, about 46s per cwt.

OILS.—Common qualities of olive continue in steady demand, on the spot and afloat. English brown rapy meets a moderate inquiry, at 38½ to 39½ 10s, according to date of delivery. Linseed is rather higher but quiet at the close, at 29½ 10s here. Cocoa-nut steady at last week's rates. Ceylon, 41½; Cochin, 43½ to 43½ 10s. The market for palm remains inactive. Fine Lagos quoted 40½ 10s per ton.

PETROLEUM.—American refined, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon.

LINSEED.—A fair demand prevails for Calcutta, at 58s 9d. Black Sea cargoes on the coast sold at 56s to 56s 3d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, Dec. 20, 1869.

Stock this day	1869.	1867.	1868.	1866.
Delivered last week	48,757	40,206	39,812	33,671
Ditto from 1st June	2,163	1,832	1,267	1,846
Arrived last week	66,710	46,115	55,331	61,743
Ditto from 1st June	1,486	2,474	2,868	2,923
Price of Y.C.	77,142	67,950	73,858	55,295
Price of Town	44s 9d	43s 3d	48s 6d	46s 0d
	45s 9d	44s 3d	50s 0d	48s 0d

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains steady, but little doing. Dutch crushed continues firm, at previous rates.

GREEN FRUIT.—A lively demand exists for all kinds; the market being amply supplied for Christmas and prices being moderate, the trade have taken stock freely. The supply of oranges from the Azores, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, has been large; some parcels of which, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at previous rates. The sale of Almeria grapes is dull, but prices well sustained. A good trade doing in black Spanish and Barcelona nuts.

COLONIAL WOOL.—Market very firm; fair inquiry for time of year. FLAX.—Market dull.

HEMP.—Market steady at the quotations.

SILK.—Prices very firm, but market rather inactive.

TOBACCO.—The market has presented a very quiet appearance, which, under ordinary circumstances, is usually the case at this period of the year. Sales generally of a limited character to supply immediate requirements. Prices steady and unchanged. Substitutes in fair demand at previous rates.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The trade in leather has been generally of a limited character during the past week. At Leadenhall on Tuesday there was a short supply of fresh goods, and the demand in most cases



was quiet. Light English bellies and shoulders and English horse hides are the articles the most scarce and in request. Prices are unaltered.

METALS.—There has been little doing this week. Copper has been done in to a moderate extent and closes steady. Iron is well maintained. Tin has been drooping in price, and very little sold. Lead is fairly maintained. Spelter and tin plates are very dull.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Town tallow, Fat by ditto, Yellow Russian Oil, Malted stuff, Refined ditto, Greaves, Good drags) and Price (s d).

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 7,918 head. In the corresponding period in 1868 we received 3,926; in 1867, 7,614; in 1866, 8,935; and in 1865, 11,703 head.

As usual, at the market immediately following the great day, the supplies of both beasts and sheep were limited, the wants of butchers having been met by the large arrivals of last week. The show of foreign stock comprised some very fair French and Dutch beasts; but the trade ruled very quiet, and prices had a decidedly downward tendency.

SUPPLIES ON SALE.

Table with 3 columns: Item (Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs) and Dates (Dec. 21, 1869, Dec. 20, 1869) with corresponding quantities.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Inferior beef, Midding ditto, Prime large ditto, Prime small ditto, Large pork) and Price (s d).

HOP MARKET.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—The hop market has been without a feature of importance. The demand has not been active, but prices have been well maintained. Mid and East Kents, 7/1 to 12/12s; Weald of Kents, 5/1 5s to 7/1 5s; Sussex, 5/1 10s to 7/1; Bavarians, 7/1 to 11/1; French, 4/1 to 8/1; Americans, 5/1 10s to 7/1; Yearlings, 2/1 10s to 5/1 5s per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Friday, Dec. 24.—These markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes. The trade has been rather more active, at our quotations:—English Shaws, 70s to 80s; Regents, 70s to 90s; Rocks, 65s to 70s; Scotch Regents, 75s to 100s; and French, 60s to 70s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—Our market has been very quiet this week, and we do not expect much activity before the close of the year, as at this season buyers do not like to increase their stocks to a greater extent than is absolutely necessary. Prices maintain a pretty firm tone.

CORN.

WAKEFIELD, Friday, Dec. 24.—The show of wheat was limited, and the finest sorts of red were 1s per quarter higher. Not much change in other kinds. Barley as before.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 21.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

R. S. Wayne, Great Malvern.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Abbott, Wandsworth, glass dealer—A. B. de Liale Allen, Kilburn Park road, surgeon—T. Allen, Paddington, horse dealer—R. Barber, Mile end, cab proprietor—G. J. Barnwell, St Leonard's road, grocer—W. J. Bonfield, Bishopsgate, grocer—G. H. Brace, Red Lion square, signboard writer—J. Braid, Fulham, coach builder—T. Bridgen, Somers town, cowkeeper—G. Bristow, Long lane, coffeehouse keeper—J. Brown, Millwall, timekeeper—E. G. Bryant, Battersea, dealer in building materials—L. Bryett, Gosport, auctioneer—F. Buckle, Westbourne grove, upholsterer—C. Chaplin, Norwich—R. Childs, Islington, lithographic artist—W. H. Child, Wandsworth road, builder—C. Corby, Hillingdon builder—L. Cornwall, Stratford—R. Corringham, Canterbury, watchmaker—E. Crow, Hammersmith, tailor—M. R. Currie, Haselden, merchant—William C. Davies, Hammersmith—Charles Davis, Smithfield—John Davis, Northamptonshire, licensed victualler—L. A. J. A. D. De Lavignerie, St Swithin's lane, contractor—Martin Theodore de la Trinite Déplanche, Great Tithefield street, milliner, and clerk to the Consul-

General of France—P. M. Dunstan, Harrow road, grocer—J. D. Edmunds, Stratford, grocer—A. J. Eldridge, Hammersmith—Robert Gordon Ferguson, Victoria Dock road, commercial traveller—C. W. F. F. Fischart, Paddington—J. Ford, Brompton and Soho, watchmaker—J. Francis, Leicester square, licensed victualler—J. Franklin, Portman square, milliner—T. French, Upper Norwood, lodginghouse keeper—J. Gaunt, Godmanchester and Birmingham, pig dealer—C. Gooby, Haverstock hill, china dealer—S. Grainger, Canterbury, steam saw-mill proprietor—T. Griffiths, Plumstead, carpenter—W. Harrington, Clerkenwell—H. Haydon, Lower Sydenham, butcher—T. Higga, Cockspur street—T. Hore, South Lambeth, grocer—G. Hubbard, Leytonstone, carpenter—T. Hubbard, Titchborne street, dairyman—B. Hyama, Haggerstone, beershop keeper—L. Isaacs, Stratford, assistant to an outfitter—T. Jennings, Peterborough, boot salesman—G. Kirk, Plumstead—T. Lee, Chelsea, plumber—F. J. Lock, Reading, printer—M. G. Martinez, Hammersmith—H. Mason, Tabernacle square, beerhall—P. Montagnol, Moorgate street, keeper of refreshment rooms—T. W. Morley, Hackney, hat manufacturer—J. A. Moulson, High street, barman—F. Musgrave, Adelphi terrace, professor of music—J. O. Page, Old Kent road, pork butcher—G. Pates, Westbourne park, tobacconist—P. Pease, Bow, traveller in the timber trade on commission—W. G. Power, Oxford street—E. Preston, Sussex street, commission agent—J. Rowe, Homerton, charcoal burner—F. Sanderson, Brixton—J. J. Schafer, Shephert's bush, tobacconist—R. Sheen, Castle Heddingham, grocer—A. J. Smees, New cross road, grocer—J. Smith, High Holborn, baker—W. A. Smith, Finsbury square, medical practitioner—T. Spriggs, Battersea Park terrace—C. M. Spurgeon, Lower Thames street, merchant—J. Startup, Woolwich, baker—G. Stedman, Brighton—W. Stevens, Borough, licensed victualler—J. Styles, St George street East, licensed victualler—J. Thorne, Sutherland place, admiral in the Royal Navy—J. Thorogood, Wilson street, upholsterer—F. G. Trostrail, St Alban's, straw hat manufacturer—W. E. Walker, Oakley common, horse dealer—J. H. Weitzel, Kilburn, baker—J. Wilcox, Robert street, carpenter—J. Williams, Cumberland street, hat manufacturer—G. Willmott, Hungerford road, builder—J. W. Wootton, Waraall street—E. Alexander, Sunderland—C. Andrews, Henfield, miller—S. Aspinall, Liverpool, grocer—C. Atkins, Birmingham—W. Baker, North Molton, miller—T. Barker, Bishop Auckland, greengrocer—E. Barnett, Liverpool, commission agent—W. Barrow, Liverpool, licensed victualler—T. A. Baxter, Bristol, commercial traveller—J. Baumber, Aby, baker—E. Beard, Cardiff, fishmonger—W. C. Benjafield, Gorleston, sea-keeper—W. Blake, jun., Mansfield, painter—J. W. Bland, Harwich, beerhouse keeper—T. S. Bokenham, Wenhaston, miller—R. Bowman and J. H. Williams, Everton, metallic cask manufacturers—J. M. Bovey, Torquay, painter—H. L. Brooks, Brighton, bath—W. Brooks, Staffordshire, chartermaster—E. J. Brown, Manchester—T. Browning, Dover, licensed victualler—W. Cartwright, Stourbridge, printer—C. H. Carter, Pudsey—J. Clarkson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, boot dealer—J. Clements, Birkenhead and Liverpool, photographer—A. Clegg, Heywood, beerhall—W. F. Cooper, Tranmere, accountant—J. B. Cooper, Market Lavington, greengrocer—J. Cooper, Aston, labourer—R. Corless, Liverpool, hemp dealer—G. Cowley, Coventry, watch manufacturer—T. Cradlock, Rawsley, grocer—J. Crosley, Keighley—M. Day, Manchester, agent—J. W. Dean, Bristol—E. Dixon, Preston—W. Dixon, Featherstall, woollen weaver—J. Donnelly, Dewsbury, grocer—J. Drake, Liverpool, licensed victualler—T. Embleton, Sunderland, butcher—D. Evans, Machynlleth, attorney's clerk—H. Fenn, Birmingham, engineer—S. Finch, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire—T. Fitton, Littleborough, waste dealer—W. Flowers, Worcester, accountant—J. Forster, Ryehill, grocer—R. Green, Heigham, plasterer—C. and G. Hampson, Normanton, Castleford, and Rothwell, boot dealers—J. Hardesty, Dewsbury, provision dealer—J. F. Harper, jun., Dudley, soda water manufacturer—E. Hayes, Monks Kirby, beerhall—T. Hill, Great Gidding, baker—E. J. Holbrook, Birmingham—J. Hutchings, Plymouth, accountant—S. Johns, Sithney, farmer—G. King, Hawkhurst, fishmonger—A. Kirk, Leeds, provision dealer—W. Kirkley, Bishopwearmouth—W. Knight, Birmingham, stationer—J. Knowles, Dudley hill, boot maker—J. Lawton, Walton Vale, cotton dealer—W. Lee, Maidstone, carpenter—G. Leach, Stockton, painter—J. Lover, Hadley, sergeant-major of the South Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry—J. Llewellyn, Bristol, tobacconist—R. Lloyd, Dolgelly, blacksmith—W. Lloyd, Little Bolton, contractor—I. Mark, Kewick, gentleman's servant—G. Mason, Birmingham, jeweller—G. Maggs, Winterbourne, hat maker—A. Martin, Bristol, boot maker—E. A. E. Mills, Birmingham, upholsterer—H. Milson, Bishopston, butcher's assistant—J. Moody, Frome, fishmonger—H. Mosdell, Bradford, tailor—J. S. Mountain, Moss-side—W. H. Morris, Blackpool, joiner—W. Naylor, Drighlington, shopkeeper—D. Oliver, Dowlaia, grocer—G. Orers, Worcester and Hallow, bookbinder—W. H. Pelling, Bristol, commercial traveller—J. Penney, Southsea, clerk—A. Pope, Bridgwater, draper—W. Poole, Leeds—T. Potter, Nottingham—J. Price, Tunstall—E. Pryce, Walspool—J. Pullman, Ottery St Mary, stonemason—T. Raistrick, Bradford, bootmaker—W. Ramsden, Thornes, shopkeeper—W. C. Ricketts, Gloucester, baker—J. Rider, Old Heath, innkeeper—D. Robinson, Floore, rope maker—E. Roberts, Shrewsbury—J. Roberts, Liverpool, butcher—W. Robinson, Brighton—E. Sansom, Minchinhampton and Gloucester, foreman—T. Silvey, Bristol, labourer—W. W. Smith, Scarborough, jeweller—J. Smith, Halifax, piece sorter—W. Smith, Bradford, grocer—W. Smith, Broadstone, tailor—J. Stanton, Happy Land, tailor—J. Travis, sen., Treeton, stonemason—J. Thompson, Bristol, mason—W. A. T. Topping, Shoreham, commission agent—E. Wall, Much Wenlock, market gardener—J. L. Webster, Pudsey, auctioneer—A. Wildsmith, Batley—W. Willis, Manchester, general merchant—J. Wilson, Bristol, tailor—W. White, Liverpool, commission agent—C. Wright, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, coach proprietor—J. Wynne, Liverpool, draper—H. W. Mountain, Moss-side, Lancashire, warehouseman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. Todd and A. Aitken, Kilnharrook, nurseryman—T. W. Robertson, Perth, manure merchant—J. Wylie, jun., New Cumnock, woollen manufacturer—G. M. Crichton, Edinburgh, outfitter—D. MacLaine, Tobermory, fletcher.



COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Metals, and other goods with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Hides, Leather, Spices, and other goods with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Seeds, Oils, and other goods with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Rums, Sugars, and other goods with their respective prices and units.

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 51 weeks ending Dec. 18, 1869, showing the Stock on Dec. 18, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

SUGAR.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include British Plantation, West India, Siam, etc.

MOLASSES.

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

RUM.

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

COCOA.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include B. Plantation and Foreign.

COFFEE.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include West India, Ceylon, East India, Mocha, Brazil, Other Foreign, and Total.

RICE.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Row includes Total.

PEPPER.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include White, Black, and Total.

NUTMEGS.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include CAS. LIG. and CINNAMON.

PIMENTO.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Row includes Total.

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, and FUSTIC.

INDIGO.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include East India and Spanish.

SALTPETRE.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include Nitrate of Potass and Nitrate Soda.

COTTON.

Table with columns for 1868 and 1869. Rows include American, Brazil, E. India, &c., and Laverpool, all kinds.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

Table with columns: Amount per share, Due Already, "Call," No. of Shares, Amount. Rows include Great Eastern 5 per cent. B Deb Stock, Gt Indian Peninsula 2,000,000, etc.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 12 amounted, on 13,569 miles, to 750,306, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 13,414 miles, to 727,572, showing an increase of 155 miles and of 22,734.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.—The share markets to-day were steady throughout, and the only changes recorded in the official list were:—In colonial and foreign railway stocks, a rise of 1 in Northern of Canada (6 per cent. Preference Bonds), 1/2 each in Eastern and Southern of France, 1/2 in Lombardo-Venetian, and 1/2 in Erie (3rd Mortgage), a fall of 1/2 in Mexican, and a further 1/2 each in Erie (Original) and Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated). In mines and banks, a further fall of 1/2 in Great Laxey, and a decline of 1/2 each in Great Wheel Vor and Bank of Australasia, and a rise of 1/2 and 1/2 respectively in Agra (New) and London and South African. In telegraphs, Anglo-American were 1/2 lower, Submarine 5, and Atlantic a further 1/2. Electric and International were 2 better, and Pal-mouth and Malta a further 1/2. In miscellaneous, Fore Street Warehouse were 1/2 lower, and Hudson's Bay 1/2. Foreign and Colonial Government Trust were 1 better, and Universal Marine (Insurance) and Viceroy of Egypt's (7 per cent.) Loan 1/2 each.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.—The transactions in the share markets to-day were unimportant, and the closing quotations showed but few alterations. In colonial and foreign railway stocks, a decline of 1/2 in Great Western of Canada, a relapse of 1/2 in Lombardo-Venetian, and a recovery of 1/2 in Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated). In mines and banks, a fall of 1/2 each in East Caradon and Cape Copper, and a rise of 1/2 in Assheton, and 1/2 in London and County. In telegraphs and miscellaneous, a decline of 1/2 in Submarine Scrip, an advance of 1/2 each in Anglo-Mediterranean and Telegraph Const. ution, 1/2 in Ebbw Vale, and 2 1/2 in Indian Rubber Telegraph Works, and a fall of 1/2 in General Steam Navigation.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.—The share markets to-day were dull throughout. The changes officially recorded were:—In colonial and foreign railway, a rise of 1/2 each in Scinde (Delhi) and Buenos Ayres Great Southern, 1/2 each in Dunaburg and Witpsk and ditto (registered), and 1/2 in San Paulo, a fall of 1/2 each in Northern and Southern of France and Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 1/2 in Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin), and a further 1/2 in Lombardo-Venetian. In mines, a decline of 1 each in Great Laxey, Margaret, and Tin Croft, 1/2 in Great Wheel Vor, and 1-16 in Ross Grande (14s paid); an advance of 5 in Wheel Seton, 1/2 each in Alamillos and Australian United Gold, and 1-16 in Frontino and Bolivia Gold. In telegraphs and miscellaneous, British Indian Extension advanced 1/2, Pal-mouth and Malta were 1/2 lower, Submarine 5, City Offices 3/4, Imperial Continental Gas, Natal Land, and Peninsular and Oriental steam 1 each, Italian Irrigation and Rio Gas 1/2 each, and Thames and Mersey Marine (Insurance) 1/2; Bombay Gas (New) were 1-16 better, Credit Foncier of Mauritius 3/4, General Credit and Oriental Gas (New) 1/2 each, London Financial 1, and Telegraph Construction a further 1/2; India Rubber Telegraph Works relapsed 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.—In the share market to-day colonial railway stocks and mining, bank, and telegraph shares, and miscellaneous securities were firm at an average improvement of about 1/2, while foreign were dull. The changes officially recorded were:—A rise of 1/2 in Scinde (Delhi 20s shares), 1/2 in Bombay and Baroda, 1 in Buffalo and Lake Huron (reference), 1 in Buffalo and Goderich, and 1 in Grand Trunk of Canada (Second Preference Bonds); a fall of 1/2 each in ditto (Fourth Preference Stock) and Erie, and 1/2 each in Namur and Liege and Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated), and a relapse of 1/2 each in Dunaburg and Witpsk, and ditto (registered). In mines, a further decline of 1/2 each in Great Laxey and Great Wheel Vor, a fall of 1/2 in Chontales, an advance of 1/2 each in Capula Scrip and Pantacillo Copper, and a recovery of 1/2 in Ross Grande. In telegraphs and miscellaneous, Submarine recovered 5, and ditto (Scrip) 1/2. British Indian declined 1/2, and ditto (Extension) further advanced 1/2; French Cable were 1/2 better, Bolokov-Vaughan 1.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—Foreign bonds were steady at the annexed prices. Turkish were the only class that were in any way in demand, being 1/2 stronger. The scrip of the new loan was quoted 1/2 to 1/2 premium. The bonds of the Honduras Railway loan, 85 to 86. The scrip of the new Danubian Railway loan, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 premium. Beyond a fair purchase of Midland shares, which were 1/2 better, there was little or no dealing in the market for English railway shares, but prices were fairly supported. Transactions in American securities were restricted; but Erie shares were 1/2 better. Erie, 17 to 17 1/2.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

Table with multiple columns: No. of Share or Stock, Amount of Shares, Name of Company, London, No. of Shares or Stock, Amount of Shares, Name of Company, London, No. of Shares or Stock, Amount of Shares, Name of Company, London. Includes sections for Ordinary Shares and Stocks, Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals, Debenture Stocks, and Foreign Mines.



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

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Capital, £4,000,000; paid-up, £2,025,000.) Branches at Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, and Alexandria; and Agencies at 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, Alexandria, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government securities and the collection of the coupons. The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Salonica, Smyrna, and Alexandria, for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Madder roots, Valonia, Opium, Grain, &c. Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury. R. A. BRENNAN, Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Letters of credit on the branches are granted on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. Deposits received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office. Letters of credit may also be obtained of the undermentioned Agency of the Bank, viz.— ENGLAND. Messrs Grindlay and Co., Parliament street. Hampshire Banking Company, Southampton. Messrs Harris, Bullock, and Co., Plymouth. — A. Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool. — Heywood, Brothers, and Co., Manchester. Lloyd's Banking Company, Birmingham. National Provincial Bank of England. West of England and South Wales Bank, Bristol. Messrs Williams and Co., Truro. SCOTLAND. British Linen Company Bank. North of Scotland Bank, Aberdeen. Aberdeen Town and County Bank. IRELAND. Bank of Ireland. By order of the Court, HENRY MOULES, Secretary. 78 Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.—CAPITAL, £1,000,000. HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard street, London. BANKERS. Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and Bank of England. BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100. DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.— At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal. At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal. EXCEPTIONAL RATES for longer periods than twelve months, particulars of which may be obtained on application. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised. Every other description of banking business and money agency British and Indian, transacted. J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1861. Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000. CHAIRMAN—James Blyth, Esq. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—James Walker, Esq. GEORGE ARTHUR, Esq. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq. JAMES JAMES KEY, Esq. LESTOCK ROBERT REID, Esq. JOHN BIRNEY KEY, Esq. W. WALKINSHAW, Esq. CHIEF MANAGERS—Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq. SUB-MANAGER—Patrick Campbell, Esq. BANKERS. Bank of England, Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland, London. The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Feroch, Hongkong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Pointe-a-Gaule, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of travellers by the Overland route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies. They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office. Office hours, 10 to 5. Saturdays, 10 to 2. Threadneedle street, London, 1869.

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847. LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon Adelaide and the principal towns in South Australia. Drafts negotiated and collected. Money received on deposit for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained at the Offices of the Bank, 24 Old Broad street, E.C. WILLIAM PURDY, General Manager.

ANGLO-HUNGARIAN BANK.

In pursuance of a resolution of the General Council an interim dividend, free of income tax, of 4 shillings in the pound sterling, per share, will be PAYABLE out of profits of the current year, in Cash, London, or Vienna, on the 1st January next, against the coupons bearing that date. In London, the coupons will be paid at the offices of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, where they must be left three clear days prior to payment.—By order of the General Council, E. LENTZ, Secretary. 18 and 19 Fenchurch street, Dec. 22, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve fund, £150,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. George Gordon Nicol, Esq., Chairman. Donald Larnach, Esq. Claudius James Erskine, Esq. James M. Robertson, Esq. David T. Robertson, Esq. Ellis James Gilman, Esq. ex officio. James J. Mackenzie, Esq. BANKERS. Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank. Branches and Agencies in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan. The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts Banking and Agency business in connection with the East, on terms to be had on application. 65 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED),

London, Liverpool, Manchester, Southwark, Birkenhead. Capital, £4,000,000. Divided into 40,000 Shares of £100 each, in 38,896 shares, £25 called up, which are held by nearly 1,300 Proprietors. Paid-up Capital, £970,650. Matthew Hutton Chaytor, Esq., Chairman. Alfred Castellain, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. Interest allowed on current account balances if not drawn below £200. Deposits of £10 and upwards received, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, at TWO per cent. until further notice, and for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon. Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, and Manchester, and for the receipt and delivery of stocks, shares, &c. Circular notes and letters of credit issued, and every other description of banking business transacted. R. O. YEATS, Managers in W. H. CROCK, London. Bartholomew Lane, E.C.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. ESTABLISHED 1851. Capital £1,000,000. Paid up, £250,000. Uncalled, £750,000. Reserve fund, £70,918. DIRECTORS. The Right Hon. Edward Lydell Bouverie, M.P., President. Charles Morrison, Esq., Deputy Chairman. James Hutchinson, Esq. W. Gordon Thomson, Esq. Ashley Carr Glyn, Esq. T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P. BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. This Company was the first established in England for the purpose of receiving, upon the security of a large subscribed capital, money on deposit at a fixed rate of interest, and lending the same, together with the paid-up capital, on mortgages of real estate in Canada. The Company has been in successful operation since 1851. The Directors are now issuing debentures, for 5 years at 4 1/2 per cent., and for 3 years and upwards at 5 per cent. interest, payable at Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., on 1st January and 1st July. Any information required can be obtained on application to F. FEARON, Secretary. No. 7 Great Winchester street buildings, London, E.C.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial decrees of 20th of July 1864, and 31st of December, 1868. Recognised by the International Convention of 18th April, 1862. Capital fully paid up ..... 80,000,000 francs ... £ 3,200,000 Reserved Fund ..... 20,000,000 francs ... £ 800,000 HEAD OFFICE—14 Rue Bergere, Paris. Agencies at— Lyons, Marseilles, and Nantes (France), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Saigon (Cochin-China), Bourbon (Reunion) and Yokonama (Japan). LONDON BANKERS. The Union Bank of London. LONDON AGENCY—145 Leadenhall street, E.C. MANAGERS—G. HESTON. SUB-MANAGER—Theodore Dromel. The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places. The Agency will conduct banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5 1/2, AND 6 PER CENT. CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital, £750,000. The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures on the following terms, viz.—For one year at 5 per cent. for 3 years at 5 1/2, and for 5 years and upwards at 6 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly by cheque, or by coupons attached to the Bond as may be desired. Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, Palmerston buildings, Old Broad street, London.—By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK,

44 Regent street, Piccadilly, W. Notes, Gold, Silver, and Copper coins of every country and description, exchanged at the highest rates. Foreign Loan Bonds and Coupons of all Countries Paid on Presentation. Agent for all the Lottery Loans throughout the World, and Lists of Winning Numbers kept. Drafts granted on all the Principal Cities of the Continent and America. Coin Cabinets Valued and Purchased.—All Particulars of Monetary Matters can be obtained of Mr A. S. BAUM, The Regent Exchange and Foreign Banking Office, 44 Regent street, Piccadilly, W.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION, 1869. FIRST PRIZE, being ABOVE the Gold Medal.

Supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, Italian, Dutch, and other Governments. One pint of fine flavoured Beef-tea at 2s. Most convenient and economic "stock." CAUTION.—Only first warranted genuine by the Inventor, Baron Liebig, whose signature is on every genuine jar. Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT, and not for Liebig's Extract of Meat.

H. J. NICOLL'S SPECIALITIES IN WINTER DRESS FOR BOYS RETURNING FROM SCHOOL.

Kniekerbocker suits, from ..... 21 0 Morning suits, from ..... 25 0 Evening Dress suits, from ..... 55 0 Highland suits, from ..... 31 6 Frieze Cloth Overcoats.—Four years of age, 15s 6d; six years, 17s; eight years, 18s 6d; ten years, 20s; twelve years, 21s 6d; fourteen years, 23s; and sixteen years, 24s 6d, &c. Milled Melton, Pilot, and Witney Overcoats.—Four years of age, 21s 6d; six years, 24s 6d; eight years, 26s 6d; ten years, 28s 6d; twelve years, 30s 6d; fourteen years, 32s 6d; and sixteen years, 34s 6d. Specialities in Hats, Shirts, Hosiery, &c., suitable for each dress. For every article one fixed and moderate price is charged for cash payments. Garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order in a few hours. H. J. NICOLL, Merchant Clothier to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Courts of Europe. LONDON ..... 41, 44, 45 Warwick street, W. 22 Cornhill, E.C. BRANCHES ..... 16 Mooley street, Manchester 50 Bold street, Liverpool. 39 New street, Birmingham.

"LA ANDALUZA."—SOCIEDAD

de Almacanista, Puerto de Santa Maria, Cadix Bay, Spanish Wines exclusively. For duty paid price list of 35 different qualities of Spanish Wines, shipped and bottled by the Association, address José Pineda (sole agent), 124 Fenchurch street, E.C. Sample (one dozen assorted) case, 21s and 6s respectively, sent on receipt of remittance.

DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WHISKY.

BEST, of same quality as that supplied to the International Exhibition of 1862 Dublin Exhibition of 1865, Paris Exhibition of 1867, and now regularly to the House of Lords, the quality of which is equal to the finest French brandy, may be had direct from Belfast, in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.—Quotations on application to Messrs Dunville and Co., Belfast; or 4 Beaufort buildings, Strand, London, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

—DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s 6d, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 2 Great Windmill street, London, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.

Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for their SEASON-BREWED PALE ALE, in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, and at the Branch Establishments. Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Dranght and Bottles, genuine, from all the most respectable Wine and Beer Merchants and Licensed Victuallers; or "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

—The medical profession for thirty years have approved of this pure solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants. DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists, 172 New Bond street, London, and of all other chemists throughout the world.

# LEGAL & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

10 FLEET STREET, TEMPLE BAR, LONDON, E.C.

### TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. The Lord Chancellor.	The Hon. Sir George Rose.
The Right Hon. The Lord Cairns.	Thomas Webb Greene, Esq., Q.C.
The Right Hon. Sir W. Bovill, Lord Chief Justice, C.P.	John Osborne, Esq., Q.C.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams.	Edward Smith Bigg, Esq.
	Robert Bayly Follett, Esq., Taxing Master in Chancery.

### FINANCIAL POSITION ON JANUARY 1st, 1869.

Existing Assurances and Bonus .....	£4,650,000	Invested Funds .....	£1,540,000
Annual Income .....	200,000	Claims and Bonus paid.....	1,650,000

Annual Accounts have always been published in full detail.

**SECURITY.**—The Assurance Fund amounts to no less than seven times the total annual income. The further guarantee of a fully subscribed Capital of £1,000,000.

**WHOLE-WORLD Policies** granted for a single extra payment of 10s per £100, where no Special Liability to Foreign Residence then exists. Policies on Lives of full age when Assured, after Five years' existence without incurring extra charge for Foreign Licence, allow unrestricted residence in any part of the world.

**NINE-TENTHS** of the total Profits divisible every Five years amongst the Assured. A valuable provision for Policies becoming Claims between two divisions. Very moderate Non-Bonus Premiums.

The **GENERAL CONDITIONS** of Assurance printed thereon are specially framed to secure to Policies of the Society, when once issued, absolute freedom from all liability to future question.

**LOANS** are granted on Life Interests or Reversions.

E. A. NEWTON, Actuary and Manager.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
Policies should be renewed within fifteen days from the 31st instant. Receipts may be had of the various Agencies and Branches, and at the Head Office, London, 51 Threadneedle street, E.C.  
— West-End Office, 8 Waterloo place, S.W.  
December, 1869.

## THE THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 1st to 14th January, 1870, both days inclusive.  
The Interest Warrants for the half-year ending 31st December will be forwarded to the Proprietors whose names are registered in the books of the Company on that date.  
No Transfers will be received while the books are closed.—By order, P. MAUGHAN, Secretary.  
1 Royal Exchange Buildings, London, E.C.

### LIFE ASSURANCE.—THE TERMS

of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION are submitted to those who may be desirous of assuring, and they are specially applicable to persons requiring to transfer their Assurances. No scheme which has been proposed, or is at all likely to be proposed in connection with Transfer, offers equal advantages to good lives.

Sustaining Assurances, 5½ millions. Accumulated Funds, from its own moderate premiums alone, above £1,500,000.

The financial position of the various offices is shown in the "Insurance Register," lately published by Kent and Co. The Institution's reports, with statement giving Balance sheet, Investments, Receipts and Disbursements, &c., may be had on application at the London Office, 18 King William street, E.C.; or at the Head Office in Edinburgh.

**JAMES WATSON, Manager.**  
Edinburgh, December, 1869.  
The Books Close for the year on the 31st instant.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
Capital—Two Millions.  
Annual Revenues from Life Premiums—£110,000.  
Life Reserve (exclusive of Annuity fund)—£655,000.  
Total Accumulated Funds (wholly invested in first-class Securities) as per last Report—£940,000.  
Annual Revenues from Interest thereon—£42,000.  
Office in London—1 Moorgate street.

The Directors invite attention to the following facts, in support of this Company's claims to public confidence:—

- I. The liability of the shareholders for payment of every contract of the Company is unlimited.
- II. The total expenses of management of the Life Department are only a little over 8 per cent.; or, excluding Commission paid to Agents, less than 4 per cent. upon the revenue.
- III. The whole profits of the Participation Branch are divided amongst the assured.
- IV. The Company estimates its future liabilities by a pure Contingent 3 per cent valuation (except in respect of a few of the older policies whose premiums were founded upon a 2½ per cent. table, at which rate they are valued, without anticipating any portion of the "loading" made to its premiums for expenses and profit).
- V. The Company publishes its accounts (including full details of the investments) in a form which enables every ordinary man of business to judge for himself of its financial position, besides affording professional actuaries the means of testing with precision the sufficiency of its reserves to meet future liabilities. Copies of these may be had by application at any of the Company's offices or agencies.  
A. F. FLETCHER, General Manager.

## NORWICH UNION FIRE

INSURANCE SOCIETY. Instituted 1821. The rates of this Society are the same as other offices, while periodical returns have been made to the parties insured amounting to £32,450.

This office is distinguished by its liberality and promptness in the settlement of claims, £2,379,354 having been paid to insurers for losses by fire. In proof of the public confidence in the principles and conduct of this establishment, it will suffice to state that the total business now exceeds £36,000,000. No charge is made for policies; duty repealed. Offices—59 Fleet street, E.C.; and Surrey street, Norwich.

## HAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE SOCIETY.

1 New Bridge street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.  
The oldest Insurance Office in existence. Founded and still conducted on the Mutual System. Large returns made to members in each department. The whole of the profits are divided annually amongst the Members of Five Years' standing and upwards—there being no shareholders.  
The rate of abatement of Premiums thereby given for the current year on Life Policies is 60 per cent. for the Old Series, and 50 per cent. for the New Series.  
The rate of return on Septennial Fire Policies (charged at 1s 6d per cent.) is 66 per cent.  
The Directors are willing to appoint as Agents persons of good position and character.

21st DECEMBER, 1869. £  
Claims paid on Life Policies to the date..... 738,092  
Returned in Abatement of Premiums do..... 553,544

**ASSETS.**  
Accumulated Fund..... 1,252,174  
Present Value of Life Premiums..... 1,271,369

**LIABILITIES.**  
Present Value of Sums Insured (£3,168,596) 1,542,361  
Present Value of Life Annuities (£3,737,400) 68,995  
Further details as to the Assets and Liabilities of the Office may be had on application to the Secretary.

## HARDING'S FLEXIBLE ROOFING.

For covering sheds, farm buildings, emigrants' cottages, and every description of temporary or permanent residences, does not absorb moisture or breed or harbour vermin, or rot the rafters as does always the common roofing felt; it is clean, strong, unflammable, durable, and entirely free from smell when exposed to the heat of the sun; it obtained the first prize silver medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition, and is extensively used by the Admiralty at the Woolwich Arsenal, Chatham, Haslemere, and other dockyards, Metropolitan Board of Works, &c. Price 1½d per square foot, or 35s 10d per roll of 25 yards by 42 inches. Tarpaning dressing, 2s 6d per gallon. Zinc nails, 6d per lb. Samples and trade terms free.—J. HARDING sole patentee, 29 Nicholas lane, London (8 team Works Limehouse).

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

relieves the difficulty of breathing in ASTHMA.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

—Important remedy in cases of INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, and certain remedy for relieving the IRRITATION of the BRONCHIAL TUBES.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

—which are daily recommended by the faculty, testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be seen.—Sold in boxes, 1s 1½d; and tins, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 11s each, by

**KEATING, CHEMIST, 79 ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, E.C.**  
Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

## MANILA CIGARS.—MESSRS

VENNING and Co., of 17 East India Chambers have just received a Consignment of No. 5 Manila Cigars in excellent condition, in boxes of 500 each. Price 37s 6d per box. Sample boxes of 100, &c.—Orders to be accompanied by a remittance.

## KEITH, PROWSE, AND CO.'S

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

### PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS

AND THE NEW YEAR.—Every variety of MUSICAL GIFTS, including A'bama, Batons, &c., and the following Instruments, at 48 Cheapside:—

### ALEXANDRE'S GOLD PRIZE

A MEDAL HARMONIUMS may be seen in all varieties, for Church, Drawing-room, and Cottage, from 5 to 100 Guineas, new and second hand, at the City Agency. Folding Harmoniums, 5, 12, 14, and 15 Guineas, at KEITH AND CO.'S.

### THE ORGAN ACCORDION HAS

two rows of vibrators, organ keyboard, three octaves, and is as easily played as the accordion. Any pianist can perform upon it without study. Price Four and Five Guineas. Book of Airs, 2s 8d, at KEITH AND CO.'S.

### MUSICAL BOXES BY NICOLE

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

### CONCERTINAS, GUITARS,

ZITARRA, and FLUTINAS for INDIA, from Two Guineas upwards. BARREL PIANOFORTES, playing a variety of dance music, &c., from 14 Guineas, at 48 Cheapside.

### FLUTES.—THE NEW MODEL

FLUTE (old fingering), for beauty and volume of tone unsurpassed. 14 Guineas and 7 Guineas. Also, Rodall and Co.'s Prize Medal Flutes, new and second-hand. A great variety of Second-hand Flutes of all fingerings.  
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## CITY ROYAL MUSICAL

REPOSITORY, 48 CHEAPSIDE.



**S U P P L E M E N T T O**  
**The Economist.**  
**[G E A T I S.]**

**ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 1869.**

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869		1868	1869
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows....No	28,587	78,063	Goats' Hair or Wool .....	1,088,276	490,451	Metals (con.)—Spelter or zinc .....	9,174	10,621
Calves .....	7,860	7,602	Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool....£	83,426	18,988	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwt	18,553	26,009
Sheep and Lambs .....	142,020	340,923	Guano .....	82,323	28,855	Silver ore .....	74,796	65,467
Swine and Hogs .....	5,940	16,222	Gum shellac .....	5,456	9,243	Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America....tuns	4,693	4,682
Asbes, Pearl and Pot. ....cwt	20,138	13,814	Gutta percha .....	4,770	4,412	British North America .....	...	...
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....	127,626	172,361	Hats or bonnets of straw .....	157,921	200,640	Other countries .....	86	225
Peruvian .....	7,568	4,517	Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or	1,294	19,344	Total .....	4,779	4,905
Bones burnt or not, or as animal charcoal, ton	25,277	26,543	Codilla of Hemp—From Russia .....	83,968	117,055	Train, blubber, and spermaceti .....	3,409	3,685
Brimstone .....	648,191	354,014	Venice .....	15,108	27,933	Palm .....	315,188	200,612
Bristles .....	230,681	113,398	Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	2,160	2,160	Cocoa-nut .....	53,189	81,832
Caoutchouc .....	48,095	48,683	British India .....	1,438	8,860	Olive .....	8,706	12,391
Clocks and Watches—Clocks .....	71,613	112,416	Philippine Islands .....	57,478	38,860	Seed oil, of all kinds .....	7,884	8,715
Watches .....	42,314	45,140	Other countries .....	36,337	43,190	Oil of Turpentine .....	31,863	29,471
Cotton, raw—From United States .....	3,377,886	2,210,011	Total .....	205,623	247,642	Oil seed cake .....	45,451	66,957
Bahama and Bermuda .....	...	...	China Grass, Jute, and other vegetable	726,395	1,312,007	Paper for Printing or Writing .....	57,052	72,826
Mexico .....	357,271	317,933	substances of the nature of Hemp....	29,701	82,502	Other kinds, except paper hangings .....	47,039	74,445
Brazil .....	10,714	55,459	Hides, unannanned—Dry—From Brit. India..	19,957	18,507	Total .....	104,091	147,371
Turkey .....	607,810	574,353	Other countries .....	...	...	Potash, Muriate of .....	71,775	88,332
Egypt .....	517,019	750,616	Wet—From Argen. Confed. and Uruguay	49,656	101,009	Potatoes .....	528,216	632,234
China .....	...	...	Brazil .....	27,475	40,793	Provisions—Butter .....	350,262	429,921
Other countries .....	58,178	82,390	Australia .....	19,863	12,663	Cheese .....	200,916	134,879
Total .....	4,928,878	3,990,762	Other countries .....	35,801	52,786	Figs .....	166,997,160	200,885,760
Cotton manufactures .....	581,084	527,392	Total .....	131,907	131,323	Fish, cured or salted .....	74,437	203,274
Cream of Tartar .....	16,069	19,205	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	4,238,543	2,697,883	Lard .....	101,973	88,740
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood.... ton	253	1,494	(except Russia Hides) .....	42,798	116,990	Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef .....	2,280	4,619
Cochineal .....	7,425	9,631	Hops .....	133,360	163,848	Pork .....	2,976	10,290
Indigo .....	23,705	39,351	Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and	18,912	10,212	Ment, salted—Bacon and Hams .....	309,176	289,120
Logwood .....	9,179	11,994	gloshes, of all kinds .....	4,928,752	3,033,836	Beef .....	145,607	127,943
Madder and Madder Root .....	146,671	65,021	Gloves .....	25,022	23,399	Pork .....	73,217	79,902
Geraniace .....	40,416	10,551	Metals—Copper ore .....	10,875	8,849	Meat, not otherwise described .....	14,581	27,362
Shumac .....	3,504	3,822	Copper regulus .....	225,900	170,246	Pyrites .....	87,555	94,078
Tera Japonica .....	7,107	7,046	Copper, unwrought & part wrought....cwt	8,143	12,276	Quicksilver .....	606,492	208,244
Cutch .....	399	338	Iron, in bars, unwrought .....	1,717	1,626	Rags and other materials for making Paper	...	...
Valonia .....	10,874	9,037	Steel, unwrought .....	64,547	77,295	—Linen and cotton rags .....	4,960	4,119
Elephant's Teeth .....	4,141	5,550	Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured ..	19,208	19,208	Esparto and other vegetable fibre .....	28,714	36,273
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or	392,372	368,890	Lead, pig and sheet .....	14,955	19,208	Other materials for making paper .....	143	396
Codilla of Flax .....	976,465	1,036,514	Total .....	33,217	43,786	Total .....	33,217	43,786
Fruit—Lemons and Oranges .....	194,607	201,113	Rice not in the husk .....	954,373	1,798,633	Rice not in the husk .....	954,373	1,798,633
Glass .....	...	...						

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869
Rosin .....	188,400	271,090	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuff—		
Saltpetre .....	39,777	64,022	From Belgium .....	105,116	145,351
Cubic Nitre .....	421,379	365,583	France .....	769,497	770,513
Seeds—Cotton .....	47,965	61,676	Other countries .....	28,720	23,715
Clover .....	124,960	150,589	Total .....	909,333	989,609
Flaxseed and Linseed—From Russia,			Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ..	388,273	391,370
Northern ports .....	49,931	27,195	Other countries .....	40,477	40,518
Ports in the Black Sea ..	105,564	112,083	Total .....	425,750	481,888
British India .....	164,337	197,371	Gauze or crape .....	34	...
Other countries .....	65,588	38,340	Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....	59,230	49,775
Total .....	379,418	374,989	Other countries .....	19,307	13,048
Rape .....	138,422	55,892	Total .....	78,537	62,823
Silk—Raw—From China .....	30,938	248,676	83,982	26,664	
British India .....	12,190	4,417	Plush for making hats .....	28,172	24,990
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and	1,636,342	1,328,005	raha choppas, Tusore cloths, Romals,	413,156	718,794
Japan) .....	662,700	286,029	and Tafafies .....	2,650	6,355
Other countries .....	2,342,170	1,867,137	Spices—Cinnamon .....	136,828	210,309
Total .....	7,133	12,297	Other countries .....	4,177,101	4,563,457
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....	68,515	69,168	Pepper .....	1,704	16,710
Thrown—From France .....	5,229	8,442	Pimento .....	11,927	28,917
Other countries .....	68,744	77,610	Tallow—From Russia ..		
Total .....					

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported.		Articles.	Imported.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869
Cocoa .....	5,126,451	7,276,155	Wheat—Wheat (con.)—Other countries ..cwt		
Coffee—From Ceylon .....	34,410,451	37,096,785	Total .....	14,780,739	10,451,717
Other British possessions .....	7,631,130	6,958,541	Barley .....	2,164,024	4,477,477
Brazil .....	6,269,123	7,643,685	Oats .....	2,584,888	1,984,908
Central America .....	15,645	1,876,461	Peas .....	294,378	318,229
Other countries ..	4,198,714	5,325,390	Beans .....	792,323	891,425
Total .....	52,625,053	43,890,162	Indian Corn, or Maize ..	4,004,655	5,837,048
Corn—Wheat—From Russia .....	3,895,033	3,015,148	Wheatmeal & Flour—From Hanse Towns cwt	241,923	243,822
Denmark .....	221,165	160,318	France .....	216,379	649,692
Prussia .....	1,716,566	1,734,041	United States .....	303,281	303,414
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg ..	27,879	24,909	British North America ..	12,890	18,423
Hanse Towns .....	317,150	276,860	Other countries .....	446,140	487,662
France .....	330,766	293,881	Total .....	1,220,613	1,658,013
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	12,424	117,726	Indian Corn Meal .....	3,358	2,608
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia ..	353,616	890,170	Fruit—Currants .....	127,648	94,711
Egypt .....	1,633,898	604,822	Raisins .....	51,542	19,989
United States .....	2,013,279	325,343	Spirits—Rum .....	2,720,423	2,263,696
Chili .....	2,034,093	3,131,597	Brandy .....	1,704,018	2,109,554
British North America .....	283,179	165,074	Other sorts (except Geneva) not sweetened	570,569	920,968
	96,802	45,061	or mixed .....		

Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1868	1869
Tallow (con.)—Australia .....	93,090	48,201
South America .....	99,666	157,358
Other countries .....	65,389	53,943
Total .....	200,002	298,419
Tar .....	580	985
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split ..	226,742	253,783
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long ..	12,386	11,012
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split ..	223,234	216,474
Mapogany .....	9,508	14,216
Turpentine, common .....	12,376	5,190
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns		
and other parts of Europe .....	2,817,415	6,797,552
British Possessions in South Africa .....	10,868,543	12,702,449
Australia .....	5,179,467	5,496,058
Other countries ..	36,911,356	78,686,622
Total .....	7,350,592	6,826,338

Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869
Wool, Alpaca and the Lima tribe .....	439,431	1,099,959
Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool ..	7,224,336	8,560,048
Woolen manufactures—Not made up .....	703,484	709,383
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....	18,668	21,095
Woolen and worsted yarn .....	3,005,215	4,246,022
Yeast, dried .....	45,406	44,270

Articles.	2nd—Articles subject to Duty.— <i>continued.</i>		Articles.		Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
sugar, refined, and sugar candy.....cwt	308,277	315,028	322,342	300,791				
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class.....cwt	34,817	51,437	48,328	30,379	56,873	209,056	69,918	178,657
<b>2d Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt</b>	437,928	144,833	460,634	284,989	1,461,096	1,988,780	1,456,888	2,110,275
British India.....cwt	4,820	8,073	7,972	17,567	4,091,985	3,592,946	4,545,033	4,439,807
Mauritius.....cwt	365,962	153,117	383,138	190,357	336,571	327,159	251,538	313,207
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt	285,909	195,178	407,655	302,461	61,629,560	60,908,785	50,811,124	46,326,702
Brazil.....cwt	4,027	4,692	3,487	8,394	2,162,185	987,922	7,918,374	7,809,073
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt	...	4,143	...	7,341	9,320,721	7,106,365	8,939,122	9,183,262
Other countries.....cwt	358,050	199,662	497,534	222,652	1,456,268	1,094,169	403,834	370,826
<b>Total</b>	1,456,696	709,248	1,739,420	1,033,961				
<b>3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt</b>	517,106	231,140	555,283	430,770	8,135	6,473	7,379	5,822
British India.....cwt	6,637	29,574	8,683	48,978	2,432	6,174	7,686	3,706
Mauritius.....cwt	77,430	47,873	96,733	61,765	158,801	216,514	134,423	157,466
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt	155,851	197,839	195,746	315,714	196,743	237,971	197,908	214,235
Brazil.....cwt	217,943	98,082	219,902	157,686	1,486,783	1,499,320	1,401,444	1,328,457
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt	3,232	32,654	33,880	35,207	539,475	539,475	461,327	499,012
Other countries.....cwt	155,157	206,299	166,175	225,072	1,419,926	1,551,723	1,200,386	1,202,549
<b>Total</b>	1,139,376	843,481	1,278,402	1,265,192	21,268	12,753	11,279	9,874
<b>4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt</b>	387,540	529,053	355,667	612,911	413,903	602,287	318,866	342,320
British India.....cwt	16,670	71,898	77,045	86,180	2,728,010	2,969,574	2,295,919	2,387,823
Mauritius.....cwt	83,056	56,306	97,126	63,864	7,219	1,718	1,849	1,718
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt	120,316	224,034	107,544	246,469	292,872	162,489	189,362	199,311
Brazil.....cwt	466,336	553,683	434,568	634,717	14,610	115,214	125,732	112,778
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt	520,305	344,750	317,015	267,477				
<b>Total</b>	1,139,376	843,481	1,278,402	1,265,192	7,375,143	7,922,250	6,356,429	6,465,202
<b>5th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt</b>	387,540	529,053	355,667	612,911	3,439,017	3,747,812	3,001,182	2,951,092
British India.....cwt	16,670	71,898	77,045	86,180	3,936,126	4,174,493	3,355,247	3,514,100
Mauritius.....cwt	83,056	56,306	97,126	63,864				
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt	120,316	224,034	107,544	246,469				
Brazil.....cwt	466,336	553,683	434,568	634,717				
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt	520,305	344,750	317,015	267,477				

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868		1869		Articles.		1868		1869	
	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity
Bacon and Hams.....cwt	6,420	674	296,875	176,315	Goats' Hair, manufactures of..... Value £	2,862	2,070	2,862	2,070	
Cacouba.....cwt	17,928	16,799	218,768	193,226	(Hamp).....cwt	1,334	1,227	1,334	1,227	
Cheese.....cwt	4,512	4,916	443,681	332,706	Gum Shellac.....cwt	9,250	9,190	9,250	9,190	
Cocoa.....cwt	1,332,102	2,348,007	1,051,930	835,945	Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or	27,099	22,322	27,099	22,322	
Coffee—Of British Possessions.....cwt	83,072,297	33,691,204	110,614	111,785	Codilla of hemp.....cwt	174,984	187,293	174,984	187,293	
Foreign.....cwt	10,626,075	14,130,535	10,334	8,794	Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp.....cwt	47,202	70,692	47,202	70,692	
<b>Total</b>	43,701,372	47,821,739	30,022	33,896	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	5,377	27,727	5,377	27,727	
Corn—Wheat.....cwt	117,201	20,500	271	58	Wet.....cwt	8,887	1,804	8,887	1,804	
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	3,556	4,488	2,500	2,422	Hops.....cwt	9,132	11,916	9,132	11,916	
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports.....cwt	40,771	55,870	362	754	Leather Manufactures—Gloves.....pairs	161,093	81,687	161,093	81,687	
Prussia.....cwt	51,885	77,828	64,350	73,622	Metals—Copper, unwrought & part wrought.....cwt	10,028	9,309	10,028	9,309	
Hanover.....cwt	...	...	16,336	37,861	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	1,681	953	1,681	953	
	...	...			Oil—Petroleum.....cwt	...	...	...	...	

Articles.	1869	1868	1869	1868	Articles.	1869	1868
Oil—(con.)—Palm .....	199,928	125,867	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corcha, Choppas, Tassore Cloths, Romals, and Tafatics .....	11,123	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corcha, Choppas, Tassore Cloths, Romals, and Tafatics .....	125,867	11,123
Cocoon-nut .....	65,626	62,718	Spices—Cinnamon .....	4,207,531	Spices—Cinnamon .....	62,718	4,207,531
Olive .....	359	1,292	Pepper .....	970,272	Pepper .....	1,292	970,272
Paper, white, for printing or writing .....	11,027	6,295	Spirits—Rum .....	204,183	Spirits—Rum .....	6,295	204,183
Other kinds, except Hangings .....	3,978	17,984	Brandy .....	66,535	Brandy .....	17,984	66,535
Quicksilver .....	1,356,070	887,366	Other sorts (excG. nev) not aweet or mixed .....	166,289	Other sorts (excG. nev) not aweet or mixed .....	887,366	166,289
Rags and other Materials for making paper .....	1,950	749,418	Mixed in Bond .....	194,193	Mixed in Bond .....	749,418	194,193
Rice, not in the husk .....	984,674	14,914	Sugar—Unrefined .....	5,704	Sugar—Unrefined .....	14,914	5,704
Saltpetre .....	6,550	18,250	Refined and Candy .....	13,567	Refined and Candy .....	18,250	13,567
Seed—Flax and Linseed .....	46,026	27,744	Molasses .....	49,002	Molasses .....	27,744	49,002
Rape .....	1,277,922	1,423,754	Tea .....	10,912,661	Tea .....	1,423,754	10,912,661
Silk—Raw .....	507	1,855	Tooth, Elephants' .....	2,689	Tooth, Elephants' .....	1,855	2,689
Waste, knabs, and huaks .....	27,189	15,271	Tobacco—Stemmed .....	285,853	Tobacco—Stemmed .....	15,271	285,853
Thrown .....	3,964	2,074	Unstemmed .....	5,967,212	Unstemmed .....	2,074	5,967,212
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs .....	657	6,028	Manufactured, and Snuff .....	1,029,946	Manufactured, and Snuff .....	6,028	1,029,946
—Silk or Satin .....	1,907	4,616	Wine—Red .....	327,883	Wine—Red .....	4,616	327,883
Canvas, Grape, and Velvet .....			White .....	461,561	White .....		461,561
Ribbons of all kinds .....							

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1869	1868	1869	1868
Alkali—Soda—To Russia .....	71,679	35,724	£ 34,595	£ 16,070
Prussia .....	95,087	81,397	28,051	28,051
Hanse Towns .....	104,417	70,778	36,880	23,988
Holland .....	56,211	49,900	16,843	14,549
France .....	92,233	65,072	30,737	25,012
United States .....	687,154	665,360	279,274	296,200
Other countries .....	366,121	446,104	167,508	175,505
Total .....	1,422,912	1,414,335	616,965	562,449
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—Fire Arms (small) .....	203,458	142,428	367,588	179,653
Gunpowder .....	7,088,395	6,061,983	168,755	143,445
Bacon and Hams .....	16,886	7,325	67,049	34,863
Bags, Empty .....	783,887	883,140	328,661	358,996
Beef and Pork .....	8,527	2,215	21,239	5,297
Beer and Ale—To United States .....	9,749	9,700	45,251	46,603
British West Indies and Guiana .....	11,501	13,191	40,548	47,879
India .....	97,892	99,449	266,003	305,083
Australia .....	59,502	51,317	235,891	209,286
Other countries .....	73,845	73,155	308,819	300,064
Total .....	252,483	246,311	897,512	908,915
Books, printed .....	23,673	29,556	263,338	254,924
Butter .....	18,584	19,391	91,252	109,925
Candles, Stearine and Composition .....	2,033,882	1,580,108	71,816	56,388
Carriages—Railway .....	317	283	42,821	48,880

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

Articles.	1869	1868	1869	1868
Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond .....	3,705	11,123	3,705	11,123
Total .....	2,859,349	4,207,531	2,859,349	4,207,531
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns .....	6,926,991	6,926,991	6,926,991	6,926,991
Belgium .....	17,807,009	17,807,009	17,807,009	17,807,009
France .....	75,900	75,900	75,900	75,900
United States .....	238,010	238,010	238,010	238,010
Other countries .....	1,301,995	1,301,995	1,301,995	1,301,995
Total .....	30,255,377	30,255,377	30,255,377	30,255,377
Foreign—To Hanse Towns .....	148,154	148,154	148,154	148,154
Belgium .....	928,627	928,627	928,627	928,627
France .....	84,735	84,735	84,735	84,735
United States .....	540,213	540,213	540,213	540,213
Other countries .....	261,903	261,903	261,903	261,903
Total .....	1,966,632	1,966,632	1,966,632	1,966,632
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool .....	32,222,009	32,222,009	32,222,009	32,222,009
Alpaca and the Lama Tribe .....	3,689	3,689	3,689	3,689

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Carrriages—Other sorts .....	245	276	£ 17,181	£ 23,887
Cheese .....	11,861	8,687	47,977	37,567
Coals, Cinders, and Culin—To Russia .....	180,410	182,034	90,268	89,247
Sweden .....	145,654	118,515	71,465	55,070
Denmark .....	325,389	256,500	145,711	111,594
Prussia .....	205,406	180,442	87,293	70,187
Hanse Towns .....	291,629	319,553	135,269	140,564
Holland .....	88,453	85,990	41,177	38,486
France .....	798,065	833,255	362,728	359,294
Spain and Canaries .....	213,687	117,947	117,947	120,918
Italy—Sardinia .....	93,963	106,967	48,863	50,342
United States .....	44,371	24,487	24,487	13,266
Brazil .....	83,252	72,284	48,625	42,288
British India .....	198,007	116,514	111,756	67,802
Other countries .....	1,554,647	1,479,013	814,462	764,172
Total .....	4,215,084	3,989,321	2,103,445	1,928,250
Cordeage and Twine .....	49,295	48,908	139,167	138,297
Cotton Yarn—To Russia .....	342,519	544,447	29,709	47,610
Prussia .....	3,552,130	2,940,620	302,155	320,865
Hanover .....	11,600	1,290	1,290	1,290
Hanse Towns .....	20,417,780	13,631,099	2,573,700	1,896,897
Holland .....	16,345,176	14,266,269	1,470,615	1,328,240
France .....	1,696,477	661,067	182,785	86,523
Italy—Sardinia .....	1,432,200	1,775,660	81,568	106,546
Tuscany .....	1,077,940	1,597,940	48,487	86,030

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Cotton Manufacture—(con.)—Other countries..yds	51,890,473	55,275,547	968,471	1,021,108
Total of all kinds.....	1,164,730,645	1,145,426,852	19,375,304	20,109,868
Total of White or Plain .....	804,885,947	744,645,988	12,191,608	11,866,266
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured..	359,844,698	400,780,864	7,179,696	8,243,602
Hosiery—Stockings.....dos. pairs	449,129	436,168	144,174	145,680
Thread for Sewing—To France .....	68,489	84,180	11,580	16,187
United States .....	752,069	797,082	188,490	173,983
Other countries .....	1,960,821	1,843,590	254,559	255,005
Total .....	2,781,889	2,724,802	454,559	443,125
Total value of Cotton Manufactures.....	...	...	20,422,148	21,365,967
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns .....	3,360	3,698	22,044	24,875
France .....	1,396	1,881	14,955	12,807
United States .....	38,995	47,820	279,908	323,115
Brazil .....	6,127	8,189	31,659	38,350
British North America.....	7,579	8,358	46,064	49,828
India .....	7,983	4,927	43,752	32,928
Australia .....	6,270	7,737	47,888	58,908
Other Countries.....	35,152	36,148	187,646	186,338
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	106,862	118,753	673,921	727,149
Total of Earthenware .....	105,762	117,421	657,599	711,166
Total of Porcelain .....	1,100	1,337	16,322	15,983
Fish—Herrings—To Prussia.....brit	11,532	4,436	15,521	5,267
Hanover .....	1,145	1,145	1,932	1,932
Other countries .....	30,069	17,067	34,058	19,481
Total .....	41,601	23,648	49,579	26,680
Glass—Flint .....	40,287	43,097	102,181	114,720
Window .....	29,669	37,636	35,556	43,789
Common Bottles .....	306,030	311,125	151,145	154,721
Plate .....	338,756	416,410	32,825	47,710
Hats of all kinds .....	133,610	148,661	217,829	225,363
Horses—To Hanse Towns .....	397	385	58,540	33,402
France.....number	668	719	26,501	28,481
Other countries .....	386	368	13,808	16,442
Total .....	1,451	1,492	73,849	78,325
Jute, Manufactures, not made up .....	16,435,724	19,916,764	262,456	303,444
—Yarn.....lbs	2,886,103	3,875,470	42,258	60,742
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought .....	22,375	31,846	216,293	290,946
Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia.....lbs	1,870,510	1,357,204	561,986	342,424
Other countries .....	664,393	715,679	191,135	200,803
Total .....	2,055,403	2,072,883	553,121	548,227
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia .....	79,750	49,862	14,192	14,192
Other countries .....	254,060	304,416	55,493	55,924
Total .....	333,810	354,278	75,081	75,116

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Cot. Yr.—(con.)—Italy—Ancona & Romagna..lbs	651,000	730,000	32,531	41,515
Naples and Sicily .....	2,777,789	4,218,100	162,075	270,631
Venice .....	60,500	52,500	3,088	3,115
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	1,283,160	875,000	64,709	54,301
Turkey .....	5,754,800	4,557,785	312,837	285,697
China and Hong Kong .....	2,048,966	1,247,920	190,658	88,324
Japan .....	1,432,260	2,161,322	87,746	142,750
British India—Bombay .....	2,045,940	1,251,037	149,217	106,411
Madras .....	2,824,247	2,326,853	192,329	189,467
Bengal .....	5,960,460	4,958,186	487,516	410,015
Singapore .....	637,000	355,615	49,798	30,684
Ceylon .....	137,700	64,422	10,065	5,315
Other countries .....	6,876,427	8,109,752	488,451	655,524
Total .....	77,166,071	66,324,915	6,706,499	5,658,340
Cotton Manuf.—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns..yds	30,093,483	30,830,649	630,315	676,633
Holland .....	21,250,047	16,945,461	473,134	390,086
France .....	12,661,562	18,414,619	319,601	417,731
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	24,120,644	20,564,325	394,766	317,929
Italy—Sardinia .....	5,282,878	8,328,330	94,580	157,181
Tuscany .....	5,494,788	7,360,114	91,959	132,147
Naples and Sicily .....	9,875,761	16,929,470	171,634	327,489
Venice .....	984,100	1,217,800	16,753	22,735
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	8,452,017	8,063,370	133,423	133,423
Turkey .....	82,985,155	73,775,407	1,555,613	1,404,468
Syria and Palestine .....	23,750,700	19,194,800	485,990	339,947
Egypt .....	110,175,306	190,303,047	1,531,476	1,707,080
West Coast of Africa .....	8,648,448	8,972,496	170,471	171,163
United States .....	42,691,085	59,183,362	1,003,909	1,356,611
Foreign West Indies.....	21,535,775	8,648,833	354,236	147,524
Mexico.....	13,256,960	7,399,694	233,303	131,216
New Granada.....	34,617,581	39,939,449	378,560	675,338
Brazil .....	41,514,886	86,932,101	758,877	1,560,141
Uruguay .....	3,248,643	7,129,432	61,409	142,482
Argentine Confederation .....	9,295,814	12,456,464	164,461	307,398
Chili .....	9,642,158	12,310,787	158,799	293,298
Peru.....	8,832,748	10,185,432	136,146	165,152
China and Hong Kong .....	122,664,468	129,163,284	2,047,132	2,426,575
Japan .....	8,062,100	9,007,022	143,057	163,923
Java.....	10,686,162	8,181,170	209,554	167,494
Philippine Islands .....	12,794,120	9,926,039	252,951	202,080
Gibraltar .....	4,014,277	6,962,958	86,953	132,744
Malta .....	2,598,388	3,315,980	39,177	50,449
British North America .....	5,880,554	6,533,027	129,757	137,351
West Indies .....	18,198,281	16,162,457	303,842	267,044
Possessions in South Africa .....	4,542,754	4,261,358	114,641	99,787
British India—Bombay .....	71,643,922	46,800,614	998,183	769,388
Madras .....	2,734,729	9,386,842	166,765	146,159
Bengal .....	265,456,789	195,565,272	3,589,847	2,663,045
Singapore.....	24,876,603	24,022,424	391,966	405,428
Ceylon .....	9,130,593	7,098,414	144,219	121,524
Australia .....	14,476,923	19,257,272	357,925	458,722

Carriages—Railway .....

1,077,940

1,173,000

1,06,546

81,565

45,837

48,580

42,821

288

947

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns .....	4,337,801	3,357,992	£ 372,558	£ 318,644	Metals—(cont.)—France .....	1,493	1,662	£ 11,065	£ 12,326
Holland .....	1,670,206	1,355,939	97,186	79,656	Italy—Sardinia .....	4,191	6,811	32,956	48,750
Belgium .....	580,105	763,888	61,128	67,296	Naples and Sicily .....	5,456	6,586	38,041	46,046
France .....	930,115	1,511,009	90,985	98,413	Turkey .....	3,833	7,641	26,004	49,910
Spain and Canaries .....	4,366,691	3,772,821	237,170	218,577	United States .....	14,032	27,166	115,456	214,419
Gibraltar .....	15,654	65,460	793	3,317	British North America .....	11,180	15,574	74,435	102,949
Other countries .....	9,943,486	2,405,777	181,847	145,427	India .....	21,587	22,398	159,146	160,226
Total .....	14,844,068	13,230,866	1,061,117	931,380	Australia .....	4,621	6,991	37,778	56,309
Linen Manufactures—Fiece Goods of all kinds .....	105,884	101,456	5,696	6,433	Other countries .....	36,305	52,459	288,351	397,405
—To Russia .....	337,104	539,890	15,805	21,064	Total .....	112,266	153,035	848,934	1,139,423
Prussia .....	3,347,978	4,661,189	121,765	163,123	Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia .....	12,230	52,714	102,022	413,523
Hanse Towns .....	304,363	449,643	12,529	14,624	Sweden .....	413	2,890	3,158	18,829
Holland .....	1,617,982	1,985,337	86,333	81,661	Prussia .....	3,611	2,738	29,179	38,895
France .....	1,555,323	525,466	18,208	14,587	Holland .....	14,564	4,880	109,205	35,172
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	344,629	856,874	66,254	40,049	France .....	44	2,770	1,331	31,003
Spain and Canaries .....	330,595	298,009	12,165	20,105	Spain and Canaries .....	3,777	5,673	24,053	38,505
Italy—Sardinia .....	712,240	970,812	27,406	41,731	Italy, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	3,810	12,975	24,772	91,890
Tuscany .....	32,771,283	47,443,676	1,014,632	1,410,592	Egypt .....	10,512	3,711	67,351	30,200
United States .....	10,326,282	1,643,150	329,233	61,703	United States .....	112,608	141,634	793,938	1,054,901
Cuba .....	208,512	1,024,690	6,929	1,820	Cuba .....	1,672	319	12,216	2,316
St Thomas .....	1,621,020	150,718	35,875	23,965	Brazil .....	1,820	548	14,812	4,052
Hayti .....	4,183,136	5,614,975	97,901	139,389	Peru and Chili .....	1,174	10,976	12,595	76,617
Chili .....	1,132,442	1,027,640	29,124	24,586	British North America .....	5,616	12,992	40,694	102,049
Peru .....	1,020,960	942,693	27,712	21,052	India .....	42,818	30,182	486,409	263,798
British West Indies .....	2,815,415	2,247,436	60,421	53,350	Australia .....	4,578	9,901	30,927	78,683
India .....	2,159,571	1,035,210	68,173	41,251	Other countries .....	14,322	25,892	107,268	210,161
Australia .....	3,667,160	4,370,926	123,202	139,004	Total .....	233,769	320,745	1,809,030	2,480,594
Other countries .....	14,506,621	15,017,107	499,947	473,638	Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see) .....	7,140	9,129	140,325	169,439
Total of Piece Goods .....	83,763,755	91,373,273	2,683,038	2,807,690	Iron Castings—To Russia .....	2,039	3,359	15,767	23,112
Total of White and Plain .....	75,203,647	84,586,769	2,351,475	2,600,482	France .....	959	370	4,605	4,772
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed .....	3,387,313	2,057,478	110,009	75,654	United States .....	107	523	1,969	5,568
Total of Cambrics and Lains .....	559,205	480,081	40,554	33,456	Brazil .....	866	2,669	12,100	26,783
Total of Damask and Diaper .....	1,647,631	1,164,155	88,782	70,020	British India .....	7,914	5,143	52,605	49,728
Total of Sail Cloth .....	141,741	123,740	20,868	19,987	Australia .....	9,947	16,888	98,159	51,511
Thread—To Hanse Towns .....	449,230	536,006	52,041	64,469	Other countries .....	34,267	34,794	266,731	295,394
United States .....	483,292	318,847	54,822	38,372	Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia .....	1,595	1,783	15,881	20,569
Other countries .....	1,074,263	978,593	127,721	122,828	Prussia .....	653	1,314	7,236	15,855
Total .....	14,317	16,922	38,937	47,527	Hanse Towns .....	2,593	2,888	30,001	22,687
Metals—Iron, Pig & Puddled—To Prussia .....	22,775	45,094	105,298	123,785	Holland .....	808	1,456	10,983	16,300
Holland .....	38,556	54,820	69,292	165,292	France .....	1,338	1,486	14,898	16,300
France .....	23,190	108,759	292,934	303,186	Spain and Canaries .....	4,450	14,882	49,350	153,027
United States .....	205,374	267,632	552,725	743,489	British North America .....	3,508	4,043	32,064	38,607
Other countries .....	4,440	2,950	35,640	25,360	India .....	8,795	9,768	100,578	97,766
Total .....	3,128	2,797	30,062	25,692	Australia .....	5,667	9,580	103,288	158,000
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns .....	2,950	2,797	30,062	25,692	Other countries .....	16,774	24,975	218,750	291,152
Holland .....	3,128	2,797	30,062	25,692	Total .....	49,355	74,354	595,946	860,924

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
<b>Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons</b>	2,102	2,225	34,705	36,470	<b>Metals—Lead (com.)—To France.....cwt</b>	1,763	801	34,526	15,555
Prussia .....	671	2,086	15,873	43,560	United States.....	3,385	2,235	69,087	32,918
Hanse Towns .....	1,287	1,725	24,465	31,134	China and Hong Kong.....	3,907	6,148	77,621	192,421
Holland .....	1,032	1,654	19,071	42,730	British India .....	823	2,310	18,064	47,728
France.....	988	1,405	23,294	32,378	Australia.....	560	963	12,018	22,592
Spain and Canaries .....	1,421	502	28,185	13,125	Other countries .....	4,410	5,624	92,637	119,720
United States.....	1,660	3,600	30,131	68,973	<b>Total</b> .....	16,642	18,655	337,378	385,230
British North America.....	2,990	3,594	46,549	55,541	<b>Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge</b>	4,280	4,844	106,506	115,923
Possessions in South Africa.....	274	299	6,931	7,096	of Lead .....	1,352	269	5,856	1,570
India .....	16,450	5,543	257,429	98,536	Tin, unwrought—To Russia.....cwt	7,924	15,787	36,643	85,024
Australia.....	4,623	5,596	92,950	115,461	France.....	2,891	783	14,284	4,819
Other countries .....	12,684	21,402	249,229	362,426	Other countries .....	17,643	20,435	79,215	118,226
<b>Total</b> .....	46,182	49,631	828,812	897,430	<b>Tin Plates—To France.....</b>	29,910	37,274	135,998	209,639
<b>Iron—Old, for remanufacture</b> .....	28,930	39,374	116,892	157,427	United States.....	14,960	14,960	26,147	17,547
Steel, unwrought—To France.....	1,014	1,167	38,201	40,919	United States.....	518,785	763,806	628,532	896,304
United States.....	5,410	7,456	178,985	237,152	British North America .....	17,561	22,832	27,212	27,212
Other countries .....	4,224	4,788	135,937	146,168	Australia.....	18,071	15,024	23,447	19,630
<b>Total</b> .....	10,648	13,411	353,123	424,239	Other countries .....	161,306	121,392	192,763	146,553
<b>Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel..</b>	727,931	952,105	5,542,518	7,168,468	<b>Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought</b> .....	740,865	925,337	893,721	1,107,246
<b>Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or</b>	19,154	13,468	79,573	59,287	France.....	208,435	264,387	28,188	31,413
Slabs—To Holland .....	5,631	9,449	23,747	40,669	Hanse Towns .....	356,290	659,076	48,289	77,727
Belgium.....	17,984	14,992	73,626	67,801	Holland .....	154,183	799,823	21,674	102,249
France.....	36,143	21,938	136,715	81,380	France.....	324,450	706,804	45,353	84,559
British India .....	8,545	13,331	36,789	56,080	Italy—Sardinia .....	73,388	37,321	11,153	4,818
Other countries .....	87,757	73,198	350,450	305,167	United States.....	145,644	44,886	20,659	6,009
<b>Total</b> .....	87,757	73,198	350,450	305,167	Other countries .....	1,893,357	1,994,163	292,139	264,713
<b>Wrought or partly Wrought: Sheets and</b>	10,506	8,096	38,405	29,628	<b>Paper for Writing or Printing.....cwt</b>	3,155,747	4,506,462	467,455	571,488
Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and	8,543	6,463	31,945	24,963	France.....	50,952	53,075	170,126	179,130
Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for	19,428	3,112	69,346	10,878	Paper of other kinds (except Hangings) .....	24,969	24,633	51,699	47,655
Sheathing—To Hanse Towns.....cwt	10,239	8,290	39,266	30,000	<b>Total of Paper</b> .....	76,921	77,708	221,825	226,785
Holland .....	8,543	8,112	69,346	10,878	Rags and other Materials for making Paper.....	4,349	8,529	71,651	126,077
France.....	19,428	3,112	69,346	10,878	Salt—To Russia.....	43,335	32,724	23,309	19,442
Italy—Sardinia .....	7,449	7,606	32,038	31,591	United States.....	67,546	64,335	42,395	35,305
Turkey .....	2,678	4,676	10,890	19,698	British North America.....	50,833	44,487	26,606	17,328
Egypt .....	1,139	1,727	4,182	6,151	India .....	106,900	97,198	63,236	49,362
United States.....	91,496	89,832	337,818	327,974	Other countries .....	68,842	79,607	42,476	45,392
British India .....	67,533	59,450	263,351	230,296	<b>Total</b> .....	387,456	318,351	205,022	166,827
Other countries .....	219,011	169,252	827,741	711,119	<b>Silk—Thrown—To Holland .....</b>	159,041	144,218	218,338	201,915
<b>Total</b> .....	219,011	169,252	827,741	711,119	Belgium.....	13,156	11,088	21,227	16,791
<b>Wrought, of other sorts</b> .....	19,047	11,740	108,246	66,380	France.....	117,278	130,194	137,387	178,994
Brass of all sorts .....	19,333	21,208	92,477	95,100	Other countries .....	48,187	45,761	56,326	57,246
<b>Total of Copper and Brass</b> .....	315,148	295,398	1,378,914	1,177,766	<b>Total</b> .....	337,662	331,261	435,278	454,786
<b>Lead—Fig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing</b>	1,694	554	35,425	11,296					
and Lead shot—To Russia .....									

49,355 74,354 595,946 860,924

Total

26,692

30,062

2,194

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Silk - Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lb	28,750	14,397	24,597	12,079
Holland .....	11,267	19,144	10,417	22,773
France .....	51,810	48,237	40,497	32,594
Other countries.....	8,661	10,406	9,210	12,199
Total .....	99,988	92,184	84,721	79,645
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvets, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France .....	6,651	7,113	1,590	1,859
Egypt .....	327,677	238,344	86,990	50,432
United States.....	156,455	210,540	32,826	47,773
Australia.....	67,204	81,944	10,437	14,066
Other countries .....	216,426	191,846	39,383	37,070
Total .....	763,413	729,787	170,226	151,190
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France .....	518	959	833	1,215
Egypt .....	4,150	550	9,686	2,741
United States.....	53	552	133	537
Australia .....	...	347	...	562
Other countries .....	16,036	18,039	25,123	25,458
Total .....	20,757	20,847	35,775	30,503
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .....	1,316	1,399	1,401	1,390
Egypt .....	1,226	4,530	1,709	4,962
United States.....	9,353	5,411	11,625	6,596
Australia .....	2,571	6,727	3,500	8,157
Other countries .....	3,274	4,417	4,489	6,046
Total .....	17,740	22,484	22,724	27,181
Soap.....cwt	84,079	59,060	105,950	84,686
Spirits (British)—To France.....gals	6,997	5,228	875	661
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	21,956	50,415	2,753	6,301
Turkey .....	1,678	8,117	211	1,040
United States .....	32,792	24,768	2,846	3,115
Australia .....	197,302	206,152	24,690	26,021
Other countries.....	316,948	356,691	39,624	44,672
Total .....	567,643	652,871	70,999	81,810
Sugar, Refined .....	88,849	124,093	144,056	227,231
Wool, Sheep & Lambs—To Hanse Towns...lb	809,732	697,785	73,369	51,313
Belgium .....	571,279	389,399	42,648	32,049
France.....	1,961,037	901,799	147,051	70,773
United States.....	43,594	1,192,664	2,770	65,689
Other countries.....	624,656	400,677	53,224	31,936
Total .....	4,010,278	3,482,324	319,062	251,760
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lb	376,961	280,100	56,688	41,831
Hanse Towns .....	28,700	...	6,267	...
Holland .....	11,012,355	7,995,909	1,563,381	1,150,474
Belgium .....	4,638,989	5,151,208	737,568	672,710
Belgium .....	48,730	237,601	7,253	36,995
France .....	3,401,758	1,541,984	410,550	279,166
Total .....	20,846,515	18,891,139	1,474,392	1,674,325
Woolen and Worsted Yarn (cont.)—Other countries .....	8,150,611	6,399,201	1,038,865	1,108,820
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yard	6,026,443	5,273,946	435,523	565,505
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only with other materials..... yard	5,291,788	4,447,314	388,620	443,826
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials..... yard	3,511,870	2,697,328	116,655	257,008
Flannels .....	2,867,964	913,541	29,554	39,935
Blankets .....	824,952	2,499,303	4,601	5,478
Blanketing and Baizes .....	1,182,300	2,852,204	20,665	17,370
Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns yards	1,257,079	2,852,204	55,974	41,242
Holland .....	8,635	1,992	1,168	359
Spain and Canaries .....	1,056	3,134	54	400
Italy—Sardinia.....	1,390,119	2,513,272	208,338	394,609
United States.....	67,791	119,732	11,837	17,354
Chili .....	170,141	149,151	22,033	19,472
British North America.....	165,937	249,252	21,781	27,861
Australia .....	384,218	324,864	55,790	47,398
Other countries .....	2,624,791	3,775,160	401,631	573,043
Total .....	4,010,614	5,203,755	74,538	103,045
Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	199,643	295,899	...	...
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Woist-coatings—To Hanover..... yards	3,900	...	200	...

Declared Value.

Quantities.

Declared Value.

Quantities.

Declared Value.

Quantities.



Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	4,010,014	5,203,753	103,048
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Wais-coatings—To Hanover.....yards	199,613	295,899	74,538
	9,000		300

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—India	1,563,881	1,150,474	1,563,881	1,150,474
Holland	11,012,355	7,995,909	1,563,881	1,150,474
Belgium	4,698,989	5,151,208	737,588	672,710
France	48,720	227,601	7,283	86,993
Other countries	3,401,786	1,541,484	410,550	279,168
Total	24,211,111	24,211,111	1,880,482	2,151,450
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—				
Holland	4,262,990	4,167,655	244,704	245,269
Belgium	2,564,920	2,895,079	190,207	214,022
France	6,991,424	6,846,081	597,865	592,824
Italy—Sardinia	1,019,811	1,493,816	88,989	54,941
Tuscany	460,382	585,672	18,112	21,460
Naples and Sicily	617,455	1,537,477	39,720	69,055
United States	28,442,725	33,970,460	1,048,843	1,332,003
China and Hong Kong	9,168,876	8,847,495	637,249	517,897
Japan	1,684,431	1,940,023	77,406	112,642
British North America	1,027,460	853,784	43,088	35,653
Possessions in South Africa	83,213	137,524	3,619	6,954
Total	55,299,174	66,633,783	4,776,212	6,022,054
Wais-coatings	29,662,276	33,889,398	29,662,276	33,889,398
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only	18,861,919	16,017,996	18,861,919	16,017,996
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Wais-coatings	7,296,893	6,904,931	7,296,893	6,904,931
Hosiery, Stockings	66,437,255	86,633,783	66,437,255	86,633,783
	22,355,383	26,934,467	22,355,383	26,934,467
	34,512	42,675	34,512	42,675

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Apparel and Slips—To Egypt	37,633	37,633	37,633	465,950
British North America	43,197	42,815	426,228	349,636
Possessions in South Africa	70,260	68,689	1,779,958	1,878,856
India	20,837	13,409		
Australia	213,098	438,683		
Other countries	317,048	337,822		
Total	807,783	928,901		
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	176,969	216,237		
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	198,995	253,235		
Hosiery	92,278	184,101		
Counterpanes and Small Wares	156,836	229,958		
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	196,277	248,682		
Fish	202,051	255,636		
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	76,040	80,208		
Haberasher and Millinery—To France	69,129	81,192		
Egypt	15,318	41,959		
United States	96,264	79,102	175,614	193,992
Cuba	446,638	473,061		
Argentine Confederation	3,825	3,682		
Canal Islands	12,820	10,914		
British North America	52,965	92,478		
West Indies	156,844	182,489		
Possessions in South Africa	68,641	63,376		
India	82,646	72,591		
Total	44,919	43,940		
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelabra, and Hardware not specifically described—To Russia				
Holland	12,691	83,210		
France	83,210	25,560		
Spain and Canaries	46,868	46,868		
United States	28,648	28,648		
Cuba	142,841	142,841		
Argentine Confederation	43,693	43,693		
British North America	52,970	52,970		
Possessions in South Africa	37,712	37,712		
India	61,746	61,746		
Australia	17,457	17,457		
Total	101,086	101,086		

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Manufactures of Steel, &c. (con.)—				
Holland	5,444	7,320	5,444	7,320
France	29,943	30,126	29,943	30,126
Spain and Canaries	6,059	4,820	6,059	4,820
United States	30,203	43,024	30,203	43,024
Cuba	989	309	989	309
Brazil	1,252	2,609	1,252	2,609
Argentine Confederation	744	1,134	744	1,134
British North America	5,783	5,531	5,783	5,531
Possessions in South Africa	1,438	745	1,438	745
India	21,539	27,654	21,539	27,654
Other countries	12,010	18,017	12,010	18,017
Total	188,313	244,388	188,313	244,388
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelabra, and Hardware not specifically described—To Russia				
Holland	13,632	113,207		
France	83,210	35,239		
Spain and Canaries	46,868	46,868		
United States	28,648	28,648		
Cuba	142,841	142,841		
Argentine Confederation	43,693	43,693		
British North America	52,970	52,970		
Possessions in South Africa	37,712	37,712		
India	61,746	61,746		
Australia	17,457	17,457		
Total	101,086	101,086		

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Hardware, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (com.)—Other countries.	346,419	355,615	Machinery (com.)—Other Sorts—To Russia	61,489	103,890
Total	1,092,044	1,238,454	Hanse Towns	162,352	152,611
Total value of Hardware and Cutlery	1,468,971	1,676,834	Holland	101,402	104,918
Jute Manufactures, made up	80	87	Belgium	67,131	75,979
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	4,458	7,983	France and Canaries	147,427	145,779
British India	6,862	12,089	Spain and Canaries	42,380	19,842
Australia	33,577	52,794	Egypt	11,502	14,956
Other countries	48,391	60,401	British India	61,045	73,708
Total	93,288	133,287	Australia	35,720	85,958
Linen—Hosiery and other Goods	34,026	23,293	Other countries	320,190	380,008
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	2,844,785	2,953,811	Total	1,000,618	1,157,149
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	13,800	58,026	Painters' colours	287,518	271,167
France	13,816	4,534	Pickles and Sauces	133,113	156,743
Spain and Canaries	11,379	7,613	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	133,300	188,236
Egypt	18,374	40,519	Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	4,430	5,825
Brazil	37,358	13,795	France	10,835	29,225
British India	246,492	138,899	United States	66,149	47,049
Australia	22,479	33,283	Other countries	44,919	51,704
Other countries	205,655	349,201	Total	126,833	133,803
Total	569,953	645,771			

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 Four Months ended April 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows	341,944	1,061,335	Corn (com.)—British North America	67,887	20,915
Sheep	143,003	300,784	Other countries	359,664	72,655
Lambs	867	2,006	Total	8,879,994	4,821,316
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	763,692	492,943	Barley	923,641	1,824,531
Other British Possessions	148,025	140,142	Oats	984,986	761,469
Brazil	149,599	129,080	Peas	125,474	131,540
Central America	276	43,660	Beans	303,921	351,617
Other countries	50,691	94,945	Indian corn or maize	1,542,812	1,691,582
Total	1,112,283	900,720	Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns	194,898	148,898
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	2,439,441	1,416,191	France	237,521	456,567
Denmark	143,898	69,169	United States	243,641	183,580
Prussia	1,018,388	824,800	British North America	6,178	4,183
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	21,648	11,078	Other countries	387,227	259,708
Mecklenburg	200,219	121,626	Total	1,069,465	1,052,946
Hanse Towns	221,417	152,148	Cotton, raw—From United States	12,187,227	9,237,201
France	9,762	58,610	Bahamas and Bermudas	...	...
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	431,945	156,018	Mexico	1,310,858	...
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	953,754	131,423	Brazil	1,807,198	...
Egypt	1,032,547	1,485,626	Turkey	16,123	188,638
United States	1,869,175	1,485,626			
Chili	87,999	79,459			

Articles.	1868	1869
Silk Manufactures (com.)—Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns	7,300	23,430
France	12,964	19,932
United States	26,255	42,322
Other countries	28,742	23,062
Total	75,261	108,746
Total Value of Silk Manufactures	430,319	451,423
Stationery, other than Paper—To British India	16,240	14,540
Australia	25,040	32,141
Other countries	114,107	131,663
Total	155,387	178,244
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	50,295	135,566
Woolens—Hosiery other than Stockings	38,594	60,225
Small Wares	23,382	76,149
Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	7,090,599	8,968,277
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	66,938,513	70,826,032
Unenumerated Articles	3,729,590	3,918,588
All Articles	70,668,103	74,744,620

Articles.	1868	1869
Cotton (com.)—Egypt	2,648,692	2,565,276
British India	1,582,827	2,359,499
China	...	...
Other countries	287,913	326,703
Total	17,941,932	16,038,175
Cotton manufactures not made up	478,435	417,042
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre)	...	...
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or cordilla of flax—From Russia	110,701	103,893
Holland	245,606	232,774
Belgium	331,719	312,848
Other countries	145,465	216,628
Total	833,491	865,543
Fruit—Currants	97,604	74,632
Lemons and oranges	391,330	437,514
Raisins	51,635	23,400
Guano	776,548	264,644
Hats of hound's skin	451,867	463,770
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or cordilla of hemp—From Russia	639	4,187

Guano... 776,548
Hats or bonnets of straw... 264,644
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow... 463,770
Mexico... 1,310,838
Brazil... 1,207,198
Turkey... 1,485,626
Egypt... 1,052,547
United States... 1,862,172
Chili... 97,309

Main table with columns: 1869 £, 1869 \$, Articles, 1869 £, 1869 \$, Articles, 1869 £, 1869 \$, Articles. Rows include: Hemp (dressed and undressed), China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances, Hides, Wet-From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, Hides-Tanned, tawed, carried, or dressed, Hops, Indigo, Leather manufactures, Metals-Copper ore, Copper regulus, Iron in bars, unwrought, Iron and steel wrought or manufactured, Lead, pig and sheet, Spelter, Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, Oil-Petroleum, Train, blubber, and spermaceti, Palm, Olive, Oil seed cakes, Paper for printing or writing, Other kinds (except paper hangings).

1869 £ 52,381
1869 \$ 32,326
1869 £ 180,798
1869 \$ 202,611
1869 £ 549,086
1869 \$ 449,886
1869 £ 60,963
1869 \$ 48,514
1869 £ 426,866
1869 \$ 355,493
1869 £ 70,648
1869 \$ 38,269
1869 £ 165,069
1869 \$ 335,832
1869 £ 7,573
1869 \$ 5,538
1869 £ 206,610
1869 \$ 357,659
1869 £ 114,066
1869 \$ 194,068
1869 £ 1,632
1869 \$ 5,570
1869 £ 5,904
1869 \$ 392,828
1869 £ 230,358
1869 \$ 1,289,495
1869 £ 791,212
1869 \$ 362,036
1869 £ 84,686
1869 \$ 5,945
1869 £ 53,018
1869 \$ 69,761
1869 £ 164,770
1869 \$ 112,089
1869 £ 79,182
1869 \$ 191,011
1869 £ 16,962
1869 \$ 8,255
1869 £ 207,231
1869 \$ 145,942
1869 £ 721,849
1869 \$ 695,637
1869 £ 373,006
1869 \$ 261,224
1869 £ 71,682
1869 \$ 19,601
1869 £ 47,267
1869 \$ 50,606
1869 £ 194,522
1869 \$ 91,362
1869 £ 417,473
1869 \$ 356,287
1869 £ 292,182
1869 \$ 263,085
1869 £ 190,760
1869 \$ 50,744
1869 £ 1,586,892
1869 \$ 1,084,909
1869 £ 3,100,601
1869 \$ 3,308,310
1869 £ 19,201
1869 \$ 27,379
1869 £ 107,930
1869 \$ 120,866
1869 £ 29,356
1869 \$ 14,049
1869 £ 156,489
1869 \$ 162,294
1869 £ 64,329
1869 \$ 14,283
1869 £ 78,098
1869 \$ 40,727
1869 £ 284,866
1869 \$ 155,086
1869 £ 95,364
1869 \$ 111,687
1869 £ 467,667
1869 \$ 322,283
1869 £ 4,038,286
1869 \$ 4,077,458

Articles.	1868		1869		Articles.	1868		1869	
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia .....	19,991	43,766	80,536	27,724	Red .....	775,622	713,325		
Sweden and Norway .....	189,186	251,614	261,430	226,595	White .....	1,072,237	1,126,953		
British North America .....	100,864	72,149	219,739	126,507	Wool, Sheep and Lambs—From Hance	105,382	304,306		
Other countries .....	31,502	27,859	803	695	Towns and other parts of Europe ..	483,195	620,718		
Total .....	341,543	394,888	1,013	1,157	British Possessions in South Africa ..	138,636	133,116		
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn) ..	112,434	78,028	12,066	16,715	Australia .....	1,675,282	3,311,999		
From Sweden and Norway .....	78,028	19,724	63,603	72,956	Other countries .....	170,814	187,376		
Prussia .....	101,654	103,576	281,213	309,657	Total .....	2,579,309	4,507,515		
Other countries .....	68,496	103,576	7,564	5,476	Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe .....	39,522	116,482		
Total .....	360,610	339,886	808,803	871,923	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool	62,869	67,280		
			1,756	172	Woolen manufactures not made up .....	560,540	531,973		
			28,746	18,758	Woolen and worsted yarn .....	378,580	631,823		
			11,330	7,171	Total real value of enumerated articles	68,416,563	66,949,136		

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with corresponding period of 1868.

Countries.	GOLD.				SILVER.				TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
Russia .....	39,574	12,652	100,974	11,870	90,018	388,720	418,629	2,259	129,592	401,372	519,603	14,129
Hanse Towns .....	918	287	...	18,584	5,088	504,064	970,658	427	6,001	504,321	970,658	19,011
Holland .....	268	300	...	...	4,052	46,765	141,138	61,643	4,315	47,065	141,138	61,645
Belgium .....	185,990	351,821	3,354,015	1,785,131	563,314	1,121,653	688,923	2,058,002	739,304	1,473,474	4,042,038	3,843,133
France .....	367,801	1,723	24,335	...	30,724	23,541	...	...	398,525	25,264	24,336	...
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	9,989	4,363	...	...	388	198	...	...	10,327	4,551	...	...
Spain and Canaries .....	13,482	22,483	...	...	13,567	20,487	...	74	27,049	42,970	117	74
Gibraltar .....	14,045	39,778	...	...	4,780	...	40,081	4,336	18,825	39,778	54,519	94,757
Malta .....	...	331	...	...	40	...	...	...	40	331	...	888
Turkey .....	3,112	1,265	552,654	551,135	19,029	1,974	451,189	1,651,447	22,141	3,239	1,003,843	2,902,582
Egypt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius .....	54,960	52,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa .....	4,568	192	63,078	195	3,289	278	14,298	12,377	58,249	52,612	27,954	20,284
British Poss. in South Africa	1,397	780	...	...	1,504	3,412	...	...	6,072	3,604	63,078	195
China .....	2,700,162	2,548,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,397	780	665,259	13,257
Australia .....	...	...	...	...	250	869	16,893	8,492	2,700,412	2,549,497	16,916	...
British Columbia .....	119,364	12,165	24,803	150,104	...	...	...	...	123,002	12,726	24,803	150,104
Brit. N. American Provinces	579,600	792,797	31,914	188,850	3,638	561	...	...	1,903,712	819,254	63,219	335,131
Mexico, South America (ex-	265,207	95,932	420,167	388,667	1,324,112	1,026,457	31,805	151,281	365,222	156,755	436,168	388,672
cept Brazil), and W. Indies	2,370,994	195,731	17,105	606,001	100,015	57,803	16,001	...	3,926,553	649,956	17,105	606,001
Brazil .....	...	...	...	...	1,035,559	454,225	...	...	332,558	22,909	45,317	176,233
United States of America ..	303,380	11,506	45,088	68,595	28,178	11,403	220	107,638	107,229	7,810,468	7,450,812	691,325
Danish West Indies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Gold .....	7,534,806	4,148,058	4,662,368	3,873,093	3,237,490	3,669,410	2,788,444	4,718,242	Total of Gold and Silver .....	10,772,967	8,104,687	4,501,238

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by Thomas Warren Messinger, of 240 Strand, at the Economist Office, 240 Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-above-Whitney, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 3, 1869.

Total of Gold ..... 7,335,806 3/4, 148,058 4/6, 662,368 3/4, 813,093 1/2 Total of Silver ..... 3,257,490 3/4, 662,410 2/4, 788,444 3/4, 716,222 1/2 Total of Gold and Silver ..... 10,772,296 7/10, 468,740, 813,093 1/2

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by Thomas HARRIS, Messrs. 48, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 3, 1869.

# THE ECONOMIST.

Aug. 7, 1869.]

## ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1869.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	39,136	99,486	Hemp, &c. (con.)—Philippine Islands...cwt	79,076	50,986
Calves.....	11,344	12,446	Other countries.....	40,172	47,549
Sheep and Lambs.....	181,019	423,888	Total.....	272,249	360,996
Pigs.....	8,405	23,637	China Gums, Jute, and other vegetable	87,208	1,506,794
Swine and Hogs.....	32,798	23,942	substances of the nature of Hemp.....	45,483	94,061
Asbes, Pearl and Pot.....	163,340	215,340	Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. India...cwt	29,235	24,442
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use.....	8,523	4,882	Other countries.....	74,718	118,503
Peruvian.....	31,072	33,950	Total.....	71,961	56,619
Bones burnt or not, or as animal charcoal, tons	740,110	439,114	Wet—From Argen. Confed. and Uruguay	36,358	42,450
Brimstone.....	403,454	178,082	Brazil.....	22,989	15,445
Bristles.....	60,681	62,475	Australia.....	41,564	68,875
Caoutchouc.....	89,515	151,068	Other countries.....	172,872	183,389
Clocks and Watches—Clocks.....No.	50,881	59,658	Total.....	4,897,311	3,770,576
Watches.....	4,489,880	3,316,375	(except Russia Hides).....lbs	46,450	132,814
Corn—Wheat—From Russia.....cwt	249,385	201,479	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	163,272	14,280
Denmark.....	2,213,473	2,104,509	(except Russia Hides).....lbs	31,490	27,361
Prussia.....	32,270	27,609	Gloves.....	5,574,468	3,959,440
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.....	371,446	323,492	Metals—Copper ore.....tons	288,140	248,726
Mecklenburg.....	382,837	371,679	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	13,056	19,444
Hanse Towns.....	12,984	155,200	Steel, unwrought.....	2,407	2,508
France.....	711,169	496,494	Iron & steel, wrought or manufectured	78,528	104,854
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	1,915,656	768,763	Lead, pig and sheet.....	18,721	22,605
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia.....	2,294,011	853,107	Spelter or zinc.....	11,924	12,915
Egypt.....	3,817,082	3,637,308	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs...cwt	29,393	33,473
United States.....	476,159	193,385	Silver ore.....£	89,156	70,893
Chili.....	154,376	105,227	Total.....	4,865	4,974
British North America.....	575,775	189,394	Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America...tons	...	...
Other countries.....	12,947	10,878	British North America.....	...	...
Total.....	17,696,503	12,194,021	Other countries.....	...	...
Barley.....	2,586,329	4,686,894	Total.....	4,951	5,384
Oats.....	3,486,392	2,568,099	Train, blubber, and spermaceti.....	4,135	4,774
Peas.....	396,801	372,203	Palm.....	350,070	263,187
Beans.....	1,097,691	961,066	Cocoa-nut.....	73,035	107,922
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	4,913,715	6,618,574			
Wheatmeal & Flour—Hanse Towns...cwt	281,407	268,351			
France.....	227,498	692,271			
United States.....	338,092	340,478			
British North America.....	64,126	37,519			
Other countries.....	515,899	478,961			
Total.....	1,427,022	1,817,580			

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869		1868	1869
Oil (con.)—Olive .....	10,593	14,884	Seeds (con.)—Flaxseed & Linseed—Russia, Northern ports .....	88,063	67,809	Plush for making hats, .....	41,765	33,294
Seed oil of all kinds .....	36,006	9,780	Ports in the Black Sea .....	116,886	121,618	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corals, choppas, Tusore cloths, Romals, and Tuffatias .....	25,641	31,202
Oil of Turpentine .....	54,624	74,948	British India .....	67,782	89,825	Spices—Cinnamon .....	465,826	1,116,610
Oil seed cakes.....	72,656	86,828	Other countries .....	146,327	61,993	Ginger.....	6,674	12,185
Paper for Printing or Writing.....	62,187	100,189	Total .....	39,624	249,032	Nutmegs .....	190,988	254,627
Other kinds, except paper hangings.....	134,793	187,017	Rape .....	12,190	4,417	Pepper .....	5,596,928	5,778,877
Total .....	79,681	108,011	Silk—Raw—From China.....	39,624	249,032	Fimento .....	3,557	20,603
Potash, Muriate of.....	651,914	826,827	British India .....	1,818,010	1,491,414	Tallow—From Russia .....	12,487	33,308
Potatoes .....	435,776	647,620	Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan).....	721,561	355,184	Australia.....	39,756	85,614
Provisions—Butter .....	244,263	191,670	Other countries .....	2,586,385	2,080,047	South America .....	190,999	210,861
Cheese .....	205,250,040	252,504,190	Total .....	9,658	14,869	Other countries .....	72,305	81,881
Eggs .....	115,832	123,428	Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....	86,694	95,463	Total .....	245,477	411,964
Fish, cured or salted .....	3,060	6,638	Thrown—From France .....	7,121	9,384	Tar .....	753	2,153
Lard .....	3,577	12,394	Other countries .....	92,815	104,797	Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split.....	845,073	400,662
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef .....	835,176	988,898	Total .....	137,348	226,761	Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long .....	16,581	16,765
Pork .....	165,475	143,087	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs—From Belgium .....	917,902	1,042,553	Timber of Wood, &c., not sawn or split .....	303,784	309,827
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams .....	85,245	95,088	France.....	41,140	37,869	Mahogany .....	13,421	16,516
Beef .....	16,851	35,260	Other countries .....	1,096,390	1,907,173	Turpentine, common.....	14,104	6,901
Pork .....	108,035	134,184	Total .....	482,232	504,869	Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Haarse Towns and other parts of Europe .....	5,173,312	7,984,679
Meat, not otherwise described.....	606,492	1,060,761	Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France .....	58,911	49,411	British Possessions in South Africa .....	14,094,088	14,931,178
Pyrites.....	5,673	5,922	Other countries .....	486,143	554,280	British India .....	6,398,412	6,495,905
Quicksilver .....	36,746	43,763	Total .....	96,627	78,638	Australia .....	61,285,598	105,772,827
Rags and other materials for making Paper—Linen and cotton rags.....	158	579	Gauze or craps .....	72,540	63,665	Other countries .....	9,557,064	8,990,144
Eaparto and other vegetable fibre .....	494,889	439,786	Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....	25,087	14,973	Total .....	96,458,474	144,174,733
Other materials for making paper .....	57,614	71,187	Other countries .....	486,143	554,280	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe .....	468,366	1,243,196
Total .....	132,614	156,357	Total .....	78,638	78,638	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool .....	9,205,932	10,493,504
Rice not in the husk .....	1,266,471	2,244,599	Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France .....	58,911	49,411	Woolen manufactures—Not made up .....	866,100	918,842
Rosin .....	254,774	327,991	Other countries .....	486,143	554,280	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....	20,480	25,403
Saltpetre .....	58,719	91,159	Total .....	96,627	78,638	Woolen and worsted yarn .....	3,843,821	5,021,373
Cubic Nitre .....	494,889	439,786	Gauze or craps .....	72,540	63,665	Yeast, dried.....	53,847	55,847
Seeds—Cotton .....	57,614	71,187	Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....	25,087	14,973	Total .....	144,174,733	185,263,228
Clover .....	132,614	156,357	Other countries .....	486,143	554,280	Woolen manufactures—Not made up .....	866,100	918,842
Total .....	71,415,594	65,244,604	Total .....	96,627	78,638	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....	20,480	25,403

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported.		Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869
Cocoa.....	6,325,765	8,457,722	Fruit—Currants.....	135,950	99,763
Coffee—From Ceylon .....	45,746,675	34,800,495	Raisins.....	54,989	20,904
Other British Possessions.....	9,687,298	10,351,562	Spirits—Rum .....	3,403,691	2,666,309
Brazil .....	6,780,820	8,305,920	Braudy .....	5,414,204	1,454,198
Central America.....	2,881,807	5,692,333	Other sorts (except Geneva), not sweetened or mixed .....	675,833	1,076,088
Other countries .....	6,438,994	6,694,294	Total .....	675,833	1,076,088
Total .....	71,415,594	65,244,604	Total .....	1,112,836	1,852,328



Articles.	1866	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Oil—(con.)—Palm .....	152,373	150,644	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tusore Cloth, Romals, and Tafasies .....	13,629	5,791	Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond .....	16,497	20,322
Cocoa-nut .....	81,425	83,281	Spices—Cinnamon .....	655,005	966,252	Total .....	967,746	1,003,935
Olive .....	428	1,404	Pepper .....	5,475,787	4,076,591	Wool, Sheep and Lambs, produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns .....	6,529,874	5,335,583
Paper, white, for printing or writing .....	12,925	7,937	Spirits—Rum .....	1,130,276	774,730	Belgium .....	10,684,763	10,027,183
Other kinds, except Hangings .....	6,794	18,993	Brandy .....	244,736	190,157	France .....	29,218,388	36,049,882
Quicksilver .....	1,570,692	1,134,235	Othersorts—(excGenever)not sweet, or mixed .....	76,647	176,944	United States .....	91,160	256,154
Rags & other Materials for making paper .....	2,601	1,703	Mixed in Bond .....	226,946	569,422	Other countries .....	2,555,786	3,616,467
Rice, not in the husk .....	1,140,670	961,565	Sugar—Unrefined .....	193,837	103,064	Total .....	49,079,923	55,285,269
Saltpetre .....	15,097	12,461	Refined and Candy .....	8,223	11,488	Foreign—To Hanse Towns .....	308,399	526,894
Seed—Flax and Linnseed .....	6,550	18,267	Molasses .....	15,138	20,931	Belgium .....	984,624	226,987
Rape .....	49,531	44,967	Tallow .....	37,204	36,818	France .....	88,735	270,906
Silk—Raw .....	1,582,754	1,749,829	Tea .....	13,311,272	19,114,362	United States .....	543,237	539,553
Waste, knabs, and husks .....	563	2,473	Teeth, Elephants' .....	3,075	2,728	Total .....	2,202,718	3,994,630
Threads .....	35,608	18,347	Unstemmed .....	330,107	165,001	Alpacas and the Llama Tribe .....	51,282,641	59,279,899
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuff .....	4,766	2,298	Manufactured, and Sauff .....	7,260,079	9,239,100			
—Silk or Satin .....	1,051	6,252	Wine—Red .....	1,192,344	912,819			
Gause, Craps, and Velvet .....	1,907	4,616	White .....	397,314	364,622			
Ribbons of all kinds .....	1,907	4,616		553,935	618,991			

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

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

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Alkali—Soda—To Russia .....	98,582	52,433	50,215	23,823	Carrriages—Other sorts .....	285	321	20,323	2,626
Prussia .....	104,193	104,678	38,422	35,680	Cheese .....	13,109	10,507	53,270	46,282
Hanse Towns .....	119,050	90,043	41,091	29,793	Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia .....	276,286	255,757	137,390	125,000
Holland .....	73,046	68,374	21,458	19,417	Sweden .....	176,356	188,846	86,849	64,715
France .....	107,016	77,477	35,311	29,805	Denmark .....	408,250	310,889	182,215	134,719
United States .....	793,918	757,774	371,202	319,437	Prussia .....	253,219	239,123	106,012	92,266
Other countries .....	433,353	528,645	196,345	208,197	Hanse Towns .....	388,132	393,501	178,109	171,205
Total .....	1,728,158	1,679,424	754,044	668,152	Holland .....	118,465	112,207	55,777	50,358
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—Fire Arms (small) .....	256,284	158,351	443,813	200,998	France .....	964,402	993,710	436,360	428,805
Gunpowder .....	8,482,447	7,307,120	203,524	173,760	Spain and Canaries .....	254,760	252,101	143,868	141,888
Bacon and Hams .....	19,932	8,972	79,742	42,915	Italy—Sardinia .....	119,959	126,851	60,222	69,237
Bags, Empty .....	886,261	1,050,727	384,782	487,392	United States .....	55,187	29,322	35,822	16,873
Beef and Pork .....	9,030	3,845	22,558	9,394	Brazil .....	103,626	88,873	61,264	52,219
Beer and Ale—To United States .....	10,807	11,344	51,744	54,972	British India .....	225,008	132,108	126,400	77,084
British West Indies and Guiana .....	13,036	15,002	45,750	54,239	Other countries .....	1,859,136	1,712,183	976,133	883,132
Australia .....	117,212	111,874	319,648	343,244	Total .....	5,202,886	4,785,471	2,585,946	2,297,511
Other countries .....	88,080	83,288	267,709	242,827	Cordage and Twine .....	59,916	59,029	169,454	167,658
Total .....	295,881	280,380	1,052,953	1,043,850	Cotton Yarn—To Russia .....	555,279	769,274	48,326	69,876
Books, printed .....	28,266	27,178	308,199	304,325	Hanse Towns .....	3,815,730	3,423,420	327,013	366,260
Butter .....	25,005	24,968	120,871	134,604	Holland .....	11,600	...	1,220	...
Candles, Stearine and Composition .....	2,941,600	2,818,989	109,858	87,473	Prussia .....	22,925,390	16,208,070	2,914,920	1,659,714
Carrriages—Railway .....	...	374	65,856	65,856	United States .....	18,343,620	18,003,804	1,656,615	1,670,891
					France .....	1,941,927	702,459	149,929	106,810
					Italy—Sardinia .....	1,661,690	87,473	2,653,869	91,988
					Germany .....	1,310,640	2,028,080	57,060	110,179

Quantities.

Declared Value.

Declared Value.



869

1,656,615  
149,929  
792,429  
105,810  
1,670,891

18,343,620  
18,003,804  
1,941,927  
1,604,600  
2,058,260  
122,354  
97,060  
110,179

308,159  
120,871  
184,604  
19,472  
85,568

25,000  
2,941,800  
300

Butter  
Candles, Stearine and Composition  
Carriages—Railway

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Cot. Yn.—(con.)—Italy—Ancona & Romagna, lbs	679,200	911,000	34,151	51,496	Cotton Manufc.—(con.)—Other countries, yds	58,421,765	67,044,899	1,112,882	1,241,541
Naples and Sicily	2,967,689	5,126,850	173,807	328,557	Total of all kinds	1,373,762,414	1,395,608,064	23,091,865	24,350,655
Venetia	63,700	63,621	3,228	3,800	Total of White or Plain	947,921,901	918,899,717	14,739,145	14,580,965
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	1,830,409	1,156,120	68,062	70,857	Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	425,840,513	476,708,347	8,552,720	9,769,690
Turkey	6,506,700	5,386,285	861,432	338,626	Hosiery—Stockings	531,086	531,211	169,831	176,537
China and Hong Kong	2,846,646	2,089,830	173,006	142,824	Thread for Sewing—To France	109,200	109,200	12,255	21,092
Japan	1,524,110	2,825,222	94,219	188,083	United States	885,112	942,868	221,894	205,154
British India—Bombay	2,371,440	1,564,137	174,615	136,361	Other countries	2,263,243	2,204,047	298,065	307,732
Madras	3,043,355	2,704,289	209,934	211,663	Total	3,219,022	3,256,115	532,214	533,978
Bengal	7,105,260	6,601,327	680,974	544,807	Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	24,321,458	25,854,621
Singapore	706,200	508,015	55,738	42,932	Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse	4,190	4,588	27,536	31,878
Ceylon	271,010	70,922	5,715	1,925	France	1,677	2,294	17,935	15,707
Other countries	7,960,278	10,277,055	518,284	825,775	United States	45,904	56,701	327,223	383,236
Total	87,484,783	82,564,310	7,663,986	6,996,080	Brazil	8,117	10,930	50,929	52,547
Cotton Manuf.—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns, yds	36,740,395	41,726,675	775,507	930,512	British North America	8,784	10,092	43,854	60,324
Holland	23,522,839	19,688,995	523,833	450,865	India	9,557	6,246	52,777	41,341
France	15,001,366	21,457,462	379,740	488,974	Australia	7,805	9,556	60,394	73,220
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	27,315,253	26,201,678	414,617	405,255	Other countries	42,469	43,111	229,457	224,468
Italy—Sardinia	6,115,408	9,639,345	109,120	181,156	Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	128,503	143,518	810,105	881,721
Tuscany	6,060,905	8,724,967	102,067	155,575	Total	127,063	141,954	790,437	861,996
Naples and Sicily	10,496,321	19,761,230	194,144	382,008	Total of Porcelain	1,440	1,564	19,668	19,725
Venetia	1,082,100	1,419,480	18,595	26,464	Fish—Herringe—To Prussia	15,315	12,946	20,005	13,812
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	9,881,797	9,062,870	139,152	149,760	Hanover	44,506	40,854	51,733	44,748
Turkey	90,071,335	83,637,507	1,705,604	1,568,742	Total	59,821	54,945	71,738	60,492
Syria and Palestine	25,440,800	23,215,100	467,607	408,285	Glass—Flint	48,752	52,834	124,855	141,472
Egypt	125,576,366	141,096,611	1,776,623	1,992,004	Window	34,267	45,243	40,576	52,911
West Coast of Africa	10,327,022	10,489,612	203,483	200,600	Common Bottles	360,561	367,224	178,382	182,197
United States	45,469,859	67,161,882	1,082,110	1,546,568	Plate	429,054	500,128	42,147	57,659
Foreign West Indies	24,316,975	9,603,543	401,915	165,562	Hats of all kinds	161,499	179,780	264,453	270,706
Mexico	14,603,076	8,680,894	258,880	152,046	Horses—To Hanse Towns	445	421	37,370	41,792
New Granada	39,196,262	47,083,649	664,655	799,990	France	815	749	32,056	29,826
Brazil	54,086,878	103,454,926	996,692	1,848,951	Other countries	574	400	20,483	18,231
Uruguay	4,455,728	8,083,712	85,810	161,109	Total	1,834	1,570	89,889	89,849
Argentine Confederation	12,220,964	15,711,169	218,513	358,238	Jute, Manufactures, not made up	20,255,969	23,686,165	344,701	359,352
Chili	13,661,008	17,573,513	223,986	265,798	— Yarn	3,273,960	4,698,493	48,013	71,169
Peru	9,257,768	12,070,086	144,702	196,654	Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought	27,399	41,390	260,163	369,005
China and Hong Kong	148,258,368	161,222,901	2,416,286	2,976,003	Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia, pairs	1,661,132	1,583,611	432,665	399,068
Japan	9,771,243	10,092,752	174,921	183,309	Other countries	784,361	863,741	221,383	288,376
Java	15,494,852	10,181,570	263,155	207,610	Total	2,445,493	2,447,352	654,268	637,444
Philippine Islands	17,701,420	12,999,939	345,515	265,798	Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia	58,217	57,696	22,179	17,214
Gibraltar	4,835,501	9,064,531	102,784	170,277	Other countries	399,479	372,597	73,863	71,359
Malta	2,691,188	4,208,820	43,700	62,661	Total	487,696	430,293	96,042	88,573
British North America	8,361,686	9,044,936	181,200	193,294					
West Indies	21,479,198	18,925,720	860,072	321,079					
Possessions in South Africa	5,335,623	5,191,653	136,021	132,079					
British India—Bombay	86,900,502	62,847,949	1,246,685	986,040					
Madras	12,238,124	11,108,619	504,199	175,346					
Bengal	324,231,265	283,951,694	4,498,501	3,352,088					
Singapore	28,977,425	30,962,284	459,573	518,323					
Ceylon	13,589,404	8,363,168	214,568	144,707					
Australia	17,874,425	22,564,693	444,942	562,849					

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	£	1869		1868	1869	£	1869
Linen Yarn.—To Hanse Towns .....	4,683,481	3,978,933	409,300	372,952	Metals—(con.)—France .....	1,688	2,622	12,309	19,437
Holland .....	1,821,840	1,588,973	106,752	93,365	Italy—Sardinia .....	5,287	8,159	40,567	58,128
Belgium .....	627,215	954,385	66,995	84,865	Naples and Sicily .....	5,659	7,246	39,660	50,980
France .....	1,152,460	1,869,674	106,476	121,083	Turkey .....	3,766	4,766	31,808	53,591
Spain and Canaries .....	5,373,150	4,809,269	312,926	277,995	United States .....	18,056	31,725	146,817	233,890
Gibraltar .....	25,616	85,250	1,417	4,217	British North America .....	13,410	18,503	90,113	122,659
Other countries .....	3,463,520	2,931,134	210,768	176,444	India .....	25,848	27,290	189,715	194,718
Total .....	17,147,282	16,217,618	1,213,234	1,180,921	Australia .....	5,471	8,606	44,484	68,254
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds.—To Russia .....	136,784	159,427	9,068	8,956	Other countries .....	48,598	64,479	365,784	490,612
Prussia .....	467,004	720,580	22,625	29,643	Total .....	138,191	184,287	1,042,339	1,378,349
Hanse Towns .....	4,310,290	5,568,428	167,093	205,691	Railroad Iron, of all Sorts.—To Russia .....	20,214	86,786	173,333	719,581
Holland .....	343,798	536,414	14,177	17,875	Sweden .....	1,040	2,895	7,039	18,879
France .....	1,842,641	2,260,163	98,163	93,593	Prussia .....	3,776	4,544	34,083	48,513
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	749,034	606,774	21,973	16,754	Holland .....	16,782	6,366	122,502	45,939
Spain and Canaries .....	1,722,341	1,019,222	76,447	46,177	France .....	80	3,004	2,277	36,596
Italy—Sardinia .....	387,129	592,876	16,561	22,677	Spain and Canaries .....	4,450	6,693	28,298	45,604
Tuscany .....	391,715	348,209	14,197	14,158	Italy, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	3,810	16,728	24,772	192,907
Naples and Sicily .....	841,240	1,116,762	32,033	47,704	Egypt .....	10,512	8,740	67,351	81,125
United States .....	38,318,573	53,955,226	1,175,080	1,587,938	United States .....	148,544	168,348	1,059,125	1,263,911
Cuba .....	11,703,682	2,278,450	372,643	80,196	Cuba .....	1,673	319	12,225	2,316
St. Thomas .....	255,442	1,091,300	7,442	25,693	Brazil .....	1,934	16,509	16,509	4,155
Hayti .....	1,549,120	171,618	36,993	3,963	Peru and Chili .....	1,206	13,850	12,699	99,543
Brazil .....	5,272,508	6,958,384	127,792	168,541	British North America .....	8,668	17,610	61,315	136,444
Chili .....	1,246,242	1,568,600	33,564	36,402	India .....	49,494	37,199	518,106	327,106
Peru .....	1,124,350	1,190,893	30,536	28,228	Australia .....	5,526	36,747	36,747	91,455
British West Indies .....	3,143,717	2,597,643	68,050	61,135	Other countries .....	18,633	34,845	117,881	277,249
India .....	2,582,377	1,168,323	83,474	47,240	Total .....	296,542	415,784	2,314,262	3,271,323
Australia .....	4,707,269	5,213,339	134,466	169,607	Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see) .....	8,985	10,910	173,814	205,010
Other countries .....	17,279,170	18,459,172	595,870	576,278	Iron Castings—To Russia .....	3,084	4,362	23,282	28,574
Total of Piece Goods .....	98,404,426	107,638,793	3,156,247	3,288,391	France .....	309	436	5,294	6,726
Total of White and Plain .....	88,522,500	99,445,778	2,748,945	2,926,407	United States .....	209	309	2,888	6,173
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed .....	3,688,767	2,509,800	120,201	90,615	Brazil .....	1,080	3,386	15,293	34,197
Total of Cambrics and Lawns .....	3,525,847	3,598,362	134,560	147,422	British India .....	17,222	6,593	106,298	56,610
Total of Damask and Diaper .....	689,157	526,872	48,455	37,014	Australia .....	8,308	5,742	57,133	88,790
Total of Sail Cloth .....	1,978,155	1,452,961	107,086	86,933	Other countries .....	11,785	26,914	118,082	208,396
Thread—To Hanse Towns .....	176,325	136,249	26,324	22,408	Total .....	42,007	48,046	328,270	398,466
United States .....	549,676	647,310	64,179	77,129	Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia .....	2,150	3,273	21,569	36,657
Other countries .....	586,268	413,189	65,771	50,764	Prussia .....	1,002	1,628	10,691	19,534
Total .....	1,312,269	1,196,748	156,274	150,301	Hanse Towns .....	1,982	2,741	15,671	28,245
Total value of Linen Manufactures .....	19,223	22,046	63,899	62,301	Holland .....	3,152	3,585	36,818	40,180
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia, tons .....	30,759	38,989	100,189	126,682	France .....	899	1,945	11,890	21,053
Holland .....	47,380	54,417	129,489	148,249	Spain and Canaries .....	1,545	1,989	16,422	19,985
France .....	31,339	65,012	92,085	195,200	United States .....	5,739	17,685	63,427	155,774
United States .....	180,503	197,184	352,397	381,730	British North America .....	4,740	5,410	45,427	51,756
Other countries .....	259,204	317,648	728,059	914,162	India .....	10,974	12,160	124,341	123,662
Total .....	5,714	3,846	45,560	32,743	Australia .....	6,918	11,166	124,610	181,243
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns .....	5,694	3,668	35,522	35,937	Other countries .....	22,959	267,547	267,547	363,438
Holland .....	3,668	3,668	35,522	35,937	Total .....	61,460	92,823	789,623	1,071,327

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
<b>Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons</b>	2,811	3,522	47,742	59,908	<b>Metals—Lead (con.)—To France..... ..tons</b>	2,279	1,574	44,439	30,458
Prussia..... ..	842	2,481	19,421	51,821	United States..... ..	3,900	44,439	79,237	39,306
Hanse Towns..... ..	1,508	2,202	29,165	39,975	China and Hong Kong..... ..	4,973	6,994	99,482	139,498
Holland..... ..	1,381	2,015	25,786	32,753	British India..... ..	1,365	2,550	29,510	52,701
France..... ..	1,182	1,727	27,698	38,713	Australia..... ..	672	1,239	14,410	28,232
Spain and Canaries..... ..	1,623	30,637	16,231	66,775	Other countries..... ..	5,909	7,147	122,996	150,769
United States..... ..	1,745	4,082	31,553	44,103	<b>Total</b>	21,435	23,612	434,861	485,558
British North America..... ..	3,809	4,131	59,006	84,103	<b>Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead..... ..</b>	5,161	5,555	128,515	133,156
Possessions in South Africa..... ..	393	347	9,410	8,133	..... ..	4,248	4,248	19,718	6,984
India..... ..	19,210	7,223	302,669	128,598	<b>Tin, unwrought—To Russia..... ..cwt.</b>	11,218	21,559	61,698	121,278
..... ..	5,631	6,716	113,583	137,812	France..... ..	8,349	1,093	16,061	6,734
Australia..... ..	16,335	23,763	325,452	439,956	Turkey..... ..	21,810	24,375	98,710	141,680
Other countries..... ..	56,370	60,858	1,021,982	1,104,776	..... ..	48,224	19,539	186,190	276,676
<b>Total</b>	34,749	48,466	139,542	192,920	<b>Total</b>	26,080	48,224	186,190	276,676
<b>Iron—Old, for remanufacture..... ..</b>	1,212	1,488	45,588	51,716	United States..... ..	645,119	893,501	775,826	22,714
Steel, unwrought—To France..... ..	6,841	8,887	221,614	284,526	British North America..... ..	23,585	26,833	30,958	35,163
..... ..	5,145	5,909	163,644	180,197	Australia..... ..	22,456	18,238	28,983	23,618
Other countries..... ..	12,998	16,284	430,846	516,439	Other countries..... ..	197,259	142,255	234,553	172,456
<b>Total</b>	910,504	1,193,116	6,917,747	9,052,372	<b>Total</b>	914,409	1,100,366	1,037,484	1,316,412
<b>Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland..... ..cwt.</b>	21,826	15,706	90,790	68,999	<b>Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought..... ..</b>	84,468	119,430	91,678	124,167
Belgium..... ..	6,851	10,334	26,935	44,125	..... ..	258,145	276,747	34,533	32,927
France..... ..	18,997	21,884	75,472	94,063	<b>Oil, Seed—To Prussia..... ..gals</b>	410,521	730,488	55,265	86,325
British India..... ..	37,193	32,458	140,819	121,360	Hanse Towns..... ..	227,291	891,313	31,241	114,572
Other countries..... ..	10,075	22,951	42,460	90,945	Holland..... ..	421,946	815,987	58,579	98,150
<b>Total</b>	93,842	103,333	376,476	418,792	France..... ..	75,566	44,913	11,468	5,787
<b>Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns.....cwt.</b>	12,100	9,984	44,259	36,506	Italy—Sardinia..... ..	156,294	48,475	22,409	6,487
Holland..... ..	20,754	8,074	73,679	28,886	Other countries..... ..	2,237,596	2,352,637	343,598	314,137
France..... ..	11,475	10,426	44,063	37,593	<b>Total</b>	3,787,359	5,100,560	537,093	658,385
Turkey..... ..	8,485	9,541	36,485	39,437	Paper for Writing or Printing..... ..cwt.	60,122	63,717	204,699	212,915
Egypt..... ..	2,798	6,177	11,490	25,930	Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)..... ..	52,041	27,862	65,637	54,787
United States..... ..	1,189	1,742	4,182	6,211	<b>Total of Paper</b>	92,163	91,579	270,386	267,702
British India..... ..	106,374	113,671	394,238	413,142	Rags and other Materials for making Paper..... ..tons	5,532	9,182	93,259	134,843
Other countries..... ..	81,019	77,616	317,419	299,641	Salt—To Russia..... ..	52,846	40,554	34,172	23,848
<b>Total</b>	254,404	245,228	964,621	919,627	United States..... ..	75,135	73,914	47,506	41,240
<b>Wrought, of other sorts..... ..</b>	22,717	16,231	126,868	91,241	British North America..... ..	55,930	29,404	29,404	23,302
Brass of all sorts..... ..	22,682	25,920	108,898	115,781	India..... ..	130,400	105,586	80,507	53,801
<b>Total of Copper and Brass..... ..</b>	393,645	390,712	1,876,803	1,545,441	Other countries..... ..	89,416	101,557	54,595	54,595
<b>Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead shot—To Russia..... ..tons</b>	2,337	1,683	44,897	34,594	<b>Total</b>	408,727	380,205	246,184	201,007
..... ..	22,682	16,231	126,868	91,241	Silk—Thrown—To Holland..... ..lbs	199,044	154,820	273,015	216,672
<b>Total</b>	25,019	18,914	171,765	125,835	Belgium..... ..	15,265	11,925	15,265	18,217
..... ..	393,645	390,712	1,876,803	1,545,441	France..... ..	141,349	152,885	164,594	213,143
<b>Total</b>	2,337	1,683	44,897	34,594	Other countries..... ..	62,420	51,691	76,544	64,449
<b>Total</b>	418,078	371,321	540,975	512,481	<b>Total</b>	418,078	371,321	540,975	512,481

61,400 92,823 799,623 1,071,637  
 0,251 207,047 363,438  
 3,848 3,588 3,588 3,588  
 2,714 2,714 2,714 2,714  
 5,694 5,694 5,694 5,694  
 32,743 32,743 32,743 32,743  
 39,537 39,537 39,537 39,537  
 Total 61,400 92,823 799,623 1,071,637

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.		Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	33,081	15,819	£	£	Woolen and Worsted Yarn (con.)—Other countries	965,152	613,364	£	£	94,284
Holland	12,728	22,926	28,310	13,217	Total	24,290,712	18,066,963	3,424,713	2,771,118	
France	59,368	59,766	11,912	26,755	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseys, &c.	221,663	401,686	51,732	95,361	
Other countries	10,034	12,101	47,783	40,073	Materials—To Hanse Towns	997,307	1,087,131	200,629	219,359	
Total	115,211	110,612	99,064	94,308	Holland	113,877	114,601	21,126	18,783	
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France	9,519	10,889	1,937	2,466	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	96,459	191,366	14,874	24,494	
Egypt	388,928	316,764	101,142	69,144	Italy—Sardinia	133,616	44,145	7,955	21,363	
United States	178,495	234,694	38,434	54,750	Naples and Sicily	1,627,359	89,483	295,952	92,382	
Australia	73,943	111,772	13,435	19,680	United States	888,457	233,259	34,966	25,851	
Other countries	281,043	231,534	49,789	44,130	Brazil	210,588	363,622	49,019	48,510	
Total	931,928	905,653	204,737	190,120	Uruguay	322,092	424,707	43,894	50,450	
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France	743	1,272	1,257	1,831	Argentine Confederation	466,488	1,188,817	146,394	140,488	
Egypt	4,180	1,855	9,756	4,286	Peru	1,129,989	86,007	68,016	68,016	
United States	113	1,080	241	1,103	China and Hong Kong	564,140	1,158,148	163,243	151,428	
Australia	56	379	97	611	British North America	1,221,909	1,264,799	156,165	212,442	
Other countries	18,592	22,271	30,700	31,693	India	1,716,718	2,280,256	258,013	364,906	
Total	23,624	26,867	42,051	39,524	Other countries	11,231,127	12,907,579	1,718,533	1,977,406	
Ribbons of Silk only—To France	1,366	1,469	1,463	1,464	Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds	9,494,290	10,733,762	1,211,963	1,315,650	
Egypt	1,226	5,455	1,709	5,987	Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only	6,156,025	5,234,778	506,670	661,756	
United States	9,353	5,791	11,625	7,142	Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials	3,125,355	4,403,941	186,350	174,790	
Australia	3,162	9,969	4,303	11,952	Flannels	1,094,381	1,122,363	152,068	298,083	
Other countries	4,687	5,548	6,379	7,484	Blankets	1,610,913	2,902,337	84,885	45,033	
Total	19,794	28,232	25,479	33,209	Carpets and Baizes	374,531	586,201	400,587	45,033	
Soup	99,647	69,475	125,775	100,900	Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns	271,914	400,587	7,754	8,824	
Spirits (British)—To France	7,730	5,886	9,722	744	Holland	49,498	52,425	7,754	8,824	
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	27,294	75,196	3,420	9,389	France	149,729	122,821	22,874	20,507	
Turkey	1,678	11,956	211	1,547	Spain and Canaries	376,520	372,505	74,750	56,797	
United States	30,759	28,082	3,843	3,530	Italy—Sardinia	19,230	3,052	2,261	484	
Australia	237,045	236,246	29,637	29,333	United States	1,554,599	2,859,700	232,144	442,494	
Other countries	370,789	415,130	46,405	52,146	Chili	89,291	136,095	14,483	19,784	
Total	675,295	772,496	84,508	96,889	British North America	198,778	172,719	25,164	22,051	
Sugar, Refined	100,768	151,495	165,788	274,118	Australia	223,163	307,803	28,692	34,665	
Wool, Sheep & Lambs—To Hanse Towns	1,034,498	776,428	93,613	66,223	Other countries	446,115	409,578	67,015	60,335	
Belgium	614,548	432,633	46,349	35,131	Total	3,108,469	4,442,027	475,256	666,641	
France	2,608,553	1,341,359	195,813	104,233	Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.	4,695,320	6,116,356	96,437	123,279	
United States	48,894	1,192,748	2,865	65,700	Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waist-coatings—To Hanover	256,424	365,250	500	500	
Other countries	706,056	469,947	60,805	36,671	Total	3,900	...	...	...	
Total	5,012,579	4,211,715	399,445	307,968						
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia	590,719	508,647	88,585	74,048						
Hanover	28,700	...	5,267	...						
Hanse Towns	1,933,807	9,520,985	1,793,807	1,379,429						
Holland	5,977,152	6,241,605	878,514	832,890						
Belgium	73,727	10,659	51,480	51,480						
France	4,087,363	1,864,227	496,332	335,987						

Declared Value.

Quantities.

Declared Value.

Quantities.

Declared Value.

Belgium ..... 318,135  
 France ..... 1,864,227  
 Italy—Sardinia .. 8,121,099  
 Tuscany ..... 592,616  
 Naples and Sicily .. 898,355  
 United States ..... 31,804,825  
 China and Hong Kong .. 11,285,151  
 Japan ..... 1,882,025  
 British North America .. 1,560,760  
 Possessions in South Africa .. 86,609

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—					Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—To Hanse Towns	20,721,023	31,919,058	1,793,207	2,845,299	Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—India	1,239,719	980,077	£	56,375
Holland	5,047,689	4,970,136	294,187	298,610	Australia	4,553,239	6,958,114	£	76,631
Belgium	3,234,360	3,384,049	244,533	256,562	Other countries	10,065,589	12,085,093	£	219,808
France	8,121,099	8,259,691	624,096	643,491	Total of Worsteds of all kinds and	102,140,070	123,775,327	£	7,380,671
Italy—Sardinia	1,125,111	1,654,009	38,418	60,957	Waistcoatings	35,705,682	41,442,463	£	5,811,920
Tuscany	592,616	669,672	20,221	25,519	Total of Worsteds of Wool	2,203,289	19,641,637	£	1,271,747
Naples and Sicily	898,355	1,224,381	37,719	69,830	only	8,530,061	8,121,637	£	1,466,703
United States	31,804,825	36,617,113	1,190,342	1,441,273	Total of Worsteds of Wool	79,936,781	104,133,755	£	6,108,324
China and Hong Kong	11,285,151	10,709,280	646,992	625,277	mixed with other materials, and	27,174,621	33,320,926	£	4,345,217
Japan	1,882,025	2,188,132	86,920	127,745	Waistcoatings	41,082	48,191	£	21,189
British North America	1,560,760	1,908,680	63,691	61,073	Hosiery, Stockings				
Possessions in South Africa	86,609	147,992	3,746	8,191					

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	52,482	47,610	483,601	596,264	Manufactures of Steel, &c. (con.)—				
British North America	60,391	57,453	489,888	422,379	Holland			£	8,219
Possessions in South Africa	81,780	67,979			France			£	37,140
India	24,587	19,883			Spain and Canaries			£	5,176
Australia	401,451	565,433			United States			£	35,459
Other countries	372,183	389,431			Cuba			£	942
Total	992,804	1,147,789	2,101,978	2,228,547	Brazil			£	1,730
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	199,107	227,286			Argentine Confederation			£	1,094
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	290,797	303,680			British North America			£	7,809
Hosiery	110,971	217,333			Possessions in South Africa			£	1,626
Counterpanes and Small Wares	185,780	272,488			India			£	39,982
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines	241,209	295,912			Other countries			£	15,466
Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other					Total			£	241,322
processes subservient to manufactures	249,690	308,726			Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter,				
and the arts					and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché,				
Fish	83,180	97,758			Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelabra, and				
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	81,825	100,099			Hardware not specifically described—				
Haberashery and Millinery—To France	20,899	51,081			To Russia				
Egypt	119,127	96,101			Hanse Towns				
United States	475,792	501,191			Holland				
Cuba	4,432	3,582			France				
Argentine Confederation	15,874	12,763			Spain and Canaries				
Channel Islands	62,953	105,646			United States				
British North America	181,251	214,594			Cuba				
West Indies	84,074	75,106			Brazil				
Possessions in South Africa	96,063	87,112			Argentine Confederation				
India	68,084	62,728			British North America				
					Possessions in South Africa				
					India				
					Australia				

Belgium ..... 10,659  
 France ..... 495,332  
 Italy—Sardinia .. 8,121,099  
 Tuscany ..... 592,616  
 Naples and Sicily .. 898,355  
 United States ..... 31,804,825  
 China and Hong Kong .. 11,285,151  
 Japan ..... 1,882,025  
 British North America .. 1,560,760  
 Possessions in South Africa .. 86,609

Belgium ..... 318,135  
 France ..... 1,864,227  
 Italy—Sardinia .. 8,121,099  
 Tuscany ..... 592,616  
 Naples and Sicily .. 898,355  
 United States ..... 31,804,825  
 China and Hong Kong .. 11,285,151  
 Japan ..... 1,882,025  
 British North America .. 1,560,760  
 Possessions in South Africa .. 86,609

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Hardware, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (con.)—Other countries.....	411,658	456,955	Machinery (con.)—Other Sorts—To Russia	118,464	189,533	Silk Manufactures (con.)—Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns.....	9,185	29,495
Total .....	1,816,042	1,500,562	Hanse Towns .....	191,750	199,337	France .....	16,774	20,768
Jute Manufactures, made up .....	1,760,061	2,026,857	Holland .....	120,020	130,213	United States .....	31,874	45,643
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa .....	80	37	Belgium .....	68,970	94,468	Other countries .....	35,119	28,246
British India .....	5,810	9,517	France .....	171,599	169,664	Total .....	92,952	124,151
Australia .....	9,395	15,787	Spain and Canaries .....	46,002	23,156	Total Value of Silk Manufactures .....	509,701	542,576
Other countries .....	56,137	68,549	British India .....	14,394	19,246	Stationery, other than Paper—To British India .....	21,838	20,920
Total .....	118,033	154,505	Other countries .....	43,898	102,740	Australia .....	31,927	38,988
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods.....	41,852	31,458	Total .....	1,269,756	1,472,572	Other countries .....	134,038	161,256
Total Value of Linen Manufactures.....	3,354,373	3,473,150	Painters' colours .....	290,482	324,627	Total .....	187,803	221,164
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia .....	24,886	86,292	Pickles and Sauces .....	164,267	189,648	Telegraphic wire and apparatus .....	70,909	787,154
France .....	16,865	6,894	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches .....	159,646	234,201	Woolens—Hosiery other than Stockings .....	45,401	67,823
Spain and Canaries .....	16,343	9,974	Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns .....	4,535	6,594	Small Wares .....	28,954	83,043
Egypt .....	22,745	53,754	France .....	19,873	33,174	Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures .....	8,570,943	10,839,513
Brazil .....	38,343	16,889	United States .....	69,370	49,029	Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles.....	80,153,725	86,780,220
British India .....	297,795	167,697	Other countries .....	56,704	66,775	Unenumerated Articles .....	4,417,482	4,705,045
Australia .....	25,061	38,143	Total .....	144,482	155,572	All Articles.....	84,601,157	91,485,265
Other countries .....	292,639	425,244						
Total .....	734,677	804,897						

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 Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows ..	594,473	1,572,860	Corn (con.)—Egypt .....	3,334,513	3,391,577
Sheep .....	210,148	546,542	British India .....	2,201,192	3,282,154
Lamb .....	4,442	6,489	China .....	...	...
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon.....	1,030,889	868,786	Other countries .....	298,030	457,580
Other British Possessions .....	211,829	191,862	Total .....	25,514,699	21,968,446
Brazil .....	150,352	171,856	Cotton manufactures not made up .....	581,085	527,995
Central America .....	407	47,949	Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre) .....	...	...
Other countries .....	94,789	133,805	Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or cordilla of flax—From Russia .....	299,151	314,872
Total .....	1,488,266	1,414,058	Holland .....	289,886	267,014
Corn—Wheat—From Russia .....	2,923,173	1,517,062	Belgium .....	369,914	349,392
Denmark .....	1,68,878	81,946	Other countries .....	230,263	280,464
Prussia .....	1,457,652	994,029	Total .....	1,189,213	1,211,742
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg .....	21,648	12,638	Lemons and oranges.....	101,025	76,125
Mecklenburg .....	268,514	154,905	Raisins .....	463,740	540,171
Hanse Towns .....	255,480	156,547	Guano .....	58,660	28,892
France .....	9,763	63,292	Hats or bonnets of straw .....	906,689	835,196
Ilyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	505,551	191,332	Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or cordilla of hemp—From Russia .....	541,651	521,268
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia .....	1,187,050	280,764	Total .....	2,305	55,498
Egypt .....	1,269,639	1,51,862			
United States .....	2,502,334	1,714,160			
Chili .....	235,795	97,493			

Articles.	1868	1869
Articles.....	£ 3,334,513	£ 3,391,577
	£ 2,201,192	£ 3,282,154
	£ 298,030	£ 457,580
	£ 25,514,699	£ 21,968,446
	£ 581,085	£ 527,995
	£ 299,151	£ 314,872
	£ 289,886	£ 267,014
	£ 369,914	£ 349,392
	£ 230,263	£ 280,464
	£ 1,189,213	£ 1,211,742
	£ 101,025	£ 76,125
	£ 463,740	£ 540,171
	£ 58,660	£ 28,892
	£ 906,689	£ 835,196
	£ 541,651	£ 521,268
	£ 2,305	£ 55,498

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Hemp (dressed and undressed) (cont.)— Venice .....	164,515	249,031	Provisions—Butter .....	1,945,823	2,472,315	Flash for making Hats.....	50,123	59,330
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	28,139	55,289	Cheese.....	565,121	451,345	Spirits—Rum.....	289,543	240,800
British India.....	2,000	483,309	Eggs.....	483,309	482,058	Brandy.....	572,581	674,865
Philippine Islands.....	159,495	93,577	Fish, cured or salted.....	65,216	133,275	Other Sorts (except Geneva) not sweetened or mixed.....	52,721	70,599
Other countries.....	69,557	85,031	Lard.....	810,394	826,404	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy.....	483,112	517,560
Total.....	416,014	515,480	Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef.....	6,385	12,938	Sugar, unrefined—First class.....	46,907	77,142
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp.....	682,193	1,081,365	Pork.....	8,332	30,225	Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana.....	531,164	194,794
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India.....	118,565	326,739	Meat salted—Bacon and hams.....	757,847	948,472	British India.....	5,542	10,563
Other countries.....	72,983	70,604	Beef.....	338,723	230,720	Mauritius.....	451,012	212,817
Total.....	191,548	397,343	Pork.....	174,920	282,190	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	340,201	266,329
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay.....	142,032	92,348	Meat not otherwise described.....	41,744	78,823	Java and Philippine Islands.....	4,526	5,926
Brasil.....	82,110	63,598	Rags and other materials for paper making.....	266,122	310,700	Other countries.....	415,971	248,178
Australia.....	47,455	29,211	Rice, not in the husk.....	688,971	873,350	Total.....	1,748,416	944,511
Other countries.....	75,569	111,126	Saltpetre.....	37,304	72,244	Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana.....	696,999	293,546
Total.....	347,166	296,288	Cubic nitre.....	264,996	278,031	British India.....	7,856	35,882
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (ex opt Russia hides).....	280,621	198,864	Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports.....	116,322	70,502	Mauritius.....	84,959	37,694
Hops.....	154,712	239,016	Bassia, Southern ports.....	299,778	297,387	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	183,235	253,971
Indigo.....	819,285	1,536,580	British India.....	523,647	574,757	Brazil.....	238,220	114,280
Leather manufactures—Gloves.....	563,354	447,489	Other countries.....	173,698	90,741	Java and Philippine Islands.....	10,433	39,973
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain.....	11,268	8,601	Total.....	1,113,445	1,023,387	Other countries.....	172,957	234,405
Cuba.....	46,881	33,472	Silk, raw—From China.....	29,743	291,874	Total.....	1,294,119	1,029,801
Chili.....	78,355	32,700	British India.....	14,692	5,963	From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana.....	429,075	659,359
Australia.....	39,886	55,134	Egypt (in transit from India, &c.).....	1,776,946	1,564,515	British India.....	16,634	76,280
Other countries.....	175,270	134,157	Other countries.....	913,919	504,096	Mauritius.....	94,042	67,651
Total.....	351,660	264,064	Total.....	2,735,300	2,366,448	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	136,436	267,563
Copper regulus—From Chili.....	312,971	261,586	Thrown—From France.....	184,214	179,948	Brazil.....	481,041	592,274
Other countries.....	59,031	23,959	China.....	...	...	Java and Philippine Islands.....	385,598	387,659
Total.....	372,002	285,135	Other countries.....	12,572	21,985	Other countries.....	60,071	218,102
Iron in bars, unwrought.....	79,690	108,683	Total.....	166,786	201,983	Total.....	1,552,897	2,247,888
Iron and steel wrought or manufactured.....	136,644	125,413	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs —From Belgium.....	237,056	412,846	Total of sugar, unrefined.....	4,642,339	4,299,342
Lead, pig and sheet.....	263,782	356,533	France.....	1,986,845	2,021,315	Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana.....	37,859	42,228
Spelter.....	201,747	237,752	Other countries.....	79,419	63,784	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	143,258	126,245
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....	84,767	166,737	Total.....	2,365,330	2,487,595	Other countries.....	14,713	40,087
Oil—Petroleum—From United States.....	67,044	100,571	Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France Other countries.....	919,854	919,730	Total.....	195,630	208,560
British North America.....	...	...	Total.....	97,145	95,216	From Russia.....	25,858	64,329
British India.....	1,425	4,548	Total.....	1,016,999	1,014,936	Australia.....	49,525	102,109
Other countries.....	68,489	105,119	Gause and Craps.....	97	...	South America.....	228,278	345,953
Total.....	153,898	237,760	Velvet or Flush—From Belgium.....	124,363	104,328	Other countries.....	186,389	122,538
Palm.....	605,890	391,559	Other countries.....	40,545	27,401	Total.....	442,050	634,929
Olive.....	617,960	641,852	Total.....	164,928	131,929	Tea.....	4,737,403	4,398,079
Oil seed cakes.....	368,096	565,061						
Paper for printing or writing.....	146,484	188,975						
Other kinds (except paper hangings).....	55,892	85,933						

Chili .. 97,493  
Turkey .. 274,004  
49,990  
2,508  
25,496

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia .....	27,814	61,638	Tobacco—Stemmed .....	87,769	93,317	Red .....	1,080,671	999,157
Sredon and Norway .....	350,097	419,531	Unstemmed .....	263,697	251,161	White .....	1,358,219	1,464,690
British North America .....	108,889	77,733	Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa .....	1,026	810	Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hance Towns and other parts of Europe .....	163,906	343,078
Other countries .....	80,596	51,466	From other British Possessions .....	15,860	1,855	British Possessions in South Africa .....	653,919	780,782
Total .....	567,396	610,368	Holland .....	822,031	111,193	British India .....	162,342	177,265
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn) —From Sweden and Norway .....	183,818	178,326	France .....	397,236	420,627	Australia .....	4,845,364	196,982
Prussia .....	176,064	177,754	Portugal .....	10,586	5,865	Other countries .....	256,960	196,982
British North America .....	104,417	25,865	Madeira .....	995,752	1,109,063	Total .....	3,881,619	6,343,491
Other countries .....	108,066	190,983	Spain .....	1,806	544	Wood, alpacas and the llama tribe .....	52,450	149,369
Total .....	572,365	572,928	Canaries .....	36,202	25,610	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool .....	79,509	85,982
			Italy—Naples and Sicily .....	13,148	10,283	Woolen manufactures not made up .....	703,484	709,383
			Other countries .....	2,388,890	2,463,847	Woolen and worsted yarn .....	529,371	747,517
			Total of wine .....	2,388,890	2,463,847	Total real value of enumerated articles .....	90,230,338	86,677,073

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with corresponding period of 1868

Countries.	GOLD.				SILVER.				TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.				
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	
Russia .....	3,285	3,285	20,652	107,454	90,018	388,720	621,228	2,468	129,592	3,285	409,372	729,682	15,361
Hanse Towns .....	918	257	796	16,354	8,274	504,064	1,286,009	427	9,192	504,321	1,302,363	19,011	19,011
Holland .....	796	876	193,190	474,004	4,052	48,298	261,526	112,730	9,848	49,174	261,526	112,730	261,526
Belgium .....	387,206	1,723	387,206	24,335	657,472	1,184,195	811,766	2,209,571	850,692	1,658,199	5,177,419	3,995,366	5,177,419
France .....	10,877	4,900	10,877	278,542	36,548	37,441	...	...	423,754	39,164	34,336	...	34,336
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira .....	15,517	26,960	15,517	117	388	198	...	...	11,215	5,098	278,542	...	...
Spain and Canaries .....	18,397	50,458	18,397	14,438	15,198	24,894	...	...	30,655	51,854	117	...	117
Gibraltar .....	3,189	3,189	3,189	888	40	40	...	...	23,730	50,458	54,919	...	54,919
Malta .....	15,774	582,604	15,774	554,294	22,165	3,290	...	...	40	3,189	148	...	148
Turkey .....	54,960	58,019	54,960	14,154	...	...	...	...	25,277	19,064	1,104,428	...	2,298,211
West Coast of Africa .....	5,055	192	5,055	63,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Poss. in South Africa .....	1,397	780	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China .....	3,208,940	3,367,050	3,208,940	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia .....	159,237	14,569	159,237	24,803	250	869	16,893	7,107	3,204,190	3,367,050	16,916	16,852	16,852
British Columbia .....	653,258	928,645	653,258	35,481	...	...	...	...	163,071	17,427	24,803	150,104	150,104
Brit. N. American Provinces .....	274,090	103,713	274,090	572,647	3,834	2,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies .....	4,604,575	276,774	4,604,575	17,105	1,654,948	1,222,741	31,305	173,633	3,308,206	2,151,386	66,786	366,738	366,738
Brazil .....	...	...	...	...	116,352	68,005	24,134	5	389,442	171,719	596,781	420,134	420,134
United States of America .....	...	...	...	...	1,237,865	509,739	...	...	5,842,443	796,513	17,105	606,001	606,001
Danish West Indies .....	...	...	...	...	28,669	12,485	...	...	332,049	24,149	52,195	203,659	203,659
Other countries .....	9,929,479	5,363,485	9,929,479	6,168,903	...	...	...	...	1881,041	9,375,924	9,801,837	8,966,465	8,966,465
Total of Gold .....	9,929,479	5,363,485	9,929,479	6,168,903	3,865,435	4,012,430	3,632,984	5,003,016	1881,041	9,375,924	9,801,837	8,966,465	8,966,465

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Total of Gold and Silver... 188149149.875,9849.801,837/8,986,465

Sept. 4, 1869.]

THE ECONOMIST.

The SUPPLEMENT TO THE ECONOMIST [GRATIS]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1869.

L.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Table with columns: Articles, Quantities Imported (1868, 1869), and Quantities Imported (1868, 1869). Rows include various goods like Animals, Corn, Cotton, Hides, Metals, etc.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869		1868	1869
Oil (con.)—Olive .....	12,072	17,316	Seeds (con.)—Flaxseed & Linseed—Russia.	167,797	122,764	Push for making hats .....	51,247	36,384
Seed oil, of all kinds .....	11,101	10,923	Northern ports .....	137,928	135,494	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, co-	29,869	31,903
Oil of Turpentine .....	46,227	40,439	Ports in the Black Sea .....	214,402	214,814	rahs, choppas, Tusore cloths, Romala,	558,038	1,432,226
Oil seed cakes .....	68,443	90,488	Other countries .....	80,243	42,328	and Tafafas .....	18,588	90,551
Paper for Printing or Writing .....	88,295	101,285	Total .....	600,375	515,400	Spices—Cinnamon .....	291,187	305,611
Other kinds, except paper hangings .....	87,715	123,035	Rape .....	179,031	67,942	Ginger .....	7,583,343	8,821,369
Total .....	176,010	224,320	Silk—Raw—From China .....	50,094	249,348	Nutmegs .....	15,286	23,190
Potash, Muriate of .....	88,360	123,390	British India .....	12,190	4,417	Pimento .....	62,165	114,947
Potatoes .....	595,768	1,134,933	Egypt (in transit from India, China, and	1,868,543	1,597,563	South America .....	146,233	248,500
Provisions—Butter .....	312,502	293,439	Japan .....	787,444	374,991	Other countries .....	83,812	98,161
Cheese .....	242,135	293,802	Other countries .....	2,713,201	2,226,319	Total .....	307,596	508,571
Eggs .....	96,420	262,067	Total .....	14,513	16,053	Tar .....	1,150	2,652
Fish, cured or salted .....	134,313	147,631	Waste, Kauba, and Husks .....	131,710	120,228	Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split .....	611,609	680,962
Lard .....	3,537	7,209	Thrown—From France .....	9,742	11,217	Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long .....	22,252	31,257
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef .....	3,740	12,557	Other countries .....	141,452	131,445	Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split .....	455,209	444,490
Pork .....	375,425	457,133	Total .....	170,127	289,320	Mahogany .....	18,248	18,763
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams .....	178,287	163,747	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuff.	54,232	43,515	Turpentine, common .....	21,005	13,616
Beef .....	95,331	104,945	—From Belgium .....	1,928,187	1,212,689	Wool, sheep and lambs—From Hansa Town	7,868,751	11,284,779
Pork .....	17,989	37,474	France .....	1,128,187	1,212,689	and other parts of Europe .....	16,534,409	17,514,485
Meat, not otherwise described .....	132,618	170,992	Other countries .....	1,347,546	1,545,684	British Possessions in South Africa .....	7,156,998	8,489,626
Pyrites .....	1,281,961	1,060,761	Total .....	530,608	589,773	British India .....	92,697,043	113,733,987
Quicksilver .....	8,011	7,770	Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ..	66,548	57,870	Australia .....	11,382,120	9,843,349
Rags and other materials for making Paper	48,957	53,900	Other countries .....	587,156	647,643	Other countries .....	13,558,932	17,032,128
—Linen and cotton rags .....	181	748	Total .....	83,002	72,349	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe .....	468,356	1,325,584
Esparto and other vegetable fibre .....	57,149	62,418	Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....	83,002	72,349	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool ..	11,693,561	12,712,224
Other materials for making paper .....	146,102	159,049	Other countries .....	28,709	17,203	Woolen manufactures—Not made up .....	1,114,156	1,149,574
Total .....	1,706,064	2,783,205	Total .....	111,711	89,552	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....	24,273	27,185
Rice not in the husk .....	359,337	416,801	Total .....	11,171	89,552	Woolen and worsted yarn .....	4,487,073	5,732,968
Rosin .....	65,310	132,531	Total .....	89,552	89,552	Yeast, dried .....	66,759	63,673
Saltpetre .....	592,424	514,235	Total .....	89,552	89,552	Total .....	170,821,128	170,821,128
Cubic Nitre .....	65,413	78,012	Total .....	89,552	89,552	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe .....	468,356	1,325,584
Seeds—Cotton .....	146,102	159,049	Total .....	89,552	89,552	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool ..	11,693,561	12,712,224
Clover .....	146,102	159,049	Total .....	89,552	89,552	Woolen manufactures—Not made up .....	1,114,156	1,149,574

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported.		Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869
Cocoa .....	6,925,161	10,151,285	Fruit—Currants .....	139,213	362,558
Coffee—From Ceylon .....	51,297,897	43,967,354	Raisin .....	58,330	120,222
Other British Possessions .....	10,220,912	12,688,797	Total .....	199,213	482,780
Brazil .....	8,473,903	13,085,085	Spirits—Rum .....	4,012,469	2,076,409
Central America .....	4,374,390	6,451,917	Brandy .....	2,371,629	1,770,726
Other countries .....	7,866,566	7,317,600	Other sorts (except Geneva), not awastenc	780,196	622,288
Total .....	82,234,208	83,608,723	Total .....	1,175,023	644,803

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—continued.

Articles.	Imported.		Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869
Total .....	139,213	99,809	Total .....	139,213	362,558
Total .....	58,330	21,741	Total .....	58,330	120,222
Total .....	4,012,469	3,088,914	Total .....	4,012,469	2,076,409
Total .....	2,371,629	2,564,593	Total .....	2,371,629	1,770,726
Total .....	780,196	1,175,023	Total .....	780,196	622,288

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869	1866	1869		1868	1869	1866	1869
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy.....cwt.	469,243	535,091	478,217	522,139	Sugar (con.), 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwt.	80,847	267,932	88,076	247,086
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class.....cwt.	40,301	89,471	57,859	52,957		Total.....	2,298,079	8,320,146	2,192,009
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt.	746,542	199,896	648,644	361,444	Total of sugar, unrefined.....	6,498,921	5,981,947	6,444,752	6,402,429
British India.....cwt.	12,503	8,667	8,667	22,999	Molasses.....	496,507	684,698	365,525	450,065
Mauritius.....cwt.	405,084	172,189	455,736	206,680	Tes.....lb.	66,908,068	67,648,565	63,081,881	65,163,685
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt.	591,729	485,988	629,653	506,103	Tobacco.—Stommed.....lb.	2,819,417	1,476,682	10,954,769	10,920,914
Brazil.....cwt.	8,208	4,802	5,152	9,167	Unstommed.....lb.	10,797,305	8,549,820	12,308,065	12,772,951
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt.	5,398	244,284	516,031	268,698	Manufactured, and Souff.....	1,844,161	1,392,991	561,851	536,312
Other countries.....cwt.	376,755	1,125,080	2,263,988	1,386,025	Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa.....gals	10,235	12,279	10,677	8,456
Total.....	2,134,102	1,125,080	2,263,988	1,386,025	Of other British Possessions.....	3,971	18,989	10,165	5,832
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt.	1,025,906	573,029	911,608	693,063	Foreign—From Hamburg.....	291,147	309,862	191,706	229,053
British India.....cwt.	7,902	38,240	19,099	65,588	Holland.....	289,934	336,769	293,626	306,763
Mauritius.....cwt.	98,014	53,855	111,358	65,745	France { Red.....	2,037,299	2,080,355	2,037,299	1,897,900
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt.	411,239	404,649	376,213	494,583	White.....	769,564	769,564	686,819	722,946
Brazil.....cwt.	254,743	108,350	261,893	174,975	Portugal.....	2,023,316	2,023,316	1,987,557	1,611,816
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt.	34,287	34,103	47,998	38,882	Madeira.....	20,764	20,764	15,275	13,114
Other countries.....cwt.	194,338	241,044	206,832	298,794	Spain { Red.....	619,626	628,778	435,996	463,696
Total.....	2,026,439	1,455,270	1,930,901	1,784,578	White.....	3,949,115	4,111,995	3,161,460	3,263,007
4th Class (including cane juice) — From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt.	700,168	1,239,291	628,722	1,108,340	Canaries.....	10,363	4,567	2,361	2,029
British India.....cwt.	19,692	91,117	91,425	194,867	Italy—Naples and Sicily.....	343,839	317,435	255,319	279,650
Mauritius.....cwt.	107,578	76,566	126,010	84,720	Other countries.....	215,855	162,547	174,909	159,443
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt.	392,650	428,231	262,807	408,424	Total { Of wine.....	10,479,563	10,997,640	8,862,219	9,063,705
Brazil.....cwt.	612,915	766,546	569,863	809,720	Red.....	4,798,860	5,070,933	4,184,535	4,092,770
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt.	444,229	450,473	430,106	395,712	White.....	5,680,693	5,926,607	4,677,684	4,870,935

II.—A Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868		Articles.		1869		Articles.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
Bacon and Hams.....cwt.	6,897	539	Cotton, Raw (con.)—To Haase Towns.....cwt.	324,689	271,097	Goats' Hair, manufactures of.....value £	10,762	6,970
Ceatehouch.....cwt.	21,463	21,759	Holland.....	282,111	298,586	Guano.....tons	1,488	1,472
Cheese.....cwt.	6,131	6,900	Other countries.....	524,452	497,340	Gum Shellac.....cwt.	12,414	15,594
Cocoa.....lb.	1,768,705	2,869,541	Total.....	1,332,205	1,394,712	Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp.....cwt.	40,185	37,741
Coffee—Of British Possessions.....lb.	49,276,015	48,505,220	Cotton Manufactures.....value £	158,535	159,840	Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp.....cwt.	231,904	247,596
Foreign.....	16,042,326	19,197,713	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal...cwt.	13,082	12,850	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt.	68,839	106,227
Total.....	65,318,341	67,702,933	Indigo.....cwt.	40,087	42,787	Wet.....cwt.	9,297	39,978
Corn—Wheat.....qrs	174,826	28,641	Shumach.....tons	357	143	Hops.....cwt.	6,367	2,269
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt.	5,833	6,291	Gambier.....	2,804	3,933	Leather Manufactures—Gloves.....pairs	17,472	14,676
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports.....cwt.	126,946	163,130	Catch.....	665	1,065	Metals—Copper, unwrought & pt wrght, cwt	209,493	110,945
Prussia.....cwt.	64,007	94,609	Fruit—Currants.....	83,286	102,434	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....	15,159	12,492
Hanover.....	...	...	Raisins.....	24,313	43,846	Oil—Petroleum.....tuns	1,858	1,068

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Oil—(con.)—Palm .....	171,613	172,006	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tusser Cloth, Romals, and Tafaties .....	13,818	7,011	Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond .....	17,767	21,091
Cocoa-nut .....	91,610	104,292	Spirits—Cinnamon .....	708,250	1,108,481	Total .....	1,098,933	1,146,810
Olive .....	491	1,604	Pepper .....	7,194,926	6,078,838	Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns .....	6,831,727	5,512,183
Paper, white, for printing or writing .....	16,083	9,411	Spirits—Rum .....	1,391,143	896,719	Belgium .....	11,922,718	10,324,218
Other kinds, except Hangings .....	8,765	23,404	Brandy .....	289,162	222,756	France .....	34,190,506	36,838,248
Quicksilver .....	1,796,673	1,345,754	Others or (excG-neva) not s. or mixed .....	82,610	194,345	United States .....	91,160	277,098
Rags & other Materials for making paper .....	2,948	1,091	Mixed in bond .....	300,156	684,378	Other countries .....	2,925,707	3,768,543
Rice, not in the husk .....	1,283,465	1,143,330	Sugar—Unrefined .....	150,666	116,880	Total .....	55,961,818	56,720,285
Saltpetre .....	18,643	13,548	Refined and Candy .....	9,891	16,391	Foreign—To Hanse Towns .....	310,774	1,120
Seed—Flax and Linsed .....	6,600	18,271	Molasses .....	61,689	39,466	Belgium .....	1,084,924	556,505
Raye .....	54,161	53,983	Tallow .....	15,147,977	21,865,022	France .....	88,903	350,497
Silk—Raw .....	1,888,268	1,967,466	Tea .....	3,386	2,957	United States .....	672,745	3,240,142
Waste, knubs, and husks .....	639	4,516	Teeth, Elephants' .....	344,683	196,347	Other countries .....	300,187	642,700
Thrown .....	40,959	20,007	Tobacco—Stemmed .....	8,494,769	10,230,212	Total .....	2,457,588	4,770,964
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuff .....	5,128	2,478	Unstemmed .....	1,366,120	1,037,697	Total Sheep and Lambs' wool .....	58,419,351	61,491,249
—Silk or Satin .....	2,229	6,252	Manufactured, and Snuff .....	446,011	415,119	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe .....	4,585	232
Gause, Crape, and Velvet .....	1,907	4,616	Wine—Red .....	635,155	710,600			
Ribbons of all kinds .....			White .....					

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Alkali—Soda—To Russia .....	115,335	67,125	£ 59,685	£ 31,545
Prussia .....	116,431	120,584	42,876	40,997
Hanse Towns .....	136,932	102,926	47,070	34,126
Holland .....	81,051	77,734	23,999	22,160
France .....	120,334	86,402	39,569	33,216
United States .....	913,042	865,503	426,146	394,153
Other countries .....	519,423	626,080	292,874	246,263
Total .....	2,022,598	1,946,354	872,219	772,460
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—Fire Arms (small) .....	302,623	181,024	530,298	229,632
Gunpowder .....	9,796,290	8,931,190	232,307	209,751
Racon and Hams .....	21,971	10,885	38,479	52,854
Rags, Empty .....	1,056,047	1,216,847	455,192	513,243
Beef and Pork .....	10,051	5,039	34,733	12,049
Beer and Ale—To United States .....	12,105	13,005	57,722	63,410
British West Indies and Guana .....	14,557	16,555	50,991	59,999
India .....	126,288	120,003	345,792	377,530
Australia .....	74,434	68,880	300,621	284,076
Other countries .....	98,701	93,788	413,711	386,848
Total .....	326,085	311,761	1,168,837	1,171,863
Books, printed .....	33,454	31,891	362,005	358,679
Butter .....	30,861	29,335	180,057	168,691
Candles, Stearine and Composition .....	3,500,233	2,700,260	151,973	101,002
Carriages—Railway .....	2,593	431	321,521	321,521
Carriages—Other sorts .....	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cheese .....	14,925	387	363,560	171,565
Coal, Cinders, and Cullm—To Russia .....	395,451	182,685	145,474	69,097
Sweden .....	231,288	168,409	309,687	129,029
Denmark .....	504,963	403,365	461,663	489,092
Prussia .....	309,687	315,263	151,988	144,776
Hanse Towns .....	461,663	489,092	1,134,324	1,168,737
Holland .....	151,988	144,776	363,560	287,498
France .....	1,134,324	1,168,737	136,851	145,474
Spain and Canaries .....	363,560	287,498	67,980	40,782
Italy .....	145,474	69,097	132,056	160,425
United States .....	67,980	40,782	246,663	165,182
Brazil .....	132,056	160,425	2,177,657	2,028,898
British India .....	165,182	160,182	6,244,031	5,840,596
Other countries .....	2,177,657	2,028,898	87,849	68,432
Total .....	6,244,031	5,840,596	818,068	1,098,603
Cordage and Twine .....	87,849	68,432	4,217,630	4,024,520
Cott in Varn—To Russia .....	818,068	1,098,603	11,600	18,291,325
Prussia .....	4,217,630	4,024,520	24,807,000	21,432,996
Hanover .....	11,600	18,291,325	20,760,496	17,745
Hanse Towns .....	24,807,000	21,432,996	2,315,486	957,029
Holland .....	20,760,496	17,745	1,705,720	2,357,060
France .....	2,315,486	957,029	1,856,825	1,856,825
Italy .....	1,705,720	2,357,060	3,147,555	1,876,442
Germany .....	1,856,825	1,856,825	1,876,442	1,986,025
Total .....	3,147,555	1,876,442	98,765	98,765
Books, printed .....	3,147,555	1,876,442	358,235	423,373
Butter .....	1,876,442	1,986,025	3,147,555	1,856,357
Candles, Stearine and Composition .....	98,765	98,765	1,876,442	1,986,025
Carriages—Railway .....	358,235	423,373	1,876,442	1,986,025
Carriages—Other sorts .....	1,876,442	1,986,025	1,876,442	1,986,025
Total .....	1,876,442	1,986,025	1,876,442	1,986,025

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Cot. Yr.—(con.)—Italy—Ancona & Romagna, lbs	804,800	997,800	40,549	56,467
Naples and Sicily .....	3,576,833	5,981,650	212,717	383,365
Venetia .....	68,500	71,821	3,458	4,248
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	1,488,509	1,502,720	75,920	92,745
Turkey .....	8,142,263	6,473,985	467,164	409,958
China and Hong Kong .....	3,824,806	2,645,860	235,505	179,748
Japan .....	1,686,210	3,240,973	106,014	215,499
British India—Bombay .....	2,766,586	1,866,837	209,809	162,863
Madras .....	3,379,707	3,170,145	237,499	248,916
Bengal .....	7,753,860	7,601,307	584,177	628,517
Singapore .....	869,600	623,515	67,762	50,821
Ceylon .....	284,610	139,222	20,693	10,840
Other countries .....	8,592,321	12,494,705	588,298	1,010,696
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>99,708,175</b>	<b>97,355,452</b>	<b>8,672,745</b>	<b>8,217,113</b>
Cotton Manuf.—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns, yds	47,251,058	47,936,589	1,025,135	1,067,332
Holland .....	26,421,375	22,387,945	592,531	619,497
France .....	18,556,282	25,085,202	469,471	578,529
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	31,068,444	32,063,280	471,908	497,988
Italy—Sardinia .....	7,398,008	11,284,265	133,265	211,624
Tuscany .....	7,740,416	10,414,217	132,547	186,560
Naples and Sicily .....	12,370,333	23,935,564	232,558	461,692
Venetia .....	1,395,900	1,685,280	24,445	31,229
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia .....	10,212,247	10,773,570	162,283	177,686
Turkey .....	100,838,735	96,061,632	1,927,052	1,826,921
Syria and Palestine .....	28,078,600	28,012,300	518,592	488,673
Egypt .....	141,528,385	165,963,601	2,014,222	2,329,543
West Coast of Africa .....	12,105,422	12,393,812	340,887	338,540
United States .....	51,674,253	75,517,176	1,259,147	1,769,097
Foreign West Indies .....	30,266,312	12,167,713	494,841	210,818
Mexico .....	17,215,303	10,636,294	304,559	188,923
New Granada .....	45,993,495	54,270,949	781,847	927,172
Brazil .....	65,729,393	118,823,469	1,210,148	2,120,809
Uruguay .....	5,716,812	8,612,252	110,302	170,890
Argentina Confederation .....	17,114,568	18,297,674	306,162	396,587
Chili .....	20,289,978	21,293,553	322,244	345,415
Peru .....	11,151,918	14,436,898	176,914	236,935
China and Hong Kong .....	179,590,656	186,657,439	3,066,005	3,431,453
Java .....	12,298,513	11,297,037	217,944	219,511
Philippine Islands .....	13,542,552	10,181,570	264,428	207,610
Gibraltar .....	18,851,020	15,251,839	369,900	314,289
Malta .....	6,291,406	11,206,468	128,077	207,735
British North America .....	3,456,788	5,414,520	52,092	81,040
West Indies .....	15,004,443	16,886,213	200,489	352,919
Possessions in South Africa .....	25,103,611	22,221,784	424,159	364,334
British India—Bombay .....	6,692,106	6,589,823	167,434	154,715
Madras .....	113,760,619	74,930,278	1,047,017	1,190,635
Bengal .....	14,595,506	13,157,867	243,552	211,224
Singapore .....	365,937,776	289,194,391	5,103,430	3,955,197
Ceylon .....	35,226,500	37,591,337	562,830	632,078
Australia .....	10,269,761	13,181,137	344,831	236,098
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>21,574,598</b>	<b>25,637,865</b>	<b>544,294</b>	<b>648,949</b>

  

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Cotton Manuf.—(con.)—Other countries, yds	67,717,755	78,937,443	1,295,832	1,470,887
Total of all kinds .....	1,624,976,867	1,640,950,067	27,562,914	28,651,934
Total of White or Plain .....	1,121,707,741	1,085,789,223	17,402,889	17,260,931
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured .....	503,269,126	555,210,844	10,160,025	11,391,003
Hosiery—Stockings .....	643,783	615,033	207,294	207,627
Thread for Sewing—To France .....	83,220	111,324	14,276	21,856
United States .....	1,006,752	1,142,890	257,824	347,739
Other countries .....	2,659,320	2,584,027	356,066	370,233
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,744,292</b>	<b>3,897,741</b>	<b>628,166</b>	<b>639,558</b>
Total value of Cotton Manufactures .....	...	...	29,033,316	30,473,006
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns .....	5,161	5,651	33,988	40,325
France .....	2,073	2,648	20,503	18,531
United States .....	64,081	67,132	383,633	456,718
Brazil .....	9,240	12,043	45,038	57,305
British North America .....	10,174	11,392	63,209	68,722
India .....	10,944	8,027	61,373	53,094
Australia .....	9,550	11,204	73,044	85,392
Other Countries .....	49,998	50,071	268,931	259,931
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>151,221</b>	<b>168,163</b>	<b>949,769</b>	<b>1,040,018</b>
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain .....	149,556	166,221	927,470	1,015,189
Total of Porcelain .....	1,665	1,947	22,289	24,829
Fish—Herrings—To Prussia .....	27,470	16,941	38,566	18,092
Hanover .....	4,340	1,608	6,796	2,719
Other countries .....	65,433	55,779	78,764	61,149
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>97,243</b>	<b>74,328</b>	<b>124,126</b>	<b>81,960</b>
Glass—Flint .....	56,670	62,775	147,039	165,981
Window .....	41,728	50,451	59,141	69,141
Common Bottles .....	407,992	426,499	203,378	211,750
Plate .....	503,781	588,175	49,802	67,717
Hats of all kinds .....	181,611	209,656	302,200	317,699
Horses—To Hanse Towns .....	493	466	40,958	44,917
France .....	977	750	38,390	29,846
Other countries .....	892	438	32,769	21,284
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,362</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>112,047</b>	<b>96,047</b>
Total .....	23,331,787	28,406,560	427,974	427,974
Jute, Manufactures, not made up .....	4,053,733	5,212,196	67,073	80,385
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought .....	33,028	49,935	306,997	434,836
Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia, pairs	1,997,141	1,921,603	520,134	462,324
Other countries .....	894,305	1,029,814	250,104	277,645
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,891,446</b>	<b>2,951,417</b>	<b>770,238</b>	<b>789,969</b>
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia .....	94,743	68,953	25,013	20,515
Other countries .....	465,170	443,399	87,859	91,671
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>569,913</b>	<b>512,352</b>	<b>112,872</b>	<b>112,086</b>

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	£	1869		1868	1869	£	1869
<b>Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns</b> .....lbs	5,398,321	4,641,163	475,988	494,615	<b>Metal—(con.)—France</b> .....	1,685	3,462	15,652	26,292
Holland.....	2,181,892	1,986,978	127,257	116,475	Italy—Sardinia.....	6,914	9,170	51,931	65,540
Belgium.....	704,280	1,189,645	73,306	108,658	Naples and Sicily.....	7,358	8,507	51,365	58,856
France.....	1,502,905	2,128,245	128,070	138,492	Turkey.....	5,043	8,818	33,649	58,016
Spain and Canaries.....	6,038,927	5,684,789	355,375	382,560	United States.....	21,653	35,749	173,773	286,496
Gibraltar.....	32,958	96,072	1,867	4,652	British North America.....	15,421	22,067	103,375	148,153
Other countries.....	4,001,514	3,474,970	245,362	207,979	India.....	29,721	30,483	217,752	217,851
<b>Total</b> .....	19,861,797	19,203,812	1,406,625	1,338,391	Australia.....	6,650	10,327	54,375	81,716
<b>Linen Manufactures—Pices Goods of all kinds</b>					Other countries.....	57,452	75,323	436,522	676,886
—To Russia.....yards	196,257	177,566	11,459	9,863	<b>Total</b> .....	163,262	212,966	1,235,577	1,598,381
Prussia.....	565,454	795,980	27,621	32,108	Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia.....	28,100	122,517	247,860	1,056,478
Hanse Towns.....	5,359,440	6,285,908	204,124	235,087	Sweden.....	1,428	3,139	9,371	20,652
Holland.....	387,498	595,923	16,136	20,214	Prussia.....	4,099	6,972	35,364	69,099
France.....	2,123,489	2,721,490	111,574	111,896	Holland.....	19,343	7,757	137,385	56,434
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	852,111	679,022	24,790	18,584	France.....	96	3,283	2,377	43,449
Spain and Canaries.....	1,874,701	1,060,702	88,421	48,962	Spain and Canaries.....	4,893	7,693	31,504	50,048
Italy—Sardinia.....	485,429	604,576	18,880	26,356	Ilyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	4,840	19,457	31,987	148,899
Tuscany.....	426,855	382,220	15,462	15,656	Egypt.....	10,512	5,355	67,351	39,915
Naples and Sicily.....	981,640	1,306,892	37,418	52,786	United States.....	165,480	203,597	1,189,293	1,524,319
United States.....	45,317,509	63,519,028	1,865,678	1,866,903	Cuba.....	1,999	319	14,489	3,316
Cuba.....	13,871,482	3,160,450	457,172	105,814	Brazil.....	1,962	872	17,371	6,352
St. Thomas.....	317,942	1,201,500	9,254	28,790	Peru and Chili.....	2,316	17,260	19,496	124,871
Haiti.....	1,577,920	1,761,604	38,136	4,119	British North America.....	10,808	19,288	78,707	148,492
Brazil.....	6,074,100	7,518,604	147,566	185,698	India.....	51,026	46,032	534,079	396,018
Chili.....	1,503,722	1,731,050	41,734	40,448	Australia.....	5,749	14,141	38,059	105,952
Peru.....	1,308,040	1,368,153	36,804	33,052	Other countries.....	21,412	42,170	159,124	334,204
British West Indies.....	3,983,091	2,918,707	86,646	68,868	<b>Total</b> .....	334,059	519,722	2,614,606	4,126,438
India.....	2,842,417	1,398,175	93,204	56,237	<b>Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)</b> .....	10,852	13,238	213,680	245,993
Australia.....	5,593,766	5,955,029	185,076	196,046	Iron Castings—To Russia.....	4,145	5,377	30,228	39,374
Other countries.....	20,679,197	21,811,427	707,989	678,325	France.....	395	503	6,393	6,501
<b>Total</b> .....	116,274,460	125,324,015	3,739,146	3,835,797	United States.....	320	666	4,532	7,307
<b>Total of White and Plain</b> .....	104,723,777	115,538,856	3,255,297	3,400,925	Brazil.....	1,150	3,684	16,734	37,978
<b>Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed</b> .....	4,287,846	2,891,530	141,466	103,466	British India.....	18,489	7,954	114,723	66,342
<b>Total of Cambrics and Lawns</b> .....	4,218,208	4,434,049	162,505	181,397	Australia.....	8,782	7,262	62,454	71,569
<b>Total of Damask and Diaper</b> .....	837,141	748,456	60,453	49,432	Other countries.....	15,394	32,904	149,235	250,202
<b>Total of Sail Cloth</b> .....	2,207,493	1,711,124	119,405	100,377	<b>Total</b> .....	48,625	58,850	384,969	479,473
<b>Total of Thread—To Hanse Towns</b> .....lbs	206,997	144,570	30,018	23,826	Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia.....	2,736	4,596	27,353	50,371
United States.....	695,058	734,365	82,352	86,967	Prussia.....	1,254	2,002	14,264	24,350
Other countries.....	673,415	490,388	75,859	59,489	Hanse Towns.....	1,736	3,141	19,601	32,487
<b>Total</b> .....	1,575,470	1,369,321	188,209	170,282	Holland.....	3,650	4,255	43,014	47,400
<b>Total value of Linen Manufactures</b> .....	22,908	26,356	63,556	76,431	France.....	1,030	2,452	15,808	26,274
<b>Metals—Iron, Pig, &amp; Puddled—To Prussia, tons</b>	38,199	49,517	122,728	157,623	Spain and Canaries.....	2,011	2,477	20,914	24,555
Holland.....	56,399	64,741	154,611	175,359	United States.....	21,125	7,935	85,484	223,357
France.....	40,646	75,909	118,892	227,676	British North America.....	6,045	6,816	57,892	66,841
United States.....	153,598	174,090	415,698	485,741	India.....	12,872	14,236	145,706	148,796
Other countries.....	311,745	391,213	875,485	1,123,030	Australia.....	148,956	13,297	215,045	215,045
<b>Total</b> .....	6,762	4,317	54,080	57,713	Other countries.....	27,763	99,133	148,956	148,956
<b>Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns</b> .....tons	4,408	4,317	49,509	41,568	<b>Total</b> .....	75,408	139,669	800,843	1,208,374
Holland.....	4,408	4,317	49,509	41,568					

Quantities. 1868 1869 Declared Value. 1868 1869

148,796
145,705
215,043
499,895
899,841
112,009
75,406

1,123,030
875,485
54,080
42,958
39,213
4,317
4,758
6,789
4,408

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
<b>Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons</b>	3,795	5,870	60,926	94,686	2,509	1,804	48,799	34,770
Prussia .....	1,219	3,012	26,485	60,515	4,419	2,772	90,024	45,651
Hanse Towns .....	1,718	2,682	33,061	45,666	6,545	7,549	130,884	150,780
Holland .....	1,728	2,400	32,642	61,017	1,680	2,824	36,381	59,173
France .....	1,489	1,996	33,515	44,927	785	1,598	16,611	35,781
Spain and Canaries .....	2,390	836	46,324	19,480	785	1,598	16,611	35,781
United States .....	2,909	4,782	39,339	77,282	7,462	8,175	159,300	171,965
British North America .....	4,556	5,019	71,464	78,340	26,386	27,521	538,688	564,895
Possessions in South Africa .....	448	413	10,708	9,770				
India .....	20,737	8,701	328,907	155,946	5,852	6,431	145,755	154,499
Australia .....	6,699	8,788	139,312	179,381	6,405	4,025	30,364	19,425
Other countries .....	19,660	30,264	391,112	514,569	12,805	22,776	59,133	127,039
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>66,438</b>	<b>74,615</b>	<b>1,213,795</b>	<b>1,841,549</b>	<b>25,156</b>	<b>28,376</b>	<b>114,955</b>	<b>165,609</b>
<b>Iron—Old, for manufacture .....</b>	<b>42,567</b>	<b>57,399</b>	<b>170,478</b>	<b>228,600</b>	<b>48,344</b>	<b>57,225</b>	<b>223,638</b>	<b>234,631</b>
<b>Steel, unwrought—To France .....</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>53,602</b>	<b>59,986</b>	<b>31,156</b>	<b>20,186</b>	<b>93,143</b>	<b>32,429</b>
United States .....	8,423	10,019	276,820	317,681	793,058	1,003,534	943,254	1,190,707
Other countries .....	6,225	7,258	194,649	221,142	27,838	32,772	86,206	43,121
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,077</b>	<b>19,008</b>	<b>525,071</b>	<b>598,719</b>	<b>293,307</b>	<b>170,377</b>	<b>276,600</b>	<b>206,991</b>
<b>Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel .....</b>	<b>1,069,050</b>	<b>1,459,668</b>	<b>8,183,002</b>	<b>11,041,117</b>	<b>1,108,638</b>	<b>1,249,140</b>	<b>1,319,544</b>	<b>1,493,255</b>
<b>Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland .....</b>	<b>24,922</b>	<b>19,754</b>	<b>101,014</b>	<b>84,232</b>	<b>351,065</b>	<b>350,804</b>	<b>46,208</b>	<b>42,221</b>
Belgium .....	6,723	11,936	28,373	50,188	494,731	816,268	65,943	97,446
France .....	18,697	29,418	76,672	101,568	345,149	1,045,663	46,407	185,225
British India .....	37,713	40,208	142,849	150,620	517,411	898,507	71,502	108,690
Other countries .....	14,745	27,050	62,565	106,872	88,254	68,715	12,570	9,062
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>109,100</b>	<b>122,416</b>	<b>411,463</b>	<b>493,270</b>	<b>1,585,619</b>	<b>56,275</b>	<b>22,828</b>	<b>7,387</b>
<b>Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns .....</b>	<b>14,409</b>	<b>12,725</b>	<b>52,799</b>	<b>45,842</b>	<b>4,525,065</b>	<b>5,947,569</b>	<b>660,487</b>	<b>762,196</b>
Holland .....	11,972	9,309	44,909	34,885	69,155	77,920	284,066	256,229
France .....	21,196	13,305	75,303	47,638	37,272	38,102	74,959	66,649
Italy—Sardinia .....	11,986	11,586	46,216	41,669	106,427	111,022	308,925	321,478
Turkey .....	10,316	13,647	44,503	55,689	6,692	10,401	112,998	152,165
Egypt .....	3,152	6,769	12,881	28,389	64,824	47,424	41,749	25,067
United States .....	1,319	1,961	4,812	7,025	84,314	93,921	53,120	52,254
British India .....	119,132	135,779	442,587	498,251	60,847	70,109	32,292	28,078
Other countries .....	96,680	93,208	379,099	355,833	154,416	121,836	96,989	62,685
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>290,062</b>	<b>298,189</b>	<b>1,103,079</b>	<b>1,115,206</b>	<b>110,761</b>	<b>121,571</b>	<b>68,560</b>	<b>71,119</b>
<b>Wrought, of other sorts .....</b>	<b>25,751</b>	<b>20,912</b>	<b>141,770</b>	<b>114,840</b>	<b>475,162</b>	<b>454,861</b>	<b>292,710</b>	<b>242,203</b>
Brass of all sorts .....	26,445	30,695	126,495	138,917	237,102	176,895	330,377	247,613
<b>Total of Copper and Brass .....</b>	<b>444,858</b>	<b>472,212</b>	<b>1,782,807</b>	<b>1,862,233</b>	<b>166,733</b>	<b>176,098</b>	<b>86,609</b>	<b>69,553</b>
<b>Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead Shot—To Russia .....</b>	<b>2,986</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>57,689</b>	<b>56,776</b>	<b>491,682</b>	<b>421,602</b>	<b>638,289</b>	<b>586,053</b>

148,796
145,705
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1,123,030
875,485
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Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lb.	42,169	19,079	£ 85,142	£ 16,168	Woolen and Worsted Yarn (con.)—Other countries..... lb	1,111,156	723,623	£ 170,837	£ 111,688
Holland .....	13,431	27,506	31,693	48,091	Total .....	27,948,528	21,934,158	4,016,263	3,863,237
France .....	80,044	74,934	59,873	16,731	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns..... yards	297,051	521,562	62,568	120,560
Other countries.....	11,270	13,919	12,429	16,731	Holland .....	317,196	371,604	52,211	60,170
Total .....	146,914	135,438	120,110	112,583	France .....	1,125,154	1,472,891	225,606	295,805
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France .....	11,808	13,908	2,381	3,801	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	130,826	132,608	24,415	21,215
Egypt .....	436,278	381,553	48,344	65,610	Italy—Sardinia .....	174,419	307,677	25,245	35,935
United States.....	224,068	279,994	15,010	22,219	Nepes and Sicily .....	242,996	242,996	15,755	32,200
Australia.....	81,885	194,481	67,919	67,932	United States.....	1,877,890	1,877,890	380,017	366,672
Other countries .....	393,383	294,014	245,481	293,976	Brazil .....	1,236,163	97,417	37,417	112,068
Total .....	1,147,722	1,093,992	245,481	293,976	Uruguay .....	243,325	36,136	36,136	27,183
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France .....	871	2,064	1,366	2,638	Argentine Confederation .....	401,050	52,940	51,098	61,940
Egypt .....	4,180	2,588	9,756	6,470	Chil.....	368,279	82,940	90,122	54,140
United States.....	289	1,756	541	1,595	Peru .....	622,188	788,426	111,614	111,614
Australia.....	56	379	97	611	China and Hong Kong .....	1,414,413	179,379	179,379	172,744
Other countries .....	22,456	26,468	37,506	37,087	British North America .....	997,447	971,594	147,341	180,184
Total .....	27,852	33,255	49,266	48,401	India .....	1,464,713	1,390,069	193,172	184,046
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .....	1,418	5,767	1,985	6,161	Australia .....	1,370,115	171,966	229,932	229,932
Egypt .....	9,358	6,791	7,608	12,604	Other countries .....	2,173,801	2,763,491	317,463	430,602
United States.....	5,998	11,294	10,774	14,638	Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yards	13,639,312	15,063,965	2,072,846	2,437,090
Australia.....	8,231	10,899	10,774	14,638	Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only yards	9,229,147	9,229,147	1,446,487	1,612,614
Other countries .....	26,366	35,220	38,455	42,009	Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials..... yards	6,733,118	6,733,118	626,359	824,476
Total .....	112,230	81,283	149,469	118,078	Flannels .....	5,718,497	5,718,497	228,308	216,706
Egypt .....	8,019	6,197	1,009	784	Blankets .....	3,892,989	3,843,669	84,620	53,093
United States.....	36,101	117,765	4,221	14,720	Blanketing and Baizes .....	1,362,488	1,362,488	182,285	342,795
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	2,782	34,863	343	4,006	Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns..... yards	3,863,384	3,863,384	87,699	58,093
Turkey .....	45,360	42,078	6,044	5,280	Holland .....	465,780	465,780	10,998	13,206
United States.....	269,585	275,391	38,725	34,728	France .....	135,143	80,647	24,101	32,685
Australia.....	407,308	447,492	51,023	56,213	Spain and Canaries .....	509,187	509,187	102,037	78,430
Other countries .....	772,105	923,776	96,665	115,731	Italy—Sardinia .....	4,645	4,645	4,645	4,645
Total .....	120,701	176,358	195,987	320,129	United States.....	21,469	21,469	429	2,600
Egypt .....	1,363,354	1,144,554	123,661	98,260	Chil.....	3,372,656	3,372,656	280,877	596,601
United States.....	637,962	474,312	48,834	38,741	British North America .....	15,314	15,314	15,314	24,946
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	2,467,689	2,467,689	243,698	190,663	Other countries .....	300,468	243,416	36,583	30,828
Turkey .....	3,243,939	3,044	3,044	86,633	Australia .....	362,376	362,376	35,604	41,528
United States.....	50,772	1,475,851	67,093	42,302	Other countries .....	522,325	522,325	77,519	77,196
Australia.....	773,186	552,701	485,880	455,599	Total .....	5,419,364	5,419,364	587,107	818,848
Other countries .....	6,069,213	6,115,111	116,354	127,457	Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	3,897,471	3,897,471	7,452,607	150,688
Total .....	775,753	888,594	5,267	1,619,327	Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Woal coatings—To Hanover..... yards	5,797,717	5,797,717	123,343	150,688
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lb	26,700	...	1,997,420	1,055,559	France .....	2,900	2,900	900	...
Hanover .....	13,897,279	6,876,025	1,055,559	72,788	Total .....	...	...	...	...
Holland .....	6,604,194	449,317	16,983	15,983	Belgium .....	...	...	...	...
Belgium .....	113,463	2,323,556	652,843	450,941	France .....	...	...	...	...
France .....	5,417,983	2,323,556	652,843	450,941	Belgium .....	...	...	...	...



6,604,194  
113,463  
2,417,988  
6,376,025  
449,317  
9,268,686  
1,055,559  
16,983  
658,848  
3,011,026  
73,788  
480,941  
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—  
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—India  
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool  
mixed with other materials, and Waist-  
coatings—To Home Towns  
To Foreign Countries

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)— Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—To Home Towns	28,110,581	39,316,593	2,438,146	3,523,694	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)— Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—India	1,467,086	1,092,562	£	£
Holland	5,965,963	5,994,796	354,666	365,608	Australia	5,144,407	7,717,638	245,512	89,713
Belgium	3,995,288	4,569,069	313,168	351,224	Other countries	12,090,520	14,770,448	564,008	345,162
France	9,366,680	9,896,451	721,384	768,616	Total of Worsteds of all kinds and yds.	151,978,717	151,978,787	7,310,987	9,070,251
Italy—Sardinia	1,329,983	1,798,119	49,680	71,674	Total of Worsteds of Wool only	44,459,240	50,833,377		
Tuscany	652,487	823,592	24,685	31,391	Total of Worsteds of Wool mixed with other materials, and yds.	25,592,989	22,878,688		
Naples and Sicily	1,596,655	2,001,861	45,816	52,953	Total of Worsteds of Wool only	9,820,592	9,446,166	1,694,309	1,466,620
United States	40,553,146	45,229,983	1,501,647	1,757,684	Waistcoatings	102,165,718	129,800,099	5,616,678	7,603,631
China and Hong Kong	12,958,186	13,327,391	741,848	768,072	Waistcoatings with other materials, and yds.	34,637,648	41,387,211		
Japan	2,245,685	2,518,448	102,650	150,675	Hosiery, Stockings	60,228	57,992	28,135	27,851
British North America	2,670,168	2,768,852	118,632	108,678					
Possessions in South Africa	107,982	152,984	4,870	8,929					

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Apparel and Slopes—To Egypt	60,608	54,701	2,438,146	3,523,694	Manufactures of Steel, &c. (con.)— Holland	7,505	9,386	7,505	9,386
British North America	72,411	80,330	602,535	694,319	France	39,556	44,034	39,556	44,034
Possessions in South Africa	94,840	82,880	564,026	501,870	Spain and Canaries	8,040	5,524	8,040	5,524
India	29,589	26,900	2,646,819	2,676,349	United States	45,918	55,992	45,918	55,992
Australia	491,269	665,669			Cuba	1,318	648	1,318	648
Other countries	462,450	453,387			Brazil	2,536	3,189	2,536	3,189
Total	1,210,597	1,363,867			Argentine Confederation	1,905	2,362	1,905	2,362
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	212,400	262,256			British North America	11,001	9,993	11,001	9,993
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	280,450	377,112			Possessions in South Africa	47,204	36,792	47,204	36,792
Hosiery	142,867	275,442			Australia	18,708	26,870	18,708	26,870
Counterpanes and Small Wares	231,625	321,273			Other countries	61,607	95,090	61,607	95,090
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	274,891	348,471			Total	298,071	364,512	298,071	364,512
Fish	298,088	388,418			Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelabra, and Hardware not specifically described— To Russia	24,902	31,175	24,902	31,175
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	98,329	117,442			Hanse Towns	120,623	168,846	120,623	168,846
Haberashery and Millinery—To France	98,964	128,389			Holland	37,208	58,253	37,208	58,253
Egypt	28,940	60,137			France	65,714	82,769	65,714	82,769
United States	133,823	112,364			Spain and Canaries	37,942	28,529	37,942	28,529
Other countries	526,612	550,472			United States	209,423	261,616	209,423	261,616
Argentina Confederation	4,702	4,616			Cuba	69,309	18,510	69,309	18,510
Channel Islands	18,715	14,444			Brazil	70,605	111,772	70,605	111,772
British North America	72,489	121,618			Argentine Confederation	54,263	59,235	54,263	59,235
West Indies	231,539	333,579			British North America	86,161	99,775	86,161	99,775
Possessions in South Africa	131,535	112,697			Possessions in South Africa	23,477	25,043	23,477	25,043
India	82,154	80,792			India	145,558	118,990	145,558	118,990
					Australia	138,092	186,758	138,092	186,758

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (con.)—Other countries.....	481,760	542,750	Machinery (con.)—Other Sorts—To Russia	194,019	282,627	Silk Manufactures (con.)—Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns.....	13,340	35,975
Total .....	1,661,987	1,774,011	Hanse Towns.....	219,879	243,192	France .....	22,573	22,734
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery.....	2,100,661	2,413,586	Holland .....	144,630	157,584	United States.....	43,104	59,040
Jute Manufactures, made up .....	267	53	Belgium .....	81,664	108,486	Other countries.....	42,896	36,581
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa .....	6,843	11,277	France .....	197,339	191,550	Total .....	119,913	151,330
British India .....	12,973	19,473	Spain and Canaries.....	53,832	25,982	Total Value of Silk Manufactures .....	622,899	664,776
Australia.....	53,320	72,343	Egypt .....	17,982	24,132	Stationery, other than Paper—To British India .....	26,515	25,288
Other countries .....	65,725	79,007	British India .....	92,589	99,686	Australia .....	39,137	47,232
Total .....	137,961	182,100	Australia.....	51,202	119,454	Other countries .....	152,915	189,724
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods .....	54,470	59,512	Other countries .....	474,263	662,387	Total .....	218,567	262,242
Total Value of Linen Manufactures.....	3,981,825	4,045,591	Painters' colours .....	341,380	381,216	Telegraphic wire and apparatus .....	74,584	799,461
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia .....	50,997	110,452	Pickles and Sauces .....	194,887	226,644	Woolens—Hosiery other than Stockings .....	59,088	87,219
France .....	20,935	9,498	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches .....	198,488	268,304	Small Wares .....	34,592	90,539
Spain and Canaries .....	20,999	12,614	Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns .....	4,934	7,213	Total Value of Worsted and Woolen Manufactures .....	10,664,540	13,294,780
Egypt .....	24,903	65,091	France.....	16,912	37,616	Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles.....	95,197,149	108,314,321
Brazil .....	39,147	17,919	United States.....	84,195	61,876	Uncenumerated Articles .....	5,152,277	5,565,895
British India .....	825,802	192,435	Other countries .....	67,723	79,954	All Articles.....	100,340,426	108,880,216
Australia.....	27,983	46,245	Total .....	173,764	186,659			
Other countries .....	380,330	504,922						
Total .....	889,696	959,016						

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 Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows .....	729,462	2,021,176	Corn (con.)—British North America .....	116,923	55,049
Sheep .....	255,052	664,517	Other countries .....	446,055	91,622
Lambs.....	12,645	15,187	Total .....	13,892,157	6,420,071
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon.....	1,359,843	1,093,902	Barley.....	1,839,565	2,007,945
Other British Possessions .....	267,756	297,894	Oats .....	1,713,395	1,063,484
Brazil .....	159,681	185,800	Peas .....	193,994	164,061
Central America .....	77,179	154,117	Beans .....	628,039	411,758
Other countries .....	137,705	169,069	Indian corn or maize.....	2,240,109	2,206,682
Total .....	2,002,163	1,900,302	Wheat and flour—From Hanse Towns.....	285,537	184,358
Corn—Wheat—From Russia .....	3,325,084	1,659,692	France .....	255,938	518,307
Denmark.....	188,627	102,183	United States.....	340,587	228,342
Prussia .....	1,838,614	1,203,961	British North America .....	62,677	25,372
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg .....	24,722	18,966	Other countries .....	531,804	326,755
Mecklenburg .....	311,951	180,941	Total .....	1,476,483	1,283,534
Hanse Towns.....	291,279	160,349	Cotton, raw—From United States.....	21,046,457	15,446,481
France.....	10,181	82,654	Bahamas and Bermudas .....		
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	544,159	244,494	Mexico .....		
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia .....	1,362,703	357,270	Brazil .....		
Egypt .....	1,443,927	162,952	Turkey .....		
United States.....	3,096,949	1,391,166	Total .....	2,371,650	2,209,333
Chili .....	390,983	113,772	Fruit—Currants.....	1,704,179	1,622,923
			Lemons and oranges.....	106,937	79,914
			Raisins .....	515,441	598,425
			Guano.....	62,606	24,929
			Hats or bonnets of straw .....	1,056,128	504,200
			Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or codilla of hemp—From Russia.....	629,004	586,392
			Total .....	48,176	146,655

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Hemp (dressed and undressed) (con.)—			Provisions—Butter .....	2,367,951	3,030,528	Plum for making Hats.....	61,603	49,110
Venezia .....	196,298	990,893	Cheese.....	679,966	618,332	Spirits—Rum .....	368,486	289,085
Illyria .....	81,052	70,587	Eggs .....	518,960	603,088	Brandy .....	700,809	778,193
British India .....	2,427	5,758	Fish, cured or salted.....	73,878	104,200	Other Sorts (except Geneva) not	61,491	82,285
Philippine Islands .....	186,895	124,750	Lard .....	359,588	451,281	sweetened or mixed .....	680,327	672,803
Other countries .....	76,498	98,146	Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef.....	10,015	36,425	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy .....	53,369	90,076
Total .....	548,586	731,789	Meat salted—Bacon and hams .....	837,080	1,242,555	Sugar, unrefined—First class .....	768,171	241,546
China grass, jute, and other vegetable			Beef .....	385,873	255,216	Second class—From Brit. W. Indies	6,710	13,211
substances of the nature of hemp.....	825,899	1,252,905	Pork .....	202,869	275,715	and Guiana.....	6,710	13,211
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British			Meat not otherwise described.....	45,438	101,150	British India .....	500,892	299,995
India .....	188,929	373,264	Rags and other materials for paper making			Mauritius .....	469,351	469,351
Other countries .....	104,367	90,949	Rice, not in the sack .....	843,022	1,182,195	Brazil .....	8,795	5,826
Total .....	288,296	464,213	Saltpetre.....	50,521	100,675	Java and Philippine Islands .....	433,512	272,557
Wet—From Argentine Confederation			Cubic nitre .....	298,796	332,137	Other countries .....	2,209,785	1,250,241
and Uruguay .....	208,325	131,121	Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia,			Total .....	847,782	521,366
Brazil .....	107,591	106,152	Northern ports .....			and Guiana.....	8,397	38,089
Australia .....	55,115	36,217	Russia, Southern ports .....			British India .....	108,010	63,364
Other countries .....	88,180	143,343	British India .....			Mauritius .....	280,668	390,198
Total .....	459,121	415,883	Other countries .....			Cuba and Porto Rico .....	268,717	123,175
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed			Total .....	1,311,542	1,177,760	Brazil .....	22,680	41,602
(except Russia hides) .....	334,644	276,388	Silk, raw—From China.....	39,732	292,301	Java and Philippine Islands.....	198,138	258,246
Hops .....	167,216	273,221	British India.....	14,692	5,963	Other countries .....	1,734,392	1,485,040
Indigo .....	1,215,578	1,934,508	Egypt (in transit from India, &c.).....	1,980,114	1,760,606	Total .....	604,023	1,174,120
Leather manufactures—Gloves .....	650,354	645,606	Other countries .....	1,030,197	593,046	From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana—	16,684	85,051
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain.....	16,091	10,035	Total .....	3,064,735	2,651,916	British India .....	121,277	93,417
Cuba .....	55,663	46,644	Thrown—From France .....	211,879	245,686	Mauritius .....	208,605	388,437
Chili .....	88,135	36,089	China .....	17,492	24,215	Cuba and Porto Rico .....	554,898	699,224
Australia .....	67,916	72,522	Other countries .....	229,371	269,901	Brazil .....	397,752	432,537
Other countries .....	195,882	184,026	Total .....	2,874,085	3,482,675	Java and Philippine Islands.....	70,743	251,257
Total .....	423,687	351,316	Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France			Total .....	1,973,932	3,134,043
Copper regulus—From Chili .....	400,171	432,005	Other countries .....	1,037,355	1,186,443	Total of sugar, unrefined .....	5,971,478	5,901,000
Other countries .....	71,661	42,230	Total .....	1,299,387	1,161,115	Molasses—From British West Indies and	66,790	67,784
Total .....	471,832	474,236	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs			Guiana .....	157,913	168,409
Iron in bars, unwrought .....	124,521	171,403	—From Belgium .....	389,793	642,296	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	19,266	48,273
Iron and steel wrought or manufc'd			France.....	2,370,943	2,733,482	Other countries .....	245,969	284,466
Lead, pig and sheet .....	342,370	419,547	Other countries .....	113,349	106,887	Tallow—From Russia .....	27,109	75,089
Spelter .....	262,587	291,453	Total .....	2,874,085	3,482,675	Australia .....	84,460	161,925
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....	134,693	216,045	Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France			South America .....	276,385	464,998
Petroleum—From United States			Other countries .....	1,037,355	1,186,443	Other countries .....	153,788	163,449
British North America .....	68,977	106,087	Total .....	1,299,387	1,161,115	Total .....	541,742	905,461
British India .....	1,425	7,162	Gauze and Crepe .....			Total .....	4,977,616	4,795,083
Other countries .....	70,402	118,249	Velvet or Plush—From Belgium .....	1,166,742	1,302,658	Tea .....		
Total .....	70,402	118,249	Other countries .....	152,884	133,697			
Tram, blubber, and spermaceti .....	186,236	300,267	Total .....	48,483	31,444			
Palm .....	673,475	509,730	Paper for printing or writing.....	200,817	165,141			
Olive .....	744,133	740,568	Other kinds (except paper hangings) .....					
Oil seed cakes .....	428,076	629,413						
Paper for printing or writing.....	186,483	224,913						
Other kinds (except paper hangings) .....	72,597	116,207						

Obalt .. 71,078 .. 485,507 .. 46,176 .. 146,655  
 Turkey .. 71,078 .. 485,507 .. 46,176 .. 146,655  
 codilla of hemp—From Russia .. 46,176 .. 146,655

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia .....	65,302	120,860	Tobacco—Stemmed .....	102,895	41,394	Red .....	1,264,506	1,184,232
Sweden and Norway .....	692,014	627,382	Unstemmed .....	829,248	964,212	White .....	1,694,084	1,790,262
British North America .....	182,830	169,844	Manufactured, and cigars .....	809,760	188,679	Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Haase .....	292,595	399,247
Other countries .....	117,785	72,012	Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa .....	1,190	959	Towns and other parts of Europe .....	855,546	906,148
Total .....	867,431	989,598	From other British Possessions .....	1,693	2,926	British India .....	201,704	208,580
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn) .....	227,715	214,881	Foreign—From Hamburg .....	19,998	27,349	Australia .....	4,220,891	6,501,171
—From Sweden and Norway .....	268,554	257,909	Holland .....	119,620	139,415	Other countries .....	332,005	256,584
Prussia .....	105,160	86,585	France .....	1,025,787	919,186	Total .....	5,902,741	8,271,990
British North America .....	169,883	301,450	Portugal .....	476,377	489,371	Wool, alpacas and the llama tribe .....	56,425	163,958
Other countries .....	765,812	810,825	Madeira .....	11,393	7,359	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool .....	100,741	105,403
Total .....	765,812	810,825	Spain .....	1,241,888	1,332,908	Woolen manufactures not made up .....	866,100	908,842
			Canaries .....	2,590	1,201	Woolen and worsted yarn .....	677,682	884,391
			Italy—Naples and Sicily .....	43,105	40,553	Total real value of enumerated articles .....	110,557,665	107,062,638
			Other countries .....	14,948	13,317			
			Total of wine .....	2,958,590	2,974,494			

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with corresponding period of 1868.

Countries.	GOLD.				SILVER.				TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
Russia .....	3,285	3,285	90,018	390,121	750,151	22,366	130,174	3,285	130,174	414,776	562,465	35,108
Hanse Towns .....	40,156	24,655	8,274	507,671	554,080	1,190	9,192	414,776	507,671	1,570,384	19,704	19,704
Holland .....	918	257	39,684	48,298	285,349	263,807	41,819	49,747	49,747	285,349	263,807	263,807
Belgium .....	1,385	1,449	747,614	461,883	1,009,004	2,517,371	980,455	981,828	6,217,875	4,525,424	29,982	29,982
France .....	232,841	517,040	43,870	44,951	338	978	498,584	46,674	24,386	564,770	29,982	29,982
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira .....	394,714	1,723	388	198	17,282	30,534	11,678	5,098	62,077	117	74	74
Spain and Canaries .....	11,840	4,900	17,282	30,534	388	978	36,358	62,077	117	117	117	117
Gibraltar .....	19,076	31,543	17,282	30,534	388	978	26,870	62,077	117	117	117	117
Malta .....	20,281	70,421	6,189	746	40,081	4,386	26,870	71,167	101,244	148	888	888
Turkey .....	3,307	21,596	40	40	5,763	582,865	40	3,294	27,435	1,288,397	2,488,475	2,488,475
Egypt .....	3,307	21,596	24,128	5,763	582,865	1,816,899	27,435	27,359	1,288,397	2,488,475	2,488,475	2,488,475
Mauritius .....	56,795	67,148	...	458	18,018	14,191	60,426	67,606	32,172	24,326	24,326	24,326
West Coast of Africa .....	6,345	1,928	3,631	4,820	3,413	487	9,758	6,748	63,078	487	487	487
British Poss. in South Africa .....	1,397	780	3,413	4,820	3,413	487	1,897	780	665,259	665,259	665,259	665,259
China (including Hong Kong) .....	3,665,136	4,568,676	250	1,149	16,893	9,115	3,665,386	4,568,825	26,962	26,962	26,962	26,962
Australia .....	162,301	64,831	...	1,091	1,091	...	169,605	67,712	24,803	24,803	24,803	24,803
British Columbia .....	712,089	1,266,017	7,304	2,881	7,304	195,012	169,605	67,712	24,803	24,803	24,803	24,803
Brit. N. American Provinces .....	300,865	150,690	1,808,580	1,520,513	36,533	36,533	2,520,619	2,786,590	320,291	320,291	320,291	320,291
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies .....	6,056,184	845,946	185,184	67,922	31,759	5	486,049	268,614	691,232	429,362	429,362	429,362
Brazil .....	308,429	41,307	1,489,084	678,242	...	...	7,545,218	1,524,188	17,105	609,003	609,003	609,003
United States of America .....	...	...	28,730	14,582	220	140,456	...	...	52,195	213,046	213,046	213,046
Danish West Indies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Gold .....	11,989,059	7,717,456	4,453,763	4,804,830	4,325,890	5,650,011	16,442,622	12,222,816	12,121,429	239,975	390	390

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 Half-Year ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

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.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
Chicory .....	7,715	7,426	...	...	7,715	7,426
Malt—Charged with duty .....	24,182,057	25,952,685	182,047	182,552	} 23,364,281	} 25,130,803
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	...	...	685,729	639,330		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....	282,197	327,999	53,103	64,773		
— for feeding cattle .....	181	117	...	...	229,094	263,226
Total .....	24,464,435	26,280,801	870,879	886,655	181	117
Spirits—Charged with duty .....	4,185,396	4,328,927	117,196	106,579	} 4,068,200	} 4,222,348
Free of duty for exportation .....	124,814	126,327	124,814	126,327		
Total .....	4,310,210	4,455,254	242,010	232,906		
Sugar (home made).....	3,458	12,033	...	...	3,458	12,033
Used in Brewing .....	158,186	177,560	...	...	158,186	177,560
— Distilling.....	1,713	...	...	...	1,713	...
Molasses used in Distilling.....	23,765	27,496	...	...	23,765	27,496
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Malt—Charged with duty .....	1,262,889	1,252,298	3,178	27,215	} 1,161,859	} 1,113,827
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	...	...	97,852	111,256		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation.....	2,065,010	2,231,369	...	...		
Total .....	3,327,899	3,483,667	101,030	138,471	2,065,010	2,231,369
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	3,195,937	3,323,586	184,415	171,608	} 3,011,522	} 3,151,778
Free of duty for exportation .....	234,893	380,278	234,893	380,278		
Total .....	3,430,830	3,703,864	419,308	552,086		
Sugar used in Brewing .....	1,668	2,873	...	...	1,668	2,873
— Distilling .....	28	534	...	...	28	534
Molasses used in Distilling ..	38,372	23,932	...	...	38,372	23,932
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Malt—Charged with duty .....	1,547,646	1,649,875	...	...	} 1,545,636	} 1,644,588
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	...	...	2,010	5,287		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....	464,149	502,966	...	...		
Total .....	2,011,795	2,152,841	2,010	5,287	464,149	502,966
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	2,817,167	2,825,550	149,275	612	} 2,667,852	} 2,824,928
Free of duty for exportation .....	52,100	87,911	52,100	87,911		
Total .....	2,869,267	2,913,461	201,375	88,523		
Sugar used in Brewing.....	10,423	9,853	...	..	10,423	9,853
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>						
Chicory .. .. .	7,715	7,426	...	...	7,715	7,426
Malt—Charged with duty.....	26,992,592	28,854,858	135,225	209,767	} 26,071,776	} 27,889,218
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	...	...	785,591	755,873		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....	2,811,356	3,062,334	53,103	64,773		
— for feeding cattle .....	181	117	...	...	2,758,253	2,997,561
Total .....	29,804,129	31,917,309	973,919	1,030,413	181	117
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	10,198,500	10,478,063	450,886	278,999	} 9,747,614	} 10,199,064
Free of duty for exportation .....	411,807	594,516	411,807	594,516		
Total ..	10,610,307	11,072,579	862,693	873,515		
Sugar (home made).....	3,458	12,033	...	...	3,458	12,033
Used in Brewing .....	170,277	190,286	...	...	170,277	190,286
— Distilling.....	1,741	534	...	...	1,741	534
Molasses .....	62,137	51,428	...	...	62,137	51,428

Total of Gold and Silver ..... 4,433,763 4,804,326,890 0 11  
Total of Silver ..... 4,433,763 4,804,326,890 0 11  
Total of Gold ..... 119,890,597,717,486 17,817,033 4,326,298

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

AN Account of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to each Foreign Country and British Possession in the Half-year ended June 30, 1869, compared with the Year 1868.

Countries to which Exported.	1868.	1869.
Foreign.	£	£
Russia, Northern ports ..	1,076,252	1,595,143
— Southern ports ..	239,364	576,582
— Ports on the North Pacific...	...	80
	1,315,616	2,171,805
Sweden.....	262,410	333,795
Norway .....	284,533	367,727
Denmark (including Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland).....	585,458	669,765
Prussia.....	1,322,453	1,372,639
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg..	59,316	40,044
Hanover .....	42,524	28,027
Mecklenburg Schwerin .....	36,383	18,275
Oldenburg and Knipphausen .....	19,408	18,613
Hanse Towns .....	9,871,738	9,972,569
Holland .....	5,293,004	5,260,918
Belgium .....	1,500,783	1,894,480
France .....	5,325,471	5,798,833
Portugal, Proper .....	787,213	759,396
Azores .....	26,235	35,169
Madeira .....	31,890	44,618
Spain .....	1,155,113	964,058
Canary Islands.....	103,611	105,378
Italy:—Sardinia (inc. the Island)....	760,675	970,653
Tuscany .....	321,165	447,659
Naples .....	477,661	710,912
Sicily .....	276,522	466,778
Adriatic Ports of Ancona & Romagna	123,806	209,397
Venetia .....	112,113	105,704
	2,071,942	2,911,103
Papal Ports on the Mediterranean...	7,201	19,779
Austrian Territories:—		
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia....	463,261	674,008
Greece (exclusive of the Ionian Islands)	228,008	188,933
Ionian Islands.....	159,883	140,022
Turkey, European .....	2,520,876	2,185,723
Natalia or Asia Minor.....	252,829	428,481
Wallachia and Moldavia .....	372,088	583,029
Syria and Palestine.....	584,824	484,914
Ei Hedjaz & Ports on the Euphrates or the Persian Gulf .....	21,253	33,217
Egypt .....	2,939,556	3,292,223
Tunis .....	10,297	36,962
Algeria.....	10,384	14,870
Morocco .....	53,014	109,631
Western Africa (Foreign).....	446,205	435,889
Cape Verd Islands .....	15,743	16,337
Abyssinia.....	128	...
Eastern Africa .....	20,641	35,887
Madagascar .....	3,257	...
Arabia, Native Territories.....	3,059	...
Persia .....	6,196	9,970
Dutch Possessions in India:—Java ..	402,958	296,399
Sumatra .....	2,517	...
Other Possessions .....	14,116	...
Philippine Islands .....	480,912	371,589
Native Territories in the Indian Seas:—Borneo .....	...	896
Siam .....	268	14,839
China (exclusive of Hong Kong) .....	2,919,842	3,607,010
Japan .....	504,775	800,280
Islands in the Pacific .....	14,770	8,098
Foreign W. Indies—Cuba & Porto Rico	1,074,541	299,701
Other Foreign West Indies, incldng Hayti and St Domingo .....	286,782	286,761
U. States:—Atlantic Ports—Northern	9,694,559	11,986,873
Southern .....	519,964	739,062
Ports on the Pacific.....	326,417	567,491
	10,540,940	13,293,426
Mexico .....	461,549	278,678
Central America.....	46,939	53,116
New Granada.....	1,180,436	1,319,603
Venezuela .....	37,327	28,883
Ecuador .....	22,927	24,083
Peru .....	528,114	652,817
Bolivia .....	1,348	1,058
Chili .....	712,493	884,412
Brazil .....	2,218,602	3,258,837
Uruguay .....	430,006	579,419
Argentine Confederation .....	806,273	1,035,680
Whale Fisheries, Northern .....	300	...
Total to Foreign Countries .....	60,851,539	68,552,662

Countries to which Exported.	1868.	1869.
£	£	£
British Possessions:—Heligoland... ..	146	36
Channel Islands .....	257,196	307,614
Gibraltar.....	268,598	375,853
Malta and Goso.....	204,637	207,469
Western Africa (British) .....	255,006	320,554
Ascension.....	299	3,183
St Helena.....	16,453	13,906
Cape of Good Hope (inc. Kaffraria)...	621,219	616,462
Natal.....	93,817	93,380
Mauritius .....	239,907	162,223
Arabia—Aden .....	62,747	23,529
India:—Bombay and Scinde.....	2,998,506	2,379,199
Madras .....	757,596	711,831
Bengal and Pegu .....	7,181,293	5,612,053
	10,937,395	8,703,083
Singapore & the Straits Settlements.	762,548	822,781
Ceylon .....	410,799	279,110
Hong Kong.....	1,073,868	1,010,461
Australia:—West Australia .....	35,266	35,721
South Australia .....	557,194	715,167
Victoria .....	2,481,759	3,089,778
New South Wales .....	1,256,880	1,685,313
Queensland .....	165,502	204,394
Tasmania.....	71,027	100,438
New Zealand .....	689,049	684,298
	5,256,617	6,515,109
British North America .....	2,019,916	2,240,146
Bermudas .....	19,121	22,569
British West India Islands .....	820,890	812,161
British Guiana.....	363,616	343,026
British Honduras .....	58,949	55,274
Falkland Islands.....	5,954	4,724
Total to British Possessions.....	23,749,618	22,932,603
Total to Foreign Countries & B. Poss...	84,601,157	91,485,265

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards with Cargoes (including their repeated Voyages) in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the Corresponding Periods of the Years 1867 and 1868.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.		
	1867	1868	1869
British:—United Kingdom and Dependencies.....	1374	1452	1539
Foreign .....	9760	10220	10630
Total .....	24154	24742	25969
Russian .....	232	277	307
Swedish .....	606	672	709
Norwegian.....	1998	2341	2556
Danish .....	1378	1396	1133
Prussian.....	940	1369	1183
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.	116	97	71
Hanoverian .....	356	88	153
Mecklenburg and Oldenburg .....	287	372	854
Hanse Towns .....	326	340	338
Dutch .....	648	678	923
British .....	416	426	422
French .....	1489	1262	1349
Spanish .....	227	216	240
Portuguese .....	69	107	71
Italian—Sardinian .....	179	170	292
Two Sicilies .....	74	32	41
Austrian .....	119	95	224
Greek .....	18	11	14
Other European Countries .....	69	35	40
United States of America .....	245	309	200
Other Countries in America, Africa, or Asia .....	6	9	7
	17444	18822	18552
Foreign .....	11089	11811	12127
Total .....	28533	30633	30679
Russian .....	206	258	277
Swedish .....	574	615	677
Norwegian.....	1215	1364	1565
Danish .....	1499	1409	1267
Prussian.....	1072	1618	1485
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.	210	181	154
Hanoverian .....	605	435	337
Mecklenburg and Oldenburg .....	502	441	381
Hanse Towns .....	492	542	486
Dutch .....	747	765	809
British .....	385	445	448
French .....	2518	2428	2033
Spanish .....	206	208	235
Portuguese .....	60	77	51
Italian—Sardinian .....	180	186	324
Two Sicilies .....	62	76	213
Austrian.....	178	179	426
Greek .....	18	18	28
Other European Countries .....	42	30	20
United States of America .....	302	400	240
Other Countries in America, Africa, or Asia .....	9	7	9
	17444	18822	18552
Foreign .....	11089	11811	12127
Total .....	28533	30633	30679

## Agriculture.

### YEARLY TENANCY AND GAME. A RENEWED WARNING TO FARMERS.

EVERY impartial observer knows that the game laws, with its incidents, constitutes a most irritating and inveterate ulcer on our body politic. And there can be no doubt that everyone who lays bare before the eyes of the community any striking example of the disease is preparing the way for an efficient remedy, and so becomes, in a sense, a public benefactor. Now it seems that the Duke of Portland has recently furnished the means of a benefit of this sort.

We have, again and again, had occasion to comment on the injury and wrong sustained by tenant-farmers under and through the game laws and game preservation, and to expose the absence of rational motive supplied by the fondness for battue shooting on the part of the landlord for such inflections on his tenant. But in such cases, although there may have been no rational or sufficient motive on the part of the landlord for such injurious reservation of the game, still he had a motive in his personal liking for the slaughter of semi-wild creatures. In the case we are about to mention no such motive seems to exist, for the game preserving power reserved by the landlord from his tenant, by which that tenant was injured, was made over gratuitously to an attorney and five other persons of Mansfield, calling themselves "The Mansfield Game Association."

These people it appears appointed a gamekeeper, who of course exercised all the powers of petty annoyance which such functionaries invariably exercise over the occupying farmers, and the results were the ordinary ones of vexation, quarrels, and bad blood.

One of the tenants subjected by the Duke of Portland to the tender mercies of the "Mansfield Game Association" was Mr Dickons, who occupied two considerable farms, High Oakham and Fulton Grange—both large farms—in the County of Nottingham. The former farm had been occupied by Mr Dickons for twenty years, the latter for sixteen years, and this farm had previously been occupied by members of his family.

Mr Dickons was a man of capital. He was an enterprising and skilful farmer. But he can scarcely have been called a prudent man; for while submitting to the reservation of the game to the landlord, and consenting to hold the farm as yearly tenant, he so invested his capital, and so applied his agricultural skill, that when in August, 1867, he received a notice to quit his farms at Lady-day then next, he sustained a loss of 700*l* by the forced sale of his stock, and a further loss of 900*l* in the improvements he had made on the farms, and which he was compelled to leave behind him without any compensation. Now the Duke of Portland being what is called a "good" landlord—i.e., a man believed to be incapable of misusing the power he retains over his yearly tenants—such an occurrence would seem to be almost incredible.

But it happened in this way. The gamekeeper of the "Mansfield Game Association" reported to his masters that Mr Dickons interfered with their game which he fed; the game preservers wrote to Neale, the Duke's steward, a letter of complaint against Mr Dickons, founded on the report of their gamekeeper; and Neale, the steward, having asked his master, the Duke, "to support him in some strong measures," received directions from the Duke to serve the notice to quit, whereby Mr Dickons has suffered so severely from putting his trust in a "good" landlord.

All this and much more was given in evidence at the Leeds Assizes, where an action for libel at the suit of Mr Dickons against the six persons constituting "the Mansfield Game Association" was tried. The libel was contained in the letter addressed by the game-preserving attorney and his associates to Neale, the steward, that letter having been sent to Mr Dickons with the notice to quit, as an intimation, we presume, of the ground of his summary dismissal from his farms. The jury found a verdict for Mr Dickons, and gave him 500*l* damages, which certainly must be considered to be very moderate.

The report of this trial in the daily papers should be read and carefully marked and digested by every tenant-farmer in England. He will draw from it these lessons—(1) That there can be no security for a yearly tenant who farms otherwise than from hand to mouth; (2) that the reservation of game from the tenants is made, not merely because the landlord wishes to disport himself in the slaughter of game, but as a sign of the semi-feudal subjection of the tenant. Else why should not the Duke of Portland have given the game to his tenants rather than to the Mansfield attorney and his associated game preservers? There is not the shadow of a doubt that the feel-

ing stated before the Game Law Committee in 1846 to be entertained by a landowner then named, "that nothing on earth should induce him to let the game on their farms to the tenants," is generally entertained amongst the larger landowners.

The case of Mr Dickons, delivered over by his landlord to the game depredations of the "Mansfield Game Association," will not be without its effect on public opinion.

### AGRICULTURAL STIPULATIONS AND LAND MANAGEMENT.

There are signs that a better time is coming for the English farmer. We refer to the various methods and the differing quarters in which his interests are noticed. It is the diffusion of such things rather than their individual importance which is to be regarded as so hopeful. For instance, in the following passages from a letter on "farm agreements" in *The Field*, "a country gentleman's paper," there is nothing new, nothing not well known to all who regard the actual state of English husbandry without prejudices.

The writer (in whose initials we detect a very able land agent) refers to an "outrageous agreement" referred to in a preceding number, and to an editorial remark attributing the monstrous document to lawyer draftmanship.

On this point the writer says justly,—“As as a rule lawyers confine their attention to the legal portion of such agreements, receiving their instructions as regards covenants for cultivation from land agents.....In my opinion, land agents (not lawyers) are blameable for the insertion of improper covenants in farm leases and agreements.” And he attributes this to the want of agricultural knowledge on the part of many land agents. We would however add that these mischievous covenants are quite as much due to the desire of agents to pander to the prejudices of their landlord employers, and amongst whom the prevalent feeling is a suspicion of a dislike to independence in tenant-farmers. That the farmers are themselves much to blame for their own subservience we shall presently cite a striking instance.

The *Field* correspondent fully recognises the necessity of independence. He says:—“The primary considerations are equitable covenants, judicious expenditure, and good management. Without these no man can farm with profit to himself, nor with justice to the land in his occupation.....Let agriculturists, as manufacturers of food for the million, have the assurance that whatever improvements they may effect in manufacturing their produce shall be for their own benefit as well as that of their landlords, and their progress will be rapid also.”

Now to good cultivation security for outlay is a *sine qua non*. Without security the tenant-farmer struggles on under the greatest disadvantage. As "G. A. D." truly says—"The cost of good cultivation is but little in excess of bad, and that it is on the increased produce grown that the farmer's profits are greatest, as on this produce neither rent, rates, taxes, nor costs of management have to be paid." But though the extra cost of good over bad cultivation may be said in a sense to be small, all that extra expense is incurred in such modes as to require time and security of possession. It is just such outlays as render the farmer liable to loss by reason of want of a lease, or from absurd or stringent covenants.

## Literature.

A HISTORY OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. BY CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, F.S.A. Macmillan and Co. 1869.

THE reader who wishes to gain an intimate knowledge of our late campaign in Abyssinia will not be hindered by any lack of material. The expedition which terminated so grandly at Magdala has produced indeed a heap of useless books manufactured for the market, but it has also produced a vast amount of information conveyed through newspapers, reviews, and magazines, and a few works which deserve to be classed as literature. Among these a foremost place must be awarded to the volume before us.

Mr Markham's history sweeps away a considerable amount of lumber. He has done well what many other writers have done indifferently. He has told a splendid story clearly, honestly, and fully, and if his style be deficient in the vigour and poetic glow which such a theme would justify, it possesses the merits of manliness and simplicity.

The history of the expedition is preceded by a history of the country, and a sketch of the work achieved by Abyssinian travellers, of whom the greatest and most trustworthy is James Bruce, and one of the earliest Father Alvarez. This portion of the volume, although useful and perhaps indispensable, need not detain the reviewer. Neither is it necessary to dwell on the events which compelled England to send her soldiers into the country, except for the purpose of observing that Mr Markham is careful to throw the blame on the right shoulders. He considers that the memory of Consul Plowden has been most unjustly treated; he hints that Captain Cameron had too generous

a nature for a modern British Consul, "whose first duty is not to protect oppressed Christians, but to keep everything quiet and to encourage trade;" and he remarks that if an answer had been returned to King Theodore's letter, in which he proposed to send an Embassy to England, "there would never have been any reason for spending several millions on an Abyssinian expedition." It is curious by the way that Earl Russell—whose weakness as a statesman has ever been too great a love of despatches and of letter-writing—should have left unanswered one of the most important letters he could have received during his career at the Foreign Office. To the great leader of the force Mr Markham is we think barely just. His admiration of Colonel Merewether is great, and he apparently considers that to this officer the management of the expedition ought to have been entrusted. With such a feeling it is perhaps natural that he should disparage the achievements of Lord Napier. Mr Markham rarely if ever awards direct blame to the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief, but he often hints that it was ill-advised or had been rendered unnecessary by the previous operations of the political resident at Aden. He asserts that through the whole course of the Abyssinian difficulty, from the imprisonment of Cameron to the release of the prisoners in the spring of last year, "Colonel Merewether has been the life and soul of all the measures which have terminated in such complete success—first, in negotiation, until that resource was exhausted; and then in the political conduct of the expedition." In another place, he states that in Colonel Merewether's opinion only 6,000 men were required, whereas "the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army reported that in his opinion 12,000 was the smallest number that it would be safe to employ.....and his ideas respecting the accumulation of provisions were on an equally extensive scale." Mr Markham considers that by the time Sir Robert Napier arrived upon the scene most of the difficulties had been overcome, and that "the heat and burden of the day was over," a remark which is assuredly not borne out even by his own statements. And here it may be well to quote a significant passage, in which the most important decision of the Commander-in-Chief is clearly and fairly stated:—

When Sir Robert Napier landed on the 7th of January upwards of 7,500 troops had already arrived, and the Commissariat Department had provisions at Mulkutto for 2,000 European troops for three, and for 7,000 native troops for six months. Two courses were then open to him in the conduct of the campaign. It might have been decided that the great object was to intercept Theodore in his flank march before he reached Magdala, and so prevent the prisoners from again falling into his power. Mulkutto is but thirty easy marches from Magdala, and, even if the march had not been commenced until the end of January, a small force pushed vigorously forward would have obtained the object in view, provided that the King stuck by his guns and did not abandon them in order to secure his retreat to Magdala, which place he could have reached in a few days at any time by forced marches without impedimenta. But the General commanding must to a great extent have relied on the resources of the country both for supplies and transport; and temporarily, until supports could be brought up, on the friendliness of the people for keeping communications open with his base. The alternative plan—the plan on which the campaign was actually conducted—allowed Theodore to reach Magdala at his leisure, with all his guns, and thus placed the captives at his mercy, while the English General was maturing arrangements on so large and complete a scale as to leave no room for any possible mischance to his troops. The former plan, if successful, would have secured the captives from danger and brought the campaign to a conclusion in the shortest possible time and at the smallest possible cost. The latter plan exposed the captives to desperate risk, for their fate was allowed to depend solely on the policy or humanity of Theodore, and it involved enormously disproportionate outlay as regarded the work to be done and great loss of time.

We know now that a rapid advance upon Magdala would in all probability have rescued the prisoners and saved a vast amount of money, but it does not therefore follow that Sir Robert Napier would have been justified in making such a venture and incurring the risk of failure. He was resolved to do all that man could do to ensure success, and in estimating the course pursued by the General it must not be forgotten that he was as conspicuous for his pluck and daring in India as for his caution in Abyssinia. There were many blunders made in the conduct of the expedition, but they were not made by him. The waste of animal life was enormous; the means taken to procure mules and camels were as absurd as they were costly. It was a blunder to allow a divided responsibility in India, and this proved the parent of other blunders when the troops landed at Mulkutto; it was a blunder to employ an engineer officer instead of a contractor in laying down the railroad; there was most unfortunate blundering with regard to pack-saddles, in the choice of muleteers, and in the arrangement of the commissariat, so that Mr Markham observes, "after all the enormous preparations, tea and compressed vegetables were the only rations which came from the base of operations." It is certain that there was also gross financial mismanagement, as we now know to our cost; but in spite of a hundred faults there never was an expedition of which England might be more justly proud. In the language of an able German review it was a triumph of military organization, and there can be no doubt it has raised the prestige of this country in India as well as on the Continent. The Abyssinians themselves regarded us with wonder, for "this arrival of an army that paid its way appeared almost incredible." They

managed also to profit greatly by our visit, and according to the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* found their advantage in dealing with Mr Markham's favourite hero, Colonel Merewether, until Abyssinia became "the dearest place in the habitable globe."

With regard to the purchase of mules, Mr Henry writes:—"General Merewether, by one of those masterly *coups* for which he is so distinguished, has suddenly raised the market price 25 per cent. by giving 50 dollars each for a lot of forty, among which were some very indifferent animals. After this of course 50 will be the current price, until General Merewether makes another purchase for the public service; after which there is no predicting the price at which they will probably arrive." In another place Mr Henry, in deploring some unfortunate mishaps arising from a too lenient policy towards Abyssinian robbers, says:—"Had we had the good fortune to have had a man of decision and energy as our political officer instead of Colonel Merewether, all this would have been avoided."

This divergence of opinion is a specimen of the difficulties which beset the writer even of contemporary history. Here are two gentlemen of education and holding responsible positions, men accustomed to observe and discriminate, and both eye-witnesses of almost all that occurred during the expedition, whose statements are diametrically opposed, one of them thinking that Colonel Merewether was the life of the whole campaign, the other that "too much credit can scarcely be given to Sir Robert Napier." Few we think will agree with the views so frequently expressed or hinted by Mr Markham to the disparagement of the Commander-in-Chief, and it strikes us as an injustice to Sir William Merewether that a comparison such as is here forced upon the reader should ever have been suggested. Truly did Lord Ellenborough declare that the campaign had no parallel in history, and humanly speaking, it is not too much to say that its success was owing to the presence, the ardour, and the indomitable determination of Lord Napier, of Magdala.

Perhaps the best written and the most interesting portion of the work is the concluding chapter. By a narrative which is alike beautiful and sympathetic, Mr Markham awakens an emotion of something like tenderness towards Theodore, yet never surely was any monarch less worthy of such a feeling. Some pity one must always feel for a fallen enemy; but the horrible cruelties of which Theodore was guilty almost place him outside the pale of humanity. His character indeed was full of contradictions, and the barbarian could be occasionally magnanimous; but his virtues were few, his vices many, and most of the fine qualities the King possessed, or is said to have possessed in early life, were obliterated long before, what Mr Markham terms, his "heroic end." The author compares him not inaptly to Peter the Great, and says—"They were both born Kings of men; both endowed with military genius; both lovers of the mechanical arts; both possessed of dauntless courage; and while capable of noble and generous acts, both very frequently guilty of perpetrating most horrible atrocities." There was nothing left for Theodore at last, writes Mr Markham, "but to die like a hero;" but with our modern notions of courage, we cannot consider his end heroic. Yet it is impossible not to feel shame and regret at the manner in which the dead body of the monarch was treated. This is the story as related in the "history":—

At this moment Sir Charles Staveley came through the second gate, and a man ran up to him saying that all the prisoners were declaring that a dead body lying near was that of the King. The body was put into a litter and brought to Sir Charles, and the prisoners, first glancing at the face, and then taking up one hand and looking at a finger that had been broken, one and all, exclaimed, "Teodoros!" Sir Charles walked on, and a crowd came round the body, gave three cheers over it as if it had been that of a dead fox, and then began to cut and tear the clothes to pieces until it was nearly naked. The days of chivalry are gone!

It would be unjust to close this volume without awarding a distinct word of praise to the interesting chapter in which Lieutenant Prideaux gives an account of the mission and captivity of Mr Rassam and his companions. It is a simple straightforward narrative, and contains as much in a few pages as the Rev. Mr Stern has managed to relate in half a volume. We may add, although this perhaps is scarcely necessary, that Mr Markham was the geographer of the Abyssinian Expedition, and that his book abounds with interesting observations regarding the country, its people, and its productions. It is one of the most pleasing features in relation to the campaign that so admirable an opportunity for investigating the country was not lost sight of by the Government. Every possible facility was afforded to men of science, and their labours, unlike those of the soldier, may prove of permanent value.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Bakers' Magazine. Groombridge.—Dublin University Magazine. Herbert—The Sugar Cane. Mallet.

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by THOMAS HARPER, MEREDITH, at 240 Strand, at the ECONOMIST OFFICE, 240 Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, September 4, 1869.



THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE ECONOMICIST. [GRATIS.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1869.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Eight Months ended August 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Table with columns for Articles, Quantities Imported (1868, 1869), and Articles. Rows include various goods like Animals, Living, Cattle, Sheep, etc., and their respective import values for 1868 and 1869.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869		1868	1869		1868	1869
Oil (con.)—Olive .....	12,344	20,141	Seeds (con.)—Flaxseed & Linseed—Russia, Northern ports.....	301,758	200,955	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe .....	783,350	1,671,817	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool .....	13,880,160	14,974,064
Seed oil, of all kinds .....	12,624	12,100	Ports in the Black Sea .....	170,948	170,948	Woolen manufactures—Not made up .....	1,373,982	1,430,866	Shawl, scarf, and handkerchiefs .....	25,870	29,462
Oil of Turpentine .....	52,658	60,552	British India .....	238,143	225,521	Woolen and worsted yarn .....	5,554,790	6,571,403	Yeast, dried.....	75,515	75,889
Oil seed cakes.....	80,374	103,322	Other countries .....	85,639	42,665	Total .....	16,536,608	18,986,434			
Paper for Printing or Writing.....	108,012	110,431	Total .....	716,148	640,089						
Other kinds, except paperhangings.....	100,189	145,006	Silk—Raw—From China.....	50,024	240,348						
Total .....	208,201	255,637	British India .....	13,073	4,417						
Potash, Murate of.....	98,473	126,753	Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan).....	2,551,361	1,784,548						
Potatoes .....	1,027,295	1,319,439	Other countries .....	673,782	434,621						
Provisions—Butter .....	618,548	744,812	Total .....	3,498,240	2,472,934						
Cheese .....	407,680	331,206,240									
Eggs.....	27,927,8520	303,020									
Fish, cured or salted .....	114,118	303,020									
Lard .....	146,600	165,166									
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef .....	3,652	7,474									
Pork .....	3,747	12,555									
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams .....	412,440	500,348									
Beef .....	188,051	175,030									
Pork .....	100,487	114,031									
Meat, not otherwise described.....	20,517	40,739									
Fyrites.....	160,317	209,012									
Quicksilver .....	1,281,961	1,435,972									
Rags and other materials for making Paper .....	10,010	9,316									
—Linen and cotton rags.....	57,396	60,676									
Esparto and other vegetable fibre .....	361	845									
Other materials for making paper .....	67,757	70,837									
Total .....	2,381,831	3,099,869									
Rice not in the husk .....	404,789	459,274									
Saltstuffs .....	78,671	165,907									
Cubic Nitro.....	660,221	553,791									
Seed—Cotton .....	72,277	83,664									
Clover .....	170,451	171,065									
Total .....	7,634,807	11,026,385									
Cocoa .....	72,557,846	54,672,868									
Coffee—From Ceylon .....	17,554,978	19,297,102									
Other British Possessions.....	10,103,973	17,186,127									
Brazil .....	6,107,291	2,753,847									
Central America.....	9,364,293	8,304,951									
Other countries .....	115,688,331	109,214,895									
Total .....	115,688,331	109,214,895									

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported.		Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869		1868	1869
Fruit—Currants.....	4,394,659	4,394,659			
Raisins.....	11,056,909	11,056,909			
Spirits—Rum .....	5,575,349	5,575,349			
Brandy .....	66,721	88,529			
Other sorts (except Geneva), not sweetened or mixed .....	1,953,358	2,297,447			
Total .....	1,085,839	661,329			
	20,584,056	19,561,668			

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—continued.

Total ..... 115,688,381 109,214,895 20,584,068 19,561,663  
 4,000,000 4,755,621 2,082,320 694,144  
 848,715 1,286,127 626,437

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy .....	525,281	641,957	584,538	632,573	Sugar (con.), 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwt.	109,637	300,320	108,153	271,812
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class. ....	43,772	99,696	63,103	73,508		Total .....	2,758,584	4,032,193	2,539,275
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt.	879,812	230,470	725,242	380,766	Total of sugar, unrefined.....	7,661,906	7,399,659	7,345,162	7,499,857
British India .....	6,391	15,618	11,203	25,610	Molasses.....	581,525	766,185	498,200	507,569
Mauritius .....	405,209	172,189	461,673	214,708	Tea.....lb.	71,324,605	73,246,248	71,497,629	74,621,775
Cuba and Porto Rico .....	757,628	629,846	631,110	681,110	Tobacco:—Stemmed .....	3,255,897	2,042,818	12,461,412	12,483,537
Brazil .....	8,466	4,839	5,359	9,167	Unstemmed .....	12,895,106	9,502,286	14,027,988	14,557,018
Java and Philippine Islands.....	34,848	34,848	516,965	28,370	Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,984,705	1,491,370	680,512	608,569
Other countries .....	380,683	259,373	2,474,038	287,988	Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa..gals	10,946	14,550	12,204	8,661
Total .....	2,438,189	1,347,489	2,474,038	1,677,719	Of other British Possessions .....	5,937	19,698	11,848	6,327
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt.	1,232,792	780,541	1,070,358	824,430	Foreign—From Hamburg .....	248,003	355,589	220,867	263,352
British India .....	9,288	56,038	21,850	66,889	Holland .....	327,881	365,535	336,163	335,654
Mauritius .....	100,532	54,273	117,637	67,571	France { Red .....	2,372,444	2,213,753	2,258,787	2,095,601
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	580,739	622,666	501,962	629,782	White .....	839,320	844,840	788,580	795,846
Brazil .....	261,611	114,200	273,547	177,220	Portugal .....	2,084,330	2,194,067	1,792,754	1,810,453
Java and Philippine Islands .....	39,784	35,157	56,465	43,352	Madeira .....	32,021	33,420	16,700	15,016
Other countries .....	216,525	253,406	227,027	272,292	Spain { Red .....	664,377	924,899	433,603	526,820
Total .....	2,441,361	1,920,281	2,268,746	2,081,586	White .....	4,405,437	4,539,213	3,678,429	3,678,429
4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt.	846,768	1,649,946	725,658	1,356,087	Canaries .....	10,886	4,963	2,629	2,132
British India .....	22,652	108,654	96,692	133,326	Italy—Naples and Sicily .....	362,442	320,918	292,734	308,744
Mauritius .....	115,970	81,055	131,836	92,844	Other countries.....	239,823	179,463	198,028	175,368
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	452,773	624,115	355,709	554,060	Of wine .....	11,603,847	12,010,958	9,963,935	10,022,373
Brazil .....	713,536	893,823	645,730	913,198	Total .....	5,283,105	5,487,600	4,686,419	4,561,474
Java and Philippine Islands .....	477,248	474,280	475,497	445,767	Red .....	6,320,742	6,523,358	5,277,514	5,460,899
Total .....	2,441,361	1,920,281	2,268,746	2,081,586	White .....	11,603,847	12,010,958	9,963,935	10,022,373

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868		1869		Articles.	1868		1869	
	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons		Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons
Bacon and Hams.....cwt.	7,492	860	387,758	308,282	Goats' Hair, manufactures of .....	11,562	6,970	11,562	6,970
Caoutchouc .....	28,947	23,763	387,792	354,755	Grano .....	1,599	1,605	1,599	1,605
Cheese .....	7,041	7,748	615,959	551,966	Gun Shellac .....	14,423	17,528	14,423	17,528
Cocoa .....	1,976,048	3,449,217	1,626,544	1,533,763	Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp.....cwt.	45,803	42,792	45,803	42,792
Coffee—Of British Possessions .....	58,268,369	59,033,891	178,216	175,261	Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp .....	289,773	278,489	289,773	278,489
Foreign .....	18,461,048	23,411,072	14,304	15,067	Hides, untanned, dry .....	86,844	119,956	86,844	119,956
Total .....	76,729,417	82,444,968	45,277	47,645	Wet .....	10,191	43,945	10,191	43,945
Corn—Wheat .....	218,396	31,587	383	172	Hops .....	6,708	2,325	6,708	2,325
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt.	8,657	6,793	2,963	4,209	Leather Manufactures—Gloves.....pairs	24,780	14,576	24,780	14,576
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports.....cwt.	188,017	218,972	976	1,194	Metals—Copper, unwrought&prt weight,cwt	232,256	126,964	232,256	126,964
Prussia .....	77,018	99,798	87,166	109,105	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs .....	16,441	13,784	16,441	13,784
Hanover .....	...	...	28,986	47,869	Oil—Petroleum .....	1,979	1,294	1,979	1,294

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	
Oil—(con.)—Palm.....cwt.	197,607	182,972	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corals, Choppas, Turisore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties.....pieces	16,714	8,011	Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond.....	19,360	22,959	
Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	105,810	117,806		797,725	1,915,116		Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns...lbs	1,271,444	1,312,861
Olive.....cwt.	574	1,718		8,471,941	7,969,394		Belgium.....lbs	7,206,155	6,497,713
Paper, white, for printing or writing...cwt.	18,559	10,519		1,627,585	998,597		France.....lbs	13,244,987	11,554,573
Other kinds, except Hangings.....cwt.	12,295	24,440		332,052	261,644		United States.....lbs	37,516,638	40,366,732
Quicksilver.....lb.	1,949,259	1,515,012		98,017	212,188		Other countries.....lbs	91,160	515,470
Rags and other Materials for making paper...tons	1,419,228	1,307,499		392,113	780,064		Total	3,139,049	4,529,773
Rice, not in the husk.....cwt.	18,374	18,123		164,819	125,842		Foreign—To Hanse Towns ..	61,197,989	63,464,251
Saltpetre.....cwt.	7,104	20,996		11,051	18,219		Belgium.....lbs	310,774	1,120
Seed—Flax and Linseed.....qrs	55,275	56,221		22,430	27,391		France.....lbs	1,095,114	669,303
Silk—Raw.....lbs	2,089,942	2,165,487		68,490	40,688		United States.....lbs	126,387	345,015
Waste, knubs, and husks.....cwt.	694	4,896	19,086,586	28,927,499	Other countries.....lbs	331,087	760,012		
Thrown.....cwt.	43,821	22,089	4,869	3,998	Total	2,567,324	5,341,504		
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuff, —Silk or Satin.....lbs	5,168	2,478	362,843	199,124	Total Sheep and Lambs' wool.....	68,765,313	68,905,753		
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet.....cwt.	2,704	6,492	9,736,207	11,050,938	Alpacas and the Llama Tribe.....	4,585	282		
Ribbons of all kinds.....cwt.	1,907	4,692	1,450,448	1,161,698					

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869	
Alkali—Soda—To Russia.....cwt.	141,894	70,789	75,307	32,876	Carriages—Other sorts.....No.	382	492	29,086	39,589	
Prussia.....cwt.	146,396	149,510	55,180	50,966		Cheese.....cwt.	16,744	14,602	67,764	62,919
Hanse Towns.....cwt.	148,738	112,290	51,571	37,726		Coals, Clinders, and Culin—To Russia...tons	549,637	518,173	271,587	251,024
Holland.....cwt.	95,784	90,916	28,454	25,487		Sweden.....cwt.	258,692	194,798	126,175	91,056
France.....cwt.	128,869	103,745	42,549	39,279		Denmark.....cwt.	586,691	466,090	259,365	199,581
United States.....cwt.	1,062,600	1,023,654	489,389	438,534		Prussia.....cwt.	388,342	372,466	161,394	143,220
Other countries.....cwt.	610,003	737,504	272,083	291,567		Hanse Towns.....cwt.	520,557	564,835	239,922	242,770
Total	2,334,284	2,290,408	1,014,533	906,435		Holland.....cwt.	183,507	173,486	88,565	79,617
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—Fire Arms (small).....number	343,132	210,089	589,950	233,200		France.....cwt.	1,281,382	1,333,063	576,843	579,367
Gunpowder.....cwt.	11,144,106	10,243,311	265,644	242,451		Spain and Canaries.....cwt.	351,307	324,428	197,415	181,520
Bacon and Hams.....cwt.	25,170	12,563	61,729	31,729		Italy—Sardinia.....cwt.	162,062	174,443	81,452	81,871
Bags, Empty.....dozens	1,248,184	1,430,137	527,670	609,561	United States.....cwt.	76,879	54,338	51,810	34,180	
Beef and Pork.....barrel	10,578	6,857	25,980	13,115	Brazil.....cwt.	156,265	125,697	91,694	73,345	
Beer and Ale—To United States.....brl	15,804	18,082	64,050	69,497	British India.....cwt.	281,885	205,875	156,430	118,091	
British West Indies and Guiana.....brl	137,777	134,051	383,602	430,104	Other countries.....cwt.	2,499,777	2,414,230	1,338,155	1,280,932	
Australia.....brl	80,794	75,687	330,539	318,798	Total	7,302,983	6,921,922	3,610,807	3,306,514	
Other countries.....brl	108,343	104,232	455,441	482,624	Cordage and Twine.....cwt.	79,326	78,663	225,435	222,397	
Total	3,561,117	3,461,167	1,289,062	1,306,735	Cotton Yarn—To Russia.....lbs	1,164,482	1,411,781	106,366	130,552	
Books, printed.....cwt.	59,307	37,439	439,312	418,828	Prussia.....lbs	4,697,080	4,449,120	403,605	469,900	
Butter.....cwt.	33,801	32,910	164,964	174,182	Hanse Towns.....lbs	11,900	...	1,220	...	
Candles, Stearine and Composition.....lb.	3,315,280	3,005,375	146,815	111,850	Holland.....lbs	26,759,360	20,848,065	3,383,661	2,090,848	
Carriages—Railway.....No.	560	499	65,111	90,615	France.....lbs	23,654,480	24,664,691	2,139,608	2,288,969	
					Italy—Sardinia.....lbs	2,402,606	1,153,099	188,592	146,969	
					Tuscany.....lbs	2,147,900	2,719,880	122,678	160,698	
					Total	2,108,030	2,690,080	106,431	149,658	

Declared Value. Quantities. Declared Value. Quantities. Declared Value. Quantities. Declared Value. Quantities.

Butter 33,801 32,910 174,182  
 Candles, Stearine and Composition 3,915,380 3,005,375 111,850  
 Carriages—Railway 260 499 90,815

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
Cot. Yr.—(con.)—Italy—Ancona & Romagna...lbs	916,400	1,132,300	46,638	64,101	Cotton Manufac.—(con.)—Other countries...yds	80,688,417	92,240,387	1,541,517	1,729,322
Naples and Sicily	4,174,233	6,095,850	253,343	451,746	Total of all kinds.....	1,900,260,705	1,892,378,489	32,268,723	33,065,905
Veneta	76,900	90,021	3,991	5,261	Total of White or Plain.....	1,309,464,794	1,252,557,595	20,328,737	19,942,586
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	1,820,595	1,859,740	97,876	113,305	Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured.....	590,795,911	639,820,844	11,939,986	13,123,319
Turkey	9,992,303	7,664,285	581,054	501,406	Hosiery—Stockings.....doz. pairs	799,019	668,988	236,816	225,243
China and Hong Kong	4,888,981	3,826,960	269,324	191,484	Thread for Sewing—To France.....lbs	84,989	146,889	14,719	28,446
Japan	2,073,470	3,521,372	128,226	228,458	United States.....	1,291,101	1,291,101	285,855	279,837
British India—Bombay	8,553,960	2,197,677	267,354	192,509	Other countries.....	3,014,230	2,956,431	406,376	425,056
Madras	3,778,637	3,575,195	271,622	282,443	Total	4,222,926	4,394,431	707,450	783,839
Bengal	9,101,976	8,706,863	682,193	799,574	Total value of Cotton Manufactures.....	...	...	34,003,087	35,159,169
Singapore	1,085,000	663,745	81,525	54,686	Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hance	174,145	192,307	1,097,373	1,190,142
Ceylon	317,610	229,604	39,419	18,767	Towus.....packages	5,755	6,331	37,349	44,002
Other countries	9,377,060	15,679,941	688,726	1,242,240	France.....	2,970	2,980	21,463	21,160
Total	114,202,513	118,179,219	9,846,087	9,512,757	United States.....	62,887	75,206	443,373	512,123
Cotton Manuf.—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hance	55,705,352	52,792,860	1,215,416	1,171,827	Brazil.....	10,136	13,648	49,447	65,155
Holland	29,862,249	24,674,346	668,733	576,977	British North America.....	12,448	13,905	78,175	79,434
France	21,736,308	29,151,730	541,543	665,448	India.....	12,498	9,689	72,940	63,610
Portugal, Assora, and Madeira	35,348,310	37,605,010	536,129	584,790	Australia.....	12,090	12,951	90,116	99,545
Italy—Sardinia	8,704,079	13,209,915	158,129	247,147	Other Countries.....	55,959	58,287	302,310	365,113
Tuscany	9,580,618	12,523,674	164,972	225,714	Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	174,145	192,307	1,097,373	1,190,142
Naples and Sicily	15,554,933	29,102,377	293,211	551,288	Total of Earthenware	172,115	190,009	1,071,239	1,161,087
Veneta	1,722,100	1,926,850	30,904	35,888	Total of Porcelain.....	2,090	2,298	26,084	29,056
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	11,898,717	13,038,870	195,541	217,562	Fish—Herrings—To Prussia.....brls	65,239	29,443	95,810	37,359
Turkey	119,445,192	115,346,092	2,290,775	2,181,705	Hanover.....	21,684	17,396	33,614	28,167
Syria and Palestine	32,992,900	34,197,000	609,100	600,789	Other countries.....	74,813	69,365	93,758	82,106
Egypt	164,064,685	207,243,651	2,324,455	2,919,852	Glass—Flint.....	162,736	116,204	223,182	147,692
West Coast of Africa	13,783,222	16,291,712	271,752	285,698	Window.....cwt	66,049	72,221	171,266	190,009
United States	58,418,883	80,367,616	1,430,768	1,915,875	Common Bottles.....	45,426	60,174	55,700	70,790
Foreign West Indies	37,491,054	16,739,753	605,768	297,765	Hats of all kinds.....sq. feet	564,396	690,690	227,933	242,027
Mexico	19,288,003	12,356,694	340,959	215,583	Horses—To Hance Towns.....number	198,316	228,611	334,938	351,748
New Granada	56,627,923	60,829,569	967,116	1,044,482	France.....	564	577	47,538	64,475
Brazil	79,942,390	136,728,162	1,462,862	2,434,589	Other countries.....	1,053	464	41,615	31,769
Uruguay	7,283,009	9,681,937	140,509	192,714	Total	1,180	464	38,654	23,972
Argentine Confederation	22,808,297	20,875,196	409,223	432,049	Jute, Manufactures, not made up.....yards	3,797	1,838	127,797	109,216
Chile	27,606,300	25,027,293	486,632	407,184	Yarn.....	26,671,502	33,078,452	448,923	496,033
Peru	11,328,318	16,320,813	190,021	265,809	Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought.....lbs	4,587,155	5,760,228	75,469	89,655
China and Hong Kong	202,994,852	202,015,674	3,462,514	3,781,530	Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia.....pairs	37,806	56,793	616,194	530,165
Japan	14,829,023	11,684,157	259,297	227,223	Other countries.....	1,038,832	2,123,328	294,452	327,305
Java	18,816,428	13,081,970	354,582	268,503	Total	3,797	1,838	127,797	109,216
Philippine Islands	22,877,150	18,177,439	448,764	372,330	Jute, Manufactures, not made up.....yards	26,671,502	33,078,452	448,923	496,033
Gibraltar	7,844,906	12,885,948	155,442	239,309	Yarn.....	4,587,155	5,760,228	75,469	89,655
Malta	4,672,088	7,116,890	68,636	106,948	Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought.....lbs	37,806	56,793	616,194	530,165
British North America	23,098,877	23,748,578	487,086	495,697	Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia.....pairs	2,361,779	2,123,328	294,452	327,305
West Indies	26,812,177	25,206,617	453,767	413,649	Other countries.....	1,038,832	2,123,328	294,452	327,305
Possessions in South Africa	8,047,258	8,235,394	200,874	196,221	Total	3,400,611	3,431,011	910,646	857,470
British India—Bombay	16,649,542	14,612,573	1,965,865	1,402,611	Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia.....lbs	109,495	98,259	28,103	28,864
Madras	134,572,596	87,828,410	1,965,865	1,402,611	Other countries.....	537,864	516,423	108,440	108,061
Bengal	413,988,745	324,104,625	5,780,612	4,478,789	Total	647,359	614,662	131,545	134,925
Singapore	41,019,215	42,776,490	683,201	719,469					
Ceylon	17,406,391	14,793,805	379,444	267,623					
Australia	24,115,198	27,918,432	611,103	701,410					

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	£	1869		1868	1869	£	1869
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns.....lb	6,009,628	5,215,309	531,602	484,756	Metals—(con.)—France.....	1,967	4,450	14,237	32,590
Holland.....	2,850,462	2,239,678	137,904	131,289	Italy—Sardinia.....	7,806	10,865	60,484	77,720
Belgium.....	765,687	1,466,825	79,676	123,620	Neples and Sicily.....	8,380	9,862	53,185	69,201
France.....	1,799,528	2,234,875	146,784	198,144	Turkey.....	24,535	38,253	198,494	308,774
Spain and Canaries.....	6,514,267	6,594,886	384,791	403,144	United States.....	19,729	28,153	134,989	188,310
Gibraltar.....	34,468	101,092	1,937	4,962	British North America.....	34,323	33,543	260,805	289,929
Other countries.....	4,454,120	3,929,761	260,875	283,851	India.....	7,820	11,825	63,884	93,621
Total.....	21,928,145	21,821,916	1,662,569	1,533,289	Australia.....	65,328	85,571	494,310	654,104
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds	225,579	307,003	13,953	11,759	Other countries.....	188,358	243,049	1,423,226	1,819,398
—To Russia.....yards	745,354	922,760	33,007	37,685	Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia.....	47,637	159,049	406,502	1,380,116
Prussia.....	6,071,050	6,890,423	230,536	260,009	Sweden.....	1,546	3,141	10,116	20,700
Hanse Towns.....	442,098	657,015	18,734	22,379	Prussia.....	4,141	8,914	36,564	86,565
Holland.....	2,352,811	3,047,800	124,492	126,634	Holland.....	20,190	9,563	142,538	68,744
France.....	995,145	755,090	28,883	20,885	France.....	96	3,526	2,577	48,895
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	1,963,723	1,203,329	88,175	58,882	Spain and Canaries.....	5,638	10,449	35,555	69,671
Spain and Canaries.....	473,936	641,676	20,339	28,002	Italy, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	7,030	21,184	46,073	163,361
Italy—Sardinia.....	456,855	447,020	16,407	17,805	Egypt.....	10,512	6,025	67,351	44,605
Tuscany.....	1,152,340	1,551,237	43,462	62,080	United States.....	188,730	229,145	1,379,831	1,711,030
Neples and Sicily.....	54,512,005	72,189,128	1,671,683	2,096,601	Cuba.....	2,013	884	14,393	6,559
United States.....	16,631,082	4,153,650	555,874	135,996	Brazil.....	1,964	1,755	17,438	13,672
Cuba.....	414,914	1,413,850	11,576	34,400	Peru and Chili.....	2,422	17,271	20,150	125,015
St. Thomas.....	1,589,820	180,618	38,316	4,339	British North America.....	13,216	22,614	92,650	177,227
Haiti.....	6,940,632	8,899,676	169,658	210,512	India.....	59,469	58,316	564,274	491,534
Brazil.....	1,589,198	1,896,600	45,702	45,118	Australia.....	7,001	15,827	47,069	118,220
Chili.....	1,386,226	1,490,723	40,067	36,419	Other countries.....	23,171	52,525	175,001	415,198
Peru.....	4,347,419	3,293,603	93,311	77,278	Total.....	388,676	620,188	3,058,582	4,941,151
British West Indies.....	3,362,052	1,546,546	107,854	61,947	Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see).....	12,730	15,382	248,397	282,930
India.....	6,267,957	6,422,414	208,826	212,761	Iron Castings—To Russia.....	6,670	7,468	47,379	60,836
Australia.....	24,250,598	25,221,119	831,642	786,599	France.....	481	578	8,361	7,853
Other countries.....	136,170,794	142,542,280	4,891,847	4,246,940	United States.....	953	1,441	7,410	10,978
Total of Piece Goods.....	122,517,177	131,888,686	3,826,274	3,854,995	Brazil.....	1,259	4,360	18,293	46,005
Total of White and Plain.....	4,961,786	3,393,868	163,268	119,144	British India.....	21,683	8,487	136,255	70,762
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed.....	5,168,831	4,928,834	197,212	201,088	Australia.....	9,418	8,401	79,171	82,893
Total of Cambrics and Lawns.....	1,092,121	867,608	73,571	56,379	Other countries.....	18,382	39,851	175,684	302,660
Total of Damask and Diaper.....	2,430,879	1,963,724	181,522	115,434	Total.....	58,846	70,566	472,753	571,987
Total of Sail Cloth.....lb	224,332	152,700	31,973	25,158	Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia.....	3,682	5,478	36,946	60,975
Thread—To Hanse Towns.....lb	837,184	859,699	98,518	95,794	Prussia.....	1,740	2,375	20,181	23,699
United States.....	778,305	582,809	87,007	70,465	Hanse Towns.....	2,053	3,490	22,827	36,088
Other countries.....	1,889,821	1,575,208	217,498	194,417	Holland.....	4,029	5,015	47,412	57,026
Total.....	27,283	34,433	4,668,809	4,586,769	France.....	1,052	2,782	14,164	29,842
Total value of Linen Manufactures.....	45,108	45,142	143,680	186,554	Spain and Canaries.....	2,268	3,167	23,285	30,925
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia, ton	62,617	76,510	172,062	205,694	United States.....	9,962	22,836	107,323	241,036
Holland.....	48,395	89,704	141,566	268,283	British North America.....	15,036	16,592	173,066	173,404
France.....	179,562	211,578	490,151	589,587	India.....	10,158	15,181	178,298	247,092
United States.....	362,965	471,367	1,022,843	1,347,534	Other countries.....	31,460	43,654	367,684	504,764
Other countries.....	7,537	4,850	60,582	43,963	Total.....	88,630	128,608	1,060,568	1,488,568
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Holland.....	5,781	5,524	46,110	47,871					

43,263  
1,060,268  
1,498,266  
88,620  
122,608  
2,500  
40,982  
47,971  
4,581  
5,524  
4,581  
40,982  
47,971  
4,581  
5,524

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869		1868	1869	1868	1869
<b>Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons</b>					<b>Metals—Lead—(con.)—To France..... tons</b>				
Prussia.....	4,679	6,943	76,163	108,954	United States.....	2,509	2,181	48,799	41,814
Hanse Towns.....	1,473	3,219	31,897	63,577	China and Hong Kong.....	5,060	3,179	102,719	64,139
Holland.....	1,833	3,189	37,630	55,955	British India.....	6,815	8,897	136,254	178,480
France.....	1,909	2,912	30,883	78,498	Australia.....	2,096	3,005	44,854	63,868
Spain and Canaries.....	1,696	2,306	39,391	52,006	Other countries.....	1,112	1,971	23,348	43,432
United States.....	2,463	1,409	49,083	39,992	Total.....	8,919	9,460	188,288	198,033
British North America.....	2,615	5,312	46,159	87,033	<b>Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge</b>				
Possessions in South Africa.....	5,879	5,984	93,089	93,284	of Lead.....	30,536	32,495	623,998	666,208
India.....	476	461	11,820	10,977	Tin, unwrought—To Russia.....cwt	6,659	7,383	165,292	178,109
Australia.....	24,527	9,669	387,272	174,052	France.....	9,213	5,197	39,201	25,953
Other countries.....	7,852	10,198	163,910	208,442	Turkey.....	14,042	26,565	64,803	148,293
Total.....	23,110	36,021	450,259	599,678	Other countries.....	4,765	3,083	22,940	18,711
			1,423,256	1,567,448	Total.....	28,468	34,235	130,662	200,888
<b>Iron—Old, for remanufacture</b>	78,612	67,523	217,811	268,926	Tin, unwrought—To France.....	56,488	69,080	257,606	393,845
United States.....	54,769	67,765	217,811	268,926	British North America.....	32,045	22,288	32,824	25,577
Other countries.....	1,667	1,950	62,770	67,979	Australia.....	898,273	1,104,971	1,068,855	1,310,809
Total.....	7,322	11,068	310,415	346,225	Other countries.....	32,252	39,820	41,372	52,044
<b>Steel, unwrought—To France.....</b>	7,322	8,697	228,336	262,439	Italy—Sardinia.....	26,929	25,331	34,869	32,962
United States.....	18,521	21,715	602,521	676,648	Other countries.....	268,004	292,470	306,561	245,138
Other countries.....	1,252,097	1,726,163	9,530,157	12,964,583	Total.....	1,247,503	1,394,875	1,485,081	1,666,530
Total.....	26,244	25,088	109,577	105,925	Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought...	114,097	152,491	124,213	158,745
Belgium.....	7,223	14,286	30,383	58,971	Oil, Seed—To Prussia.....	480,243	406,991	56,210	49,431
France.....	19,247	26,540	76,652	114,100	Hanover.....	...	...	...	...
British India.....	39,043	44,651	147,974	166,220	Hanse Towns.....	648,304	877,213	84,967	105,189
Other countries.....	16,971	28,878	71,710	118,740	Holland.....	444,205	1,181,206	59,445	154,579
Total.....	108,728	139,443	438,296	556,956	France.....	687,889	965,969	94,798	116,394
<b>Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and</b>					Italy—Sardinia.....	100,446	71,170	14,834	9,378
Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and					United States.....	159,629	60,355	22,983	8,103
Fans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for					Other countries.....	2,910,580	3,061,867	450,044	412,524
Sheathing—To Hanse Towns.....cwt	15,684	13,667	57,669	49,059	Total.....	5,381,996	6,624,771	783,981	855,596
Holland.....	12,941	10,550	48,363	40,539	Paper for Writing or Printing.....cwt	79,521	91,569	268,942	302,924
France.....	22,190	14,417	78,828	51,594	Paper for other kinds (except Hangings).....	42,209	39,246	84,425	75,785
Italy—Sardinia.....	18,701	13,958	52,215	49,487	Total of Paper.....	122,030	130,845	353,867	378,709
Turkey.....	13,081	17,890	56,969	73,563	Rags and other Materials for making Paper, tons	7,868	11,927	132,285	175,172
Egypt.....	4,690	13,086	19,854	53,809	Salt—To Russia.....	72,993	56,598	47,056	33,723
United States.....	1,319	4,812	4,812	7,025	United States.....	96,511	118,930	60,472	63,914
British India.....	144,600	155,434	538,149	574,018	British North America.....	71,604	83,902	38,100	33,988
Other countries.....	110,579	108,200	438,998	412,209	India.....	172,440	144,110	108,210	73,234
Total.....	338,785	349,143	1,295,657	1,311,293	Other countries.....	127,639	142,011	80,014	82,201
<b>Wrought, of other sorts</b>	28,444	26,369	154,718	144,741	Total.....	541,187	544,951	333,352	287,060
Brass of all sorts.....	50,022	35,559	144,330	162,213	Silk—Thrown—To Holland.....lbs	265,616	201,047	371,561	280,449
Total of Copper and Brass.....	505,979	550,514	2,038,201	2,177,208	France.....	17,423	14,170	28,852	32,189
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing	4,025	3,802	79,736	77,002	Other countries.....	182,194	193,100	214,285	273,984
and Lead Shot—To Russia.....tons					Total.....	85,831	61,694	102,501	77,453
					Total.....	551,064	470,011	716,999	654,045

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lb	52,803	82,123	£ 44,196	£ 28,495
Holland .....	14,891	30,282	13,695	34,490
France .....	87,849	100,003	67,451	66,708
Other countries .....	13,367	16,040	14,834	18,945
Total .....	168,400	176,397	140,176	148,638
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvets, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France .....	13,718	17,491	2,651	3,963
Egypt .....	483,926	434,073	124,624	97,091
United States .....	263,963	298,623	54,475	72,340
Australia .....	89,445	135,640	16,271	24,506
Other countries .....	478,274	364,949	83,271	72,153
Total .....	1,319,326	1,251,176	281,192	269,993
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France .....	1,363	2,995	2,273	4,076
Egypt .....	4,672	2,686	11,611	6,567
United States .....	1,189	1,901	1,341	1,825
Australia .....	56	379	97	611
Other countries .....	26,596	30,396	42,687	41,246
Total .....	33,876	38,207	58,209	51,825
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .....	1,706	1,469	1,464	1,464
Egypt .....	2,839	6,299	3,582	6,598
United States .....	9,456	6,128	12,125	7,651
Australia .....	6,289	12,073	7,913	18,452
Other countries .....	13,352	14,238	17,026	18,637
Total .....	33,642	40,207	42,609	47,802
Soap .....	131,340	99,121	167,876	142,235
Spirits (British)—To France .....	3,360	7,214	1,051	911
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	37,298	167,666	4,671	20,957
Turkey .....	6,368	67,909	790	6,888
United States .....	79,612	58,897	9,960	7,882
Australia .....	316,888	398,463	39,614	38,563
Other countries .....	463,875	515,195	58,096	64,721
Total .....	912,401	1,115,344	114,102	139,732
Sugar, Refined .....	152,673	202,746	254,805	367,800
Wool, Sheep & Lambs—To Hanse Towns...lb	1,479,774	1,411,074	134,709	121,299
Belgium .....	677,816	509,154	51,894	41,963
France .....	3,375,489	3,285,747	252,981	251,481
United States .....	87,172	2,221,311	8,949	141,784
Other countries .....	1,144,954	633,542	94,769	48,020
Total .....	6,765,155	8,060,828	537,742	604,357
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lb	990,153	1,309,981	149,843	183,617
Hanse Towns .....	28,700	12,587,913	5,267	1,827,756
Holland .....	1,118,795	7,388,758	2,184,412	1,162,361
Belgium .....	167,313	548,627	24,605	87,328
France .....	5,669,971	2,714,300	696,326	492,212
Total .....	9,069,952	17,059,382	3,022,853	2,772,374
Woolen and Worsted Yarn (con.)—Other countries .....	1,210,743	822,276	£ 184,853	£ 122,875
Total .....	30,797,765	25,871,858	4,462,734	3,876,149
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kersermers, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns .....	336,760	641,445	82,982	151,608
Holland .....	416,981	470,452	70,123	77,759
France .....	1,229,767	1,869,776	247,996	364,602
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira .....	145,537	147,940	37,161	24,541
Italy—Sardinia .....	233,719	389,446	33,476	47,286
Neples and Sicily .....	136,654	382,385	23,557	49,609
United States .....	2,096,366	2,102,243	373,079	435,514
Brazil .....	1,103,855	1,427,543	109,737	130,533
Uruguay .....	226,376	275,101	36,933	29,801
Argentine Confederation .....	417,258	439,367	60,205	67,509
Chili .....	460,231	531,085	62,695	62,695
Peru .....	652,865	905,404	92,937	131,568
China and Hong Kong .....	1,421,894	1,598,343	185,732	194,961
British North America .....	1,720,143	1,504,419	240,921	209,336
India .....	1,667,445	1,677,167	232,227	208,008
Australia .....	1,131,039	1,464,126	191,136	249,250
Other countries .....	2,841,207	3,320,267	431,191	522,947
Total .....	16,288,167	19,047,399	2,489,291	2,947,727
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yards	13,701,624	16,253,693	1,711,844	1,951,592
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only .....	8,637,598	9,310,598	777,447	996,135
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials .....	5,064,026	6,943,095	260,543	246,510
Flannels .....	4,470,334	4,407,965	217,014	373,826
Blankets .....	1,544,244	1,671,455	42,157	61,457
Blanketing and Balizes .....	2,370,131	2,749,135	14,440	17,341
Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns...yards	462,511	527,866	27,641	24,027
Holland .....	337,041	89,305	112,196	104,966
France .....	177,091	144,091	8,507	5,222
Spain and Canaries .....	599,628	677,350	31,809	3,560
Italy—Sardinia .....	79,541	51,404	1,062	22,090
United States .....	9,963	3,922,301	22,090	80,175
Chili .....	2,257,847	196,172	49,187	42,976
British North America .....	128,068	337,643	37,071	48,105
Australia .....	899,255	410,001	690,364	98,540
Other countries .....	289,874	656,459	703,294	151,830
Total .....	4,656,031	6,566,501	906,842	1,177,627
Shawls, Ruffs, Coverlets, &c. ....number	6,930,030	9,068,942	535,699	...
Worsted Stuff of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Wai-st-coatings—To Hanover .....	406,202	...	...	...
Total .....	9,900	...	...	...

Declared Value.

Quantities.

Articles.

Declared Value.

Quantities.

Articles.

Declared Value.



167,313 5,668,971 548,627 2,714,300 24,605 696,386 87,928 492,312 mixed with other materials, and Wash-coatings—To Hanover..... yards 9,900 200

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—To Hanse Towns	34,451,824	46,197,936	3,009,383	4,059,865
Holland	6,855,633	6,969,695	411,142	429,254
Belgium	4,863,479	6,453,109	389,052	427,488
France	10,674,668	11,386,201	823,786	876,843
Italy—Sardinia	1,588,123	2,134,719	59,264	85,815
Tuscany	770,493	1,046,902	29,443	39,899
Naples and Sicily	1,491,105	2,566,921	57,508	107,687
United States	51,008,956	52,881,549	1,884,002	2,051,094
China and Hong Kong	14,228,020	15,062,306	117,475	880,256
Japan	2,419,265	2,528,348	111,424	151,415
British North America	4,200,999	4,253,759	181,250	172,463
Possessions in South Africa	124,782	173,889	5,865	10,325
Total	124,782	173,889	5,865	10,325
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool	154,159,934	176,562,574	8,824,927	10,558,689
Waincoatings	53,352,291	58,843,021	1,908,534	1,707,904
only	28,673,231	26,121,363	1,908,534	1,707,904
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waincoatings	11,014,371	11,013,407	6,916,383	8,850,735
Hosiery, Stockings	125,480,708	150,431,211	32,658	38,189
	42,337,917	47,829,614		
	68,594	66,944		

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
Apparel and Strops—To Egypt	70,001	65,314	661,127	759,792
British North America	92,266	111,919	658,925	580,871
Possessions in South Africa	111,829	96,800	3,040,720	3,130,162
India	34,723	30,960		
Australia	566,182	728,237		
Other countries	633,157	507,241		
Total	1,408,158	1,540,471		
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	252,283	281,746	1,973	2,450
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	322,424	431,973	3,401	3,100
Hosiery	181,117	329,122	1,347	456
Counterpanes and Small Wares	286,557	373,588	12,624	10,443
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	311,376	387,703	3,331	2,252
Fish	350,908	494,715	108,315	116,169
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	120,752	144,136	1,783	166
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	118,230	149,421	7,693	17,356
Egypt	37,883	68,652	5,927	5,012
United States	165,696	139,288	11,321	13,080
Other countries	579,195	600,000	6,090	7,912
Cuba	6,234	5,644	20,042	18,611
Argentina	19,173	17,056	37,929	52,661
Channel Islands	91,187	138,111	63,323	71,780
British North America	443,502	488,977		
West Indies	110,360	100,787		
Possessions in South Africa	179,053	141,419		
India	90,436	89,655		
Total	278,998	320,442		
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Mâché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelabra, and Hardwares not specifically described—To Russia				
Hanse Towns	29,483	29,483		
Holland	140,654	140,654		
France	43,983	43,983		
Spain and Canaries	40,240	40,240		
United States	237,019	237,019		
Cuba	79,313	79,313		
Spain	85,285	85,285		
Argentina	63,252	63,252		
British North America	104,312	104,312		
Possessions in South Africa	28,302	28,302		
India	166,756	166,756		
Australia	157,411	157,411		
Total	346,772	346,772		
Manufactures of Steel, &c. (con.)—				
Holland	8,655	8,655		
France	44,173	44,173		
Spain and Canaries	8,515	8,515		
United States	57,221	57,221		
Cuba	1,319	1,319		
Brazil	3,289	3,289		
Argentina	1,580	1,580		
British North America	13,104	13,104		
Possessions in South Africa	2,023	2,023		
India	49,309	49,309		
Australia	22,323	22,323		
Other countries	68,122	68,122		
Total	181,117	181,117		

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (con.)—Other countries..	549,900	619,991	Machinery (con.)—Other Sorts—To Russia	266,048	384,145	Silk Manufactures (con.)—Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns...	15,964	43,672
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	1,797,267	2,092,116	Hanse Towns .....	250,978	268,808	France .....	26,910	27,577
Jute Manufactures, made up .....	2,423,087	2,884,960	Holland .....	169,569	184,394	United States.....	57,194	74,440
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa .....	267	103	France.....	224,857	209,587	Other countries.....	54,071	41,447
British India .....	6,983	12,976	Spain and Canaries.....	58,120	30,611	Total .....	154,129	187,136
Australia.....	15,408	22,436	Egypt .....	24,492	34,662	Total Value of Silk Manufactures .....	738,155	773,124
Other countries .....	63,856	88,802	British India .....	109,435	112,348	Stationery, other than Paper—To British India .....	32,407	29,482
Total .....	73,956	90,734	Australia.....	62,527	136,253	Australia .....	48,084	61,131
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods.....	160,203	209,948	Other countries.....	551,258	646,536	Other countries.....	176,862	220,633
Total Value of Linen Manufactures.....	4,668,809	4,586,769	Total .....	1,811,482	2,127,895	Total .....	257,353	311,246
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia .....	67,805	174,252	Painters' colours .....	390,901	444,819	Telegraphic wire and apparatus .....	80,072	807,245
France .....	21,582	9,822	Pickles and Sanges .....	284,408	265,470	Woolens—Hosiery other than Stockings .....	81,342	113,370
Spain and Canaries .....	39,927	14,927	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	231,156	321,358	Small Wares .....	43,728	98,726
Egypt .....	42,699	74,491	Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns .....	5,457	8,036	Total Value of Woested and Woollen Manufactures .....	12,846,793	15,605,833
Brazil .....	40,295	19,864	France.....	19,655	42,165	Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	110,914,525	119,798,887
British India .....	376,138	215,189	United States.....	96,259	69,469	Unenumerated Articles .....	5,862,498	6,446,020
Australia.....	35,182	50,366	Other countries.....	80,645	94,198	All Articles.....	116,777,023	126,244,907
Other countries .....	453,007	569,600	Total .....	202,015	219,868			
Total .....	1,076,635	1,128,511						

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 Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows ..	926,485	2,373,955	Corn (con.)—British North America ..	179,569	232,236
Sheep .....	310,635	786,372	Other countries .....	472,038	134,096
Lambs.....	20,956	22,126	Total .....	15,320,539	8,604,609
Other British Possessions .....	1,623,405	1,987,360	Barley.....	1,671,356	2,156,011
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon .....	285,394	407,295	Oats .....	2,312,990	1,421,789
Brazil .....	191,929	266,458	Peas .....	238,928	202,447
Central America .....	116,173	177,077	Beans .....	645,356	470,942
Other countries .....	168,498	184,991	Indian corn or maize.....	2,583,467	2,873,297
Total .....	2,285,399	2,423,181	Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns.....	314,481	213,651
Corn—Wheat—From Russia .....	3,857,302	1,920,648	France .....	273,218	624,567
Denmark.....	202,449	121,589	United States.....	419,251	349,946
Prussia .....	1,975,600	1,521,479	British North America .....	93,824	72,097
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg .....	26,937	14,858	Other countries.....	610,516	412,624
Mecklenburg .....	352,541	217,559	Total .....	1,711,290	1,672,885
Hanse Towns.....	308,700	202,672	Cotton, raw—From United States.....	22,467,353	17,095,660
France.....	10,280	95,443	Bahamas and Bermudas .....	...	...
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	637,955	340,218	Mexico .....	...	...
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia .....	1,623,455	588,112	Brazil .....	...	...
Egypt .....	1,562,003	214,946	Turkey .....	2,42,967	2,453,109
United States.....	3,476,598	2,605,871	Chill .....	94,098	492,750
Chill .....	649,117	198,473			

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Cotton (con.)—Egypt .....	4,312,928	4,569,767	Fruit—Currants.....	2,415,834	2,087,870
British India .....	4,188,568	5,707,736	Lemons and oranges.....	109,547	79,947
China .....	551,553	752,763	Kaisins .....	655,108	635,615
Other countries .....	34,407,467	31,071,785	Raisins .....	66,441	25,763
Total .....	751,795	716,018	Guano.....	1,333,750	716,552
Cotton manufactures not made up .....	1,579,045	972,431	Hats or bonnets of straw .....	756,769	607,651
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre) .....	319,056	308,400	Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or cordilla of hemp—From Russia .....	129,978	255,648
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or cordilla of flax—From Russia .....	427,037	399,911			
Holland .....	290,696	357,128			
Belgium .....	2,087,870	79,947			
Other countries.....	655,108	635,615			
Total .....	2,415,834	2,087,870			

Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869	Articles.	1868	1869
Hemp (dressed and undressed) (cont.)— Venetia.....	212,346	2,805,871	Provisions—Butter.....	2,882,583	\$,512,935	Plum for making Hats.....	75,589	53,668
United States.....	3,476,593	195,473	Cheese.....	864,030	701,982	Spirits—Rum.....	436,737	340,848
Chili.....	640,117	195,473	Eggs.....	606,979	193,687	Brandy.....	783,422	820,287
			Fish, cured or salted.....	88,872	555,392	Other Sorts (except Genevs) not sweetened or mixed.....	68,470	89,557
			Lard.....	413,323	20,185	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy.....	744,226	883,995
			Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef.....	10,471	37,103	Sugar, unrefined—First class.....	54,477	125,487
			Pork.....	970,844	1,469,600	Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana.....	912,916	273,899
			Meat salted—Bacon and hams.....	44,074	295,794	Mauritius.....	6,711	16,687
			Beef.....	414,074	295,794	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	500,894	239,995
			Pork.....	296,866	304,866	Brazil.....	710,565	670,092
			Meat not otherwise described.....	51,487	107,619	Java and Philippine Islands.....	9,124	5,969
			Rags and other materials for paper making.....	474,156	465,278	Other countries.....	437,977	309,280
			Rice, not in the husk.....	1,099,252	1,461,598	Total.....	2,578,187	1,523,627
			Saltpetre.....	61,664	148,295	Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana.....	1,170,197	743,197
			Cubic nitre.....	387,724	386,112	British India.....	8,782	47,321
			Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports.....	425,987	294,432	Mauritius.....	108,010	66,047
			Russia, Southern ports.....	385,441	349,046	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	489,852	508,636
			British India.....	680,589	627,245	Brazil.....	279,611	126,580
			Other countries.....	209,585	100,611	Java and Philippine Islands.....	41,948	41,948
			Total.....	1,701,550	1,371,834	Other countries.....	219,661	273,808
			Silk, raw—From China.....	51,822	292,657	Total.....	2,314,830	1,807,987
			British India.....	14,652	5,953	From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana.....	811,453	1,565,588
			Egypt (in transit from India, &c.).....	2,088,868	1,880,024	Mauritius.....	20,082	95,075
			Other countries.....	1,151,372	659,324	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	121,629	93,491
			Total.....	3,256,744	2,837,968	Java and Philippine Islands.....	384,617	503,103
			Thrown—From France.....	340,724	306,360	Brazil.....	689,463	828,860
			China.....	24,881	28,228	Java and Philippine Islands.....	423,736	479,918
			Other countries.....	24,881	28,228	Other countries.....	86,622	284,942
			Total.....	365,555	335,188	Total.....	2,492,502	3,850,903
			Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs —From Belgium.....	486,703	822,373	Total of sugar, unrefined.....	7,459,996	7,506,603
			France.....	2,905,597	3,179,355	Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana.....	87,225	106,810
			Other countries.....	151,184	129,224	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	187,790	243,390
			Total.....	3,542,484	4,124,952	Other countries.....	23,774	63,827
			Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France Other countries.....	1,249,457	1,385,967	Total.....	298,789	404,027
			Total.....	159,716	135,994	From Russia.....	33,559	104,856
			Gauze and Crepe.....	1,409,173	1,521,961	Australia.....	181,691	246,823
			Velvet or Plush—From Belgium.....	174,304	151,933	South America.....	894,163	546,118
			Other countries.....	69,989	96,127	Other countries.....	179,392	220,880
			Total.....	234,593	188,060	Total.....	679,005	1,120,677
						Tea.....	5,142,538	4,904,777

Mexico.....  
Brazil.....  
Turkey.....  
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Toss of  
codilla of hemp—From Russia.....  
2,453,109  
492,750  
2,22,987  
94,696  
2,152,003  
3,476,593  
640,117

255,648  
126,978  
255,648

Articles.	1869		1868		1869		1868		1869		1868	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia .....	189,481	271,485	109,782	48,591	109,782	48,591	109,782	48,591	109,782	48,591	109,782	48,591
Sweden and Norway .....	995,797	998,626	866,992	298,627	866,992	298,627	866,992	298,627	866,992	298,627	866,992	298,627
British North America .....	206,413	382,292	354,959	215,118	354,959	215,118	354,959	215,118	354,959	215,118	354,959	215,118
Other countries .....	161,850	103,099	1,289	1,686	1,289	1,686	1,289	1,686	1,289	1,686	1,289	1,686
Total .....	1,553,541	1,785,402	1,776,001	1,059,261	1,776,001	1,059,261	1,776,001	1,059,261	1,776,001	1,059,261	1,776,001	1,059,261
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn) —From Sweden and Norway .....	337,562	305,084	533,126	548,208	533,126	548,208	533,126	548,208	533,126	548,208	533,126	548,208
Prussia .....	198,181	178,313	1,449,063	1,521,479	1,449,063	1,521,479	1,449,063	1,521,479	1,449,063	1,521,479	1,449,063	1,521,479
British North America .....	247,876	417,476	54,076	50,651	54,076	50,651	54,076	50,651	54,076	50,651	54,076	50,651
Other countries .....	1,159,942	1,197,667	3,401,712	3,402,479	3,401,712	3,402,479	3,401,712	3,402,479	3,401,712	3,402,479	3,401,712	3,402,479
Total .....	1,159,942	1,197,667	3,401,712	3,402,479	3,401,712	3,402,479	3,401,712	3,402,479	3,401,712	3,402,479	3,401,712	3,402,479

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1869, compared with corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1869		1868		1869		1868		1869		1868	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
Russia .....	41,498	3,285	90,047	390,188	781,094	22,449	131,545	3,285	415,208	397,506	37,413	
Hanse Towns .....	918	257	8,274	507,676	1,621,114	1,415	9,192	507,933	1,698,039	19,999	50,945	
Holland .....	2,693	1,674	48,252	48,595	515,549	304,634	50,945	50,269	515,549	304,634	50,945	
Belgium .....	266,046	594,661	785,442	1,504,741	1,272,412	2,696,735	1,051,488	2,039,402	2,696,735	5,381,856	447,339	
France .....	395,674	2,458	51,665	50,950	778	74	447,339	53,408	24,356	29,982	11,892	
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira .....	11,554	4,994	388	198	978	74	11,892	5,192	564,770	117	42,770	
Spain and Canaries .....	22,779	35,538	19,991	33,972	40,081	4,386	42,770	69,510	101,244	94,757	35,311	
Gibraltar .....	28,057	99,119	7,254	1,293	40,081	4,386	35,311	100,412	101,244	148	888	
Malta .....	4,495	3,294	40	...	...	...	40	3,294	148	888	87,494	
Turkey .....	4,495	25,474	82,999	8,169	630,515	1,996,112	87,494	33,643	1,988,460	2,806,294	...	
Egypt .....	70,016	74,960	4,098	458	18,018	17,790	11,892	75,418	33,075	29,447	74	
Mauritius .....	6,345	1,928	3,423	5,482	...	...	9,768	7,410	63,078	19,956	...	
West Coast of Africa .....	1,397	780	250	1,893	21,824	9,115	1,397	1,266	...	665,259	...	
British Poss. in South Africa .....	4,361,245	5,151,549	...	...	...	...	4,361,493	5,152,942	31,998	29,280	...	
China (including Hong Kong) .....	164,191	65,150	...	...	...	...	172,427	1,264	...	...	...	
Australia .....	756,419	1,380,319	2,088,182	1,736,475	36,633	246,395	2,844,601	3,116,794	24,803	150,104	...	
Brit. N. American Provinces .....	310,566	572,686	185,641	97,047	39,892	5	469,207	669,733	944,065	432,236	...	
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies .....	6,685,077	1,456,491	1,697,964	729,621	...	...	8,382,441	2,186,112	112,418	609,124	...	
Brazil .....	394,349	41,696	549,975	16,693	50,046	140,541	654,324	58,389	104,871	232,599	...	
United States of America .....	194,933,719	481,338,041	5,608,471	137,778	5,028,166	104,690	190,387,888	1,461,911	1,406,970	112,833,393	...	
Danish West Indies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other countries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .....	194,933,719	481,338,041	5,608,471	137,778	5,028,166	104,690	190,387,888	1,461,911	1,406,970	112,833,393	...	

TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER. LONDON.—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by THOMAS HARRIS MANSFIELD, of 240 Strand, at the Economist Office, 240 Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, October 9, 1869.