

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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THE PRACTICAL USES OF THE CABLE.

During the past week the Atlantic Cable has performed its expected service to the public somewhat more satisfactorily than for the first seven days of its resurrection. Perhaps it may now be considered to be really in working order; and, although, when we remember that it lived for sixteen or seventeen days in 1858 and then suddenly lost its insulation, it must be admitted to be still premature to pronounce upon it as an assured and definite success; yet it has, at least, established sundry presumptions in its favor, and it becomes proper, therefore, to reflect upon the best means attainable of getting out of it the largest amount of public service with the least risk of public damage.

In treating of the uses of the telegraph, it will not do to forget that the telegraph is to be used by men. "Don't talk to me of human progress," said a peremptory believer in the divine right of force; "don't talk to me of human progress—mankind are led by bayonets." "Very good,"

replied Carnot, to whom the speech was made, "very good, but *who leads the bayonets?*" It is a mighty fine thing to dilate upon the enormous advances in civilization which have been achieved already, and are yet to be achieved through the steam-engine and the electric wires, and all the other mechanical improvements and fresh appliances of scientific truth to practical work which mark the present century. But to get out of all these things the best, and to keep them from breeding harm instead of good, we must watch the administration of them by mankind. The material use is substantially determined in the last resort by the moral control. It is a fact worth pondering in this connection that the twenty years which have passed since 1845 have seen more and more disastrous wars among the civilized portion of mankind than the thirty years which elapsed between 1845 and 1815. And yet into these twenty years between 1845 and 1866 have been crowded all the vast material developments of our modern civilization in which we take so much pride. A cynical observer of human affairs might make out a strong case against the believers in human progress by appealing to the history of Europe and of America since 1845, as proving that the inventions of the steam-engines and the telegraph-wire have done more to promote war than peace. Coincidentally with the development of these inventions, we have had in North America the Mexican war and the great civil war, two great wars in South America, both of them now raging, in Asia three wars between Christendom and the Chinese empire; the conquest of Cochin China by France and Spain; a Christian war against Japan; and the great Sepoy war in India; while in Europe we have had the terrible insurrections and revolutions of 1848, the Hungarian war of 1849, two wars between Denmark and Germany, three wars between Austria and Italy, the Crimean war of 1854-5, the war between Spain and Morocco, the war between Austria and France, a fierce and bloody civil war between Russia and Poland, and, finally, the stupendous conflict now just coming to an end between Austria and Prussia. Surely, here is evidence enough to prove that steam-engines and electric telegraphs may be pressed into the service of evil as well as of good.

With all respect to Mr. Seward, it must be admitted that the utility or the uselessness of the Atlantic Cable as a peace-keeper between England and America will depend much more upon the ability and the temper of the statesmen, and the journalists whose views and sentiments shall be exchanged across the ocean by its swift and subtle ministry, than upon the skill of its electricians and engineers in maintaining the operative vigor of its currents.

And, in like manner, it must be said, nor can it be said too soon, that the utility or the uselessness of the Cable to the real commercial interests of England and America, will depend mainly upon the way in which its news facilities shall be organized and controlled. We have already seen that it has sent us nearly as much inaccurate as accurate news. Once, at least, its despatches to the Associated Press have brought a misquotation of cotton prices of a serious importance; nor was the error corrected until several hours after it had been published. To depend upon a single set of public despatches, such as the Associated Press can command, will be obviously unsafe; nor will it be found to be either safe or easy for any one private mercantile clique, or for any numbers of private mercantile cliques, to attempt to supplement the despatches of the Press by private messages of their own. Such an attempt may be successful one day, and make its managers rich; it may fail the next day and ruin the whole of them.

What is needed and should be aimed at, is to give the greatest possible publicity to the greatest possible number of despatches by the cable. Suppose, for example, that some two or three hundred merchants in this city should unite and create a fund for securing such explicit despatches as the financial and commercial community here require, to be sent over the cable twice a day, and published on the bulletin board of the Merchants' Exchange. The expense of such an arrangement, when divided among a number of firms, would be but slight, while its utility would be incalculable. It would afford an immediate check upon the advices of the press, and, in its turn, would be checked by them. It is a childish mistake to suppose that the multiplication of telegrams diminishes the demand for any one telegram out of the number. On the contrary, such is the nature of this species of news, that of all possible news it most demands verification. The man who has received a telegram of importance, is not the less, but the more anxious on that account, to see all other telegrams which may have been received in reference to the same subject. And every central and responsible publication of telegrams from Europe, will tend at once to increase the importance and the accuracy of all other similar publications.

Bearing this cardinal truth in mind, it ought to be easy for the financial and commercial community in this and in other large cities of the Union, to take such practical steps in regard to the supply and distribution of news by the Atlantic Cable, as will tend, at least, to ensure us against extensive and costly perversions of this new and powerful element, in all future commercial and financial operations. Not to act in the matter at all, will be the extreme of folly; and it will certainly be wise to act in it, before the importance of action shall have been practically demonstrated by practical and calamitous experience of the results of inaction.

NO CHOLERA HERE.

We take pleasure in being able to assure our readers that all apprehension arising from the supposed presence of the cholera in the city of New York is groundless. We have, for three weeks past, had an unusual mortality, but it can all be traced to causes incident to this period of the year, without attributing it to epidemic. Our men of business have gone about their usual callings, and have indulged in their customary recreations, without turning aside to the right or left in consequence of any suspected pestilence. There has not only been an absence of panic, but of the slightest excitement in the matter. This has not been from any indifference or recklessness, but because our citizens have not believed that there was any epidemic in the city.

We have all along entertained the same opinion, and ex-

pressed it freely. For several weeks, only a few "sporadic" cases were reported by the Board of Health, and those, the Registrar declared, in the jargon of the profession, to be traceable to exposure in places where the localising causes were prevalent—a fact which he remarked was true of nine-tenths of all the fatal diarrhoeal cases. Let it be known, that the most intelligent physicians of New York, outside of the clique that has long sought to rule in all medical matters, regard Asiatic cholera, not as a disease to be ascribed to "localising causes," but as the effects of a poison which has been received into the system from the atmosphere, and is likely to attack susceptible persons alike in every class of locality.

The fact is simply that the hot season, which we have every year, this time was unusually severe. Not only were laborers in the open air prostrated by it, but individuals in sheltered apartments. Several of our most temperate and respectable citizens perished from sunstroke. The deaths in one week amounted to over nine hundred; the next week they increased to thirteen hundred and sixty-two; and then fell to seven hundred and seventy-one and nine hundred and sixteen. The correspondents of newspapers published in other cities, found in this state of things ample material for creating a sensation. The Board of Health having published that there was cholera, they took from that hint the occasion to scatter the report that the pestilence was raging here with unwonted severity, but that the facts were suppressed. Even so careful a journal as the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, allowed itself to make the following statement:

Our New York friends, as we are sorry to see, find occasion for cholera maps, and for daily reports of the progress of the disease which they now regard as epidemic, and the customary visitors, warned in season, are shunning the city as they would "the front" while a battle was in progress.

This is almost entirely incorrect. We have had no occasion whatever for "cholera maps" and the other paraphernalia of a panic. The Board of Health is a political body, created by the Legislature of 1866 to succeed the City Inspector and other health authorities of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The law restricts the current patronage and expenditure except in case of pestilence. The presence of several emigrant vessels in the harbor with cholera reported to be on board, afforded a pretext which there was an irresistible temptation to employ, even with the best of motives. To this Board we are indebted for all the cholera maps and other appliances deemed necessary to magnify their functions in the view of the public.

The pestilence among the passengers of the *England*, the *Peruvian*, and other vessels, has been declared by several of our physicians to be of an endemic character, the result of unwholesome food. The officers of British vessels are not careful and thoughtful in the matter of provision for emigrants. Captains of American ships assure us that injured beef and pork, made sweet by alkali, are often used on English vessels. We notice that the emigrants coming directly from European ports have arrived in usual health. Even in the case of the *Atlanta*, last fall, no passenger who supplied his own food was taken sick. Whether the cholera was or was not on any of the ships that have been quarantined in the harbor, there has been no evidence offered to show how it was communicated to the inhabitants on shore.

By discarding the hypotheses and other explanations of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, it is easy enough to account for the increase of mortality in this city. The air for many days was stagnant, and the heat intense, occasioning great debility in persons in ordinary health, and hastening dissolution where persons were suffering from severe sickness and serious impairment of constitution. In such times, every year in this city, is a great tendency to choleraic disorders. Cool weather followed suddenly upon the other extreme, naturally aggra-

vating those peculiar maladies, as well as the kind classified as "zymotic diseases." A certain number of these choleraic attacks, more violent than the rest, were reported daily as cases of Asiatic cholera, because, to some degree, simulating them. This is no unusual occurrence; English cholera, from time immemorial, has at times taken on symptoms like the Asiatic malady, as any one may perceive by reading Sydenham. That is evidently the case in New York at the present time.

The great care which the Board of Health have taken to exclude homeopathic and other physicians from any participation in the hospital practice, and, indeed of permitting only particularly selected men of their own stamp, such access is noteworthy. Such "close corporations" are hardly the thing. Besides we find that there is a difference of opinion among medical men. This might, to be sure, embarrass the operations of the Board for a majority of the physicians of this city concur in denying that there is, or has been, Asiatic cholera in New York or Brooklyn. The malady on the emigrant vessels was produced by bad food and other privations; and the high price, with the bad quality of provisions in this city, may have co-operated with the extraordinary weather of July in producing the aggravated choleraic symptoms. But we declare without hesitation that there is no complaint here, which would not have been here if not a ship had crossed the Atlantic in a twelvemonth. Our merchants and men of business so think, as well as our physicians. There is no occasion for alarm, and no alarm whatever is experienced here. Indeed, in a very short time, there is every reason to believe, that these complaints of the Summer season, dysentery, feculent and bilious diarrhoea, cholera infantum, and cholera morbus, will have almost entirely disappeared. After that there will be no extraordinary mortality.

Persons from abroad desirous to visit New York for business or pleasure, can do so without cause of apprehension. They are almost infallibly sure to enjoy immunity from whatever diseases may have become "localised" in this city. We do not die here much faster than people die elsewhere. We are not disseminating any malady to our neighboring cities, to Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or the towns of the West; because we have none to disseminate. Anybody coming to New York at this time, may, so far as Asiatic cholera or other epidemic is concerned, "take heart and banish fear."

THE CONSTITUENTS OF WINE AND BRANDY.

A suit was tried at Albany at the late session of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, the parties being *The United States vs. Ten Casks of Brandy*. The prosecution and defense were conducted with spirit, and the result was a thorough disclosure of the peculiar composition of the alcoholic beverages in which our free and independent citizens "and the rest of mankind" are wont to indulge.

The liquor in question was labelled "Cognac Brandy," and had been seized by the revenue officers while in transit from Rouse's Point to Watertown on suspicion of having been smuggled. The claimant set up in defense that the brandy was of domestic manufacture, and therefore entitled to immunity from the customs authorities. The prosecution, at the close of the evidence, conceded the point; the liquor was restored to the claimant, and the case dismissed.

It appeared from the testimony that the liquor in controversy was a fluid known as "Imitation Brandy," and was made from "Cologne Spirit," flavored by oil of Cognac and "neutral liquor," commonly known as French Spirits. It had been purchased by the claimant from a firm of this city. A maker of "imitation brandy" at Albany tasted a sample

of the article, and declared that it had not in it a drop of genuine French brandy. Another witness, who has three houses for the manufacture, confirmed this statement, and added that neutral and Cologne liquors are manufactured in Albany in large quantities, showing that the domestic brandy business must be in a flourishing condition. A member of a firm in New York which sold the liquor in question testified that oil of Cognac was made in Cincinnati. The domestic brandy was made from domestic spirit, colored. A domestic gin is also made from rectified spirits, and flavored by the oil of juniper berry. He thought that his firm obtained from their cooper a thousand imitation casks a year. This cooper had been engaged in this branch of the cooperage business for twenty-two years, employing fifteen or sixteen hands and four apprentices, and testified that there are two other shops in New York and two in Williamsburgh, each as large as his, engaged in making the same kind of casks. The willow is imported for hoops or bands, but American chestnut is also used, to imitate the French *salix*. The workmen put on the dates six, eight, or ten years back. A druggist from Plattsburgh, who had been employed to test the liquor which had been seized and was in suit, pronounced it genuine, because it was similar to brandy that he had purchased in Boston for \$9 50 a gallon. He had evidently been cheated in the price as well as in the article, for Mr. Dayton appears to have sold it in this city for \$2 50 a gallon.

It has often been remarked by judges of brandy that there is not a gallon of the genuine article in this country. We are not prepared to acknowledge this, but the staggering testimony educed on this trial at Albany would seem to dissipate the little confidence one might possess in the beverage usually kept on sale. Whatever may be said of faith in men, faith in brandy, it is apparent, cannot be easily redeemed from the imputation of sheer credulity.

Our wines, also, are liable to similar imputations. Champagne is most popular in America, and yet it is probably the least reliable of all liquors. So poor is its reputation that the common name given to it is "Jersey Cider." It is asserted on good authority that, with the exception of what the French Court retains for its own use, and for sending as presents to the different sovereigns of Europe, there is a standing agreement that all that may be left of the vintage shall be sent to the Russian Government. Upon what pretense, therefore, the *Veuve Clicquot*, anywhere in this country, is put forth as genuine champagne, we do not see. We know that English clubs will not tolerate skepticism in relation to the sparkling liquor that flows from their bottles. Yet, we do not forget that a suit in the Court of Queen's Bench, a short time ago, disclosed the fact that although champagne may bring a guinea a bottle, it can be had by the wine dealer at a cost not exceeding thirteen shilling a dozen; and that one of the counsel declared, on that occasion, that there was more of this particular wine consumed in England in one day than is produced in France in twenty years. Indeed Germany supplies the world with much of its best champagne. Moselle wine, when deprived of the muscatel flavor, makes a delightful beverage, which is well calculated to satisfy those who are not familiar with the genuine production. A spurious champagne can be prepared from any liquor that will ferment and sparkle for the period required in drinking it; and we shall not go very far out of the way in declaring our opinion that most of the article sold is of this character.

Sherry is the next in point of favor with wine-drinkers. We fear that it will too often be unable to sustain a rigid scrutiny. The English importers have much better opportunities than Americans to obtain the genuine article, but it appears from trustworthy sources that fully three-fourths of the wine

sold in the United Kingdom as sherry is only the common Cape wine, which has been what we term "doctored." Cider has also been found a suitable basis for the manufacture of sherry, as well as of champagne. To remove that sharp acerbity which characterize cider and Cape wine, gray salt, potass, and lime are employed; to clarify them, white of eggs, blood, and isinglass is used; and to give "body" to the, or, neutral spirit is taken. A solution of tannin will add astringency and a "true sherry flavor," while for color a red variety of wine, burned sugar or caramel will answer the purpose. Palm oil is often used to give the golden hue, and almond paste to produce the nutty flavor, although nitrate of benzole will answer this purpose. Cream of tartar, capsicum, sulphuric acid, glycerine, and other substances are also employed by skillful compounders to produce flavor, oiliness, crustiness, and beads in the liquor thus prepared for use.

Madeira has pretty generally disappeared from the American market, but the "wine of Oporto" is still used in quantities sufficient to pay for adulteration. Claret and common red wine are employed for the basis, to which, for the English importers, a large proportion of brandy is generally added. Extracts of black currants and plums give body and rich flavor, as well as color. Common sugar, grains of paradise, sulphuric acid, cream of tartar, and other ingredients perfect the work. Indeed, the principal "imported" wines are often largely composed of whisky, sugar, Brazil wood, bitter almonds, extract of logwood, alum, tannin, &c. We are safest with the high-priced articles, of course, as then the dealer can better afford to sell a genuine article. But this is not always a sufficient precaution.

It is to be noted that not only is dear wine counterfeited by the cheap article, but the latter in its turn is manufactured from dirtier and baser fluids. We have hardly the stomach to go through with the vile ingredients which make up our clarets, red wines, &c. It is bad enough to drink a beverage savoring of the contents of an ink bottle, asking no questions for the stomach's sake, without risking an attack of sea sickness by a recapitulation of the elements which go to produce the detestable infusion. Let the claret pass, as well as the stale ale which is treated with sugar of lead, annatto paint bad spirits, &c., and sold as "ruby wine."

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

We give below the statement of the public debt, prepared from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, for May 1, June 1, and August 1, 1866 :

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.			
Denominations.	May 1.	June 1.	Aug. 1.
6 per cent. due December 31, 1867....	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250
6 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,341	8,908,342	8,908,342
5 do January 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
5 do January 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000
6 do December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	139,313,150	139,313,150	139,313,150
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 years).	514,780,500	514,780,500	514,780,500
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-85 (5.20 years)	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
6 do Nov. 1, 1870-84 (5.20 years)	71,003,500	80,734,500	127,549,150
5 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s)	171,219,000	171,219,100	171,219,100
6 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war)...	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Aggregate of debt bearing coin int't.	\$1,180,236,312	\$1,195,823,190	\$1,242,628,442

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.			
	May 1.	June 1.	Aug. 1.
4 per cent Temporary Loan } 10 days' notice.	\$131,497,854	\$124,561,486	\$118,665,470
5 do do do			
6 do Certificates (one year).....	62,620,000	43,025,000	
6 do One and two-years' notes..	6,036,900		
6 do Three years' com.int. notes	167,012,141	162,012,149	166,012,140
6 do Thirty-year bonds (Central Pacific R.).....	2,362,000	2,362,000	
6 do do (Union Pacific R., E. Division)...	2,272,000	2,130,000	
7.20 do Three years' treas. n., 1st s...			
7.30 do do do 2d s...	\$18,044,000	\$12,221,600	798,949,350
7.30 do do do 3d s...			
Aggregate of debt bearing lawful money interest	\$1,182,313,545	\$1,147,222,226	\$1,079,668,960

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.			
	May 1.	June 1.	Aug. 1.
Debt on which interest has ceased....	\$877,730	\$4,900,480	\$4,670,160

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.			
United States Notes.....	\$415,164,318	\$402,128,318	\$400,361,728
Fractional currency.....	28,192,017	27,334,965	26,654,139
Currency.....	\$443,356,335	\$429,463,283	\$427,045,867
Gold certificates of deposit.....	9,036,420	22,568,220	16,403,180
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	\$452,392,755	\$452,031,603	\$443,449,047
Amount in Treasury—			
Coin.....	\$76,676,407	\$50,678,958	\$61,322,127
Currency.....	61,310,622	79,011,125	75,995,206
Total in Treasury.....	\$137,987,029	\$129,691,083	\$137,317,333

RECAPITULATION.			
Debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,186,093,842	\$1,195,825,192	\$1,242,628,442
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,188,313,545	1,147,222,226	1,079,668,960
Debt on which interest has ceased....	877,730	4,900,480	4,670,160
Debt bearing no interest.....	452,392,755	452,031,603	443,449,047
Aggregate debts of all kinds.....	\$2,827,676,872	\$2,799,479,451	\$2,770,416,609
Cash in treasury.....	137,987,029	129,691,083	137,317,333
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	2,689,689,843	2,670,288,368	2,633,099,276

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			
One and two years' 5 per cent notes..	\$6,036,900		
United States notes (currency).....	415,164,318	402,128,318	400,361,728
Three years' 6 p. c. comp. int. notes..	167,012,141	162,012,140	156,012,140
Aggregate legal tender notes in circu..	\$588,213,359	\$564,140,458	\$556,373,868

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad is constituted of the following two divisions :

Northern Division—Cleveland to Sandusky.....	miles	60.0
Southern Division—Grafton (C. C. and C. R. R.) to Toledo.....		87.5

Total length of road owned by company.....	147.5
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, from Grafton to Cleveland, leased (\$66,000 per annum).....	25.0

Total length of road operated by company.....	172.5
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The company is now engaged in changing the line of their road, so as to connect the southern with the northern division at Elyria, and thus save the expenses of the C. C. and C. lease, and give greater facilities to general operations. A Union Passenger Depot is also being constructed at Cleveland, which will enable the passenger trains to pass between Buffalo and Toledo without change.

The equipment of the road on the first of May, yearly, for the past seven years, has been as follows :

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Locomotives.....	32	32	32	32	37	37	37
Passenger cars.....	35	35	35	32	30	28	32
Emigrant do.....	10	10	10	8	8	9	7
Baggage do.....	12	12	12	12	12	13	15
Mail do.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Freight cars—box & stock	241	252	270	313	419	403	445
do Rack.....			33	46	87	89	112
do Platform.....	98	110	90	120	130	146	195
Boarding cars.....			3	3	3	3	3
Total cars.....	400	423	457	538	693	695	813

OPERATIONS ON THE ROAD.

The following statements exhibit the mileage made by engines and cars, the passenger and freight traffic, and general deductions relating to mileage and charges :

1. Number of miles run by engines and cars.

Year ending	Miles by engines.	Miles run by cars.		Total.
		Passenger.	Freight.	
1860.....				4,217,235
1861.....		1,075,154	3,923,571	4,998,725
1862.....	610,292	1,034,044	5,520,775	6,554,819
1863.....	663,371	1,139,259	6,145,262	7,284,521
1864.....	763,262	1,591,208	6,176,208	7,762,152
1865.....		1,762,653	5,635,072	7,397,725
1866.....	994,554	1,819,706	7,075,916	8,895,622

2. Number, character and direction of passengers carried :

Year end'g	Eastward			Westward			Both Ways.
	Thro'.	Way.	Total.	Thro'.	Way.	Total.	
1860.....	43,929	76,129	120,058	52,201½	74,219	126,420½	246,478½
1861.....	45,313½	82,531½	127,845	55,345½	84,573½	139,819	267,664
1862.....	46,554	82,621½	129,175½	49,059	79,195½	128,254½	257,430
1863.....	61,643	98,096	162,739	60,793	100,327	161,120	323,869
1864.....	82,063	142,609	224,672	93,130	146,546	239,676	464,348
1865.....	122,008	164,067	286,075	135,172	165,325	300,097	586,172
1866.....	85,356	185,219	270,575	136,504	200,407	336,911	607,486

The following table shows the origin of the passengers—the foreign (or from other roads), and the local :

Year end'g	Eastward		Westward		Total foreign.	Total local.	Foreign & local.
	Foreign.	Local.	Foreign.	Local.			
1860.....	35,709	84,339	44,240½	82,180	79,959½	166,519	246,478½
1861.....	34,380	93,465	46,216	93,603	80,596	187,068	267,664
1862.....	32,821	96,354½	42,058½	86,196	74,879½	182,550½	257,430
1863.....	46,443	116,296	52,605	108,515	99,048	224,811	333,859
1864.....	63,108	161,564	76,391	163,285	139,499	324,849	464,348
1865.....	87,427	198,648	106,005	194,092	193,432	392,740	586,172
1866.....					172,820	434,666	607,486

The following shows the total passengers, the equivalent number carried one mile and through, with the average miles travelled by each passenger, with the receipts from each, and the average receipts per mile travelled :

Year end'g	Passengers carried.	Equiv't number carried one mile.	Through.*	Av. miles travel.	Avg. receipts—	
					Per pasg'r.	Per m.
1860.....	216,478½	14,824,632	131,775	60.1	\$1 70;2	2.86c
1861.....	267,664	16,753,533	149,585	62.6	1 65;6	2.70c
1862.....	257,430	15,909,705	142,051	61.7	1 66;0	2.69c
1863.....	323,859	20,650,278	184,378	63.7	1 74;3	2.73c
1864.....	464,348	28,498,362	254,450	61.3	1 68;8	2.75c
1865.....	586,172	38,133,340	340,476	65.0	1 87;4	2.83c
1866.....	607,486	37,263,769	311,284	61.3	1 87;8	3.06c

* Estimated on the distance between Cleveland and Toledo—112 miles.

These tables show a wonderful development of the passenger traffic on this road—a traffic which will probably be largely increased when the additional conveniences at Cleveland for transfer are completed.

8. Quantity (tons) and direction of freight carried :

Years end'g	Eastward.			Westward.			Both ways.
	Thro'	Way.	Total.	Thro'	Way.	Total.	
April 30,	Thro'	Way.	Total.	Thro'	Way.	Total.	Both ways.
1860.....	94,678	54,929	149,607	41,807	29,599	71,406	221,013
1861.....	115,312	54,706	170,018	49,808	39,657	89,465	259,483
1862.....	152,228	71,090	223,318	56,399	31,535	87,934	311,252
1863.....	201,385	73,068	274,453	71,387	37,963	109,350	383,803
1864.....	187,019	97,772	284,791	92,725	54,901	147,626	432,417
1865.....	159,913	104,036	263,949	90,983	55,469	146,452	410,401
1866.....	229,109	71,757	300,866	119,203	54,154	173,357	474,223

The following shows the total tonnage and equivalent tons carried one mile and through (112 miles), with the average receipts for each ton and for each ton per mile :

Years end'g	Total tonnage.	Equiv. tons carried—		Av. mls. carried.	—Av. receipts—	
		One mile.	Through.		P. ton.	P. m.
April 30,	221,013	19,324,097	171,775	87.4	\$1 85:8	2.12c
1860.....	250,483	22,694,101	202,626	90.6	1 86:3	2.05c
1861.....	311,252	28,687,413	276,138	92.2	1 85:2	2.05c
1862.....	383,803	35,510,471	317,058	92.5	2 07:6	2.24c
1863.....	432,417	37,644,347	336,110	87.0	2 09:8	2.41c
1864.....	410,402	34,791,292	310,636	84.7	2 45:0	3.89c
1865.....	474,223	44,328,972	406,869	93.5	2 63:1	2.81½c

From this, it appears that the freight traffic has more than doubled within the period included in the statement ; and, what is evidence of progress, the last year of the series shows the highest results, although the local traffic in that year was a large percentage below that of the next preceding year. The company has joined other roads in forming a through freight line between Chicago and the seaboard via the New York Central Railroad, which line has added largely to the freight traffic of this road. A similar line, to run in connection with the Erie Railroad, is proposed.

FINANCIAL RESULTS, YEARLY.

The earnings from operations and the working and other expenses, yearly, for the seven years embraced in the foregoing exhibits of operations, are shown in the following statement.

The earnings have been as follows :

Years end'g	Passenger earnings—			Freight and mail earnings.	Total earnings.
	Foreign.	Local.	Total.		
April 30,	Foreign.	Local.	Total.	Freight and mail earnings.	Total earnings.
1860.....	\$190,821 51	\$233,402 36	\$424,223 87	\$409,047 49	\$833,271 36
1861.....	200,786 63	252,486 80	453,273 43	466,716 42	919,971 08
1862.....	175,880 00	251,405 21	427,285 25	579,332 07	1,006,617 32
1863.....	232,419 66	332,117 16	564,536 82	796,000 44	1,360,537 26
1864.....	196,684 89	587,374 52	784,059 41	907,206 42	1,691,265 83
1865.....	476,333 44	622,362 21	1,098,695 65	1,005,402 99	2,104,098 64
1866.....	.....	.....	1,223,236 20	1,165,631 82	2,388,868 02

These earnings have been disbursed as follows :

Years end'g	Expenses—			Interest paid on bonds.	Dividends paid on stock.	Balance carried over to income ac't.
	Operating expenses.	Taxes, extraord., &c.	T'l before int. & div.			
April 30,	Operating expenses.	Taxes, extraord., &c.	T'l before int. & div.	Interest paid on bonds.	Dividends paid on stock.	Balance carried over to income ac't.
1860.....	\$367,736 50	\$120,612 71	\$488,349 22	\$268,813 22	\$.....	\$76,103 92
1861.....	426,015 40	96,368 30	522,383 70	268,953 00	.....	128,634 38
1862.....	460,149 22	91,413 19	551,562 41	269,077 58	100,314 00	82,683 33
1863.....	541,482 49	107,004 98	648,487 47	265,198 13	133,752 00	311,099 66
1864.....	729,272 54	138,2 8 99	867,551 50	238,668 91	337,522 36	247,523 00
1865.....	1,080,756 04	183,562 04	1,264,318 08	179,869 22	492,642 10	162,269 24
1866.....	1,117,074 50	236,076 05	1,353,150 55	172,636 22	637,022 00	226,059 25

An extra dividend of 10 per cent. (\$491,326) was paid in August, 1864, and charged to profit and loss. Since the commencement of operations to April 30, 1866, sixteen dividends have been paid, as follows :

1. April, 1854.. 5 p. c..	\$167,190 00	9. April, 1863.. 4 p. c..	\$133,752 00
2. Oct., 1854.. 5 p. c..	167,190 00	10. Oct., 1863.. 4 p. c..	148,912 00
3. April, 1855.. 5 p. c..	167,190 00	11. April, 1864.. 4 p. c..	188,610 30
4. Oct., 1855.. 4 p. c..	133,752 00	12. Aug., 1864*.. 10 p. c..	491,326 00
5. April, 1856.. 4 p. c..	133,752 00	13. Oct., 1864.. 5 p. c..	245,768 42
6. Oct., 1856.. 4 p. c..	133,752 00	14. April, 1865.. 5 p. c..	246,873 68
7. April, 1857.. 4 p. c..	133,752 00	15. Oct., 1865.. 5 p. c..	249,774 00
8. April, 1862.. 3 p. c..	100,314 00	16. April, 1866.. 8 p. c..	357,248 00

* Extra.

—making a total of \$3,229,156 40. The amount for April, 1864, and subsequent dates, include the United States tax.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COMPANY.

The following is an analysis of the general account, made up to June 1, yearly :

June 1,	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Const. tel. & iron acct.	Bills payable.	Current accou'ts.	Income bala'e.	Total amount.
1860.....	\$3,343,812	\$3,848,420	\$.....	\$286,082	\$76,463	\$305,405	\$7,860,182
1861.....	3,343,800	3,850,570	.....	196,414	92,988	128,634	7,612,406
1862.....	3,343,800	3,850,595	.....	148,660	74,447	211,318	7,628,820
1863.....	3,526,600	3,067,595	.....	.....	94,226	522,417	7,810,838
1864.....	4,654,800	2,439,990	117,529	4,989	119,760	769,949	8,107,008
1865.....	4,690,600	2,614,810	136,339	53,742	134,455	440,884	8,070,880
1866.....	4,841,600	2,746,230	.....	3,742	111,254	666,943	8,369,819

Against which are charged the following, viz. :

June 1,	Cost of Railroad.	Equipm't.	Stks & bds of oth. co's.	Real estate.	Sinking fund.	Materials, dues, &c. on hand.	Cash.
1860.....	\$6,771,891	\$464,149	\$238,239	\$36,322	\$60,707	\$283,056	\$5,818
1861.....	6,697,178	483,160	89,299	29,253	85,469	816,122	15,701
1862.....	6,699,373	504,420	95,679	29,812	101,578	182,459	15,489
1863.....	6,700,495	530,727	55,025	34,211	137,212	226,786	126,382
1864.....	6,699,373	693,257	55,025	41,565	172,791	308,534	136,463
1865.....	6,699,573	724,449	56,737	39,015	197,791	314,303	39,012
1866.....	6,672,157	868,769	35,115	57,317	221,791	336,053	178,612

The following shows the details of the bonded debt at the close of each of the years :

June 1,	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Junc—Inc., June 1, '62.	\$44,000	\$22,000	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
" (Lloyds) Oct. 1, '62.	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2d M., Nov. 1, '62	265,000	221,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

T. N. & C.—1st M., Au. 1, '63.....	521,000	521,000	439,000	9,000	3,000	.....
" 2d M., Aug. 1, '63.....	293,300	293,300	176,500	.....	.....	.....
C. & T.—Inc., Sept. 1, '63.....	126,500	104,400	66,150	250	.....	.....
" Inc., (conv.) July 1, '64.....	596,000	430,000	288,000	286,000	.....	.....
" Div. bds., Ap. 1, '65.....	162,770	151,495	129,215	125,740	12,810	280
June—1st M. (1st Div.), Apr. 1, '67.....	359,000	299,000	288,000	244,000	229,000	213,000
C. & T.—Inc., Sept. 1, '70.....	42,000	39,000	25,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
June—1st M. (2d Div.), Dec. 1, '72.....	263,000	219,000	164,000	161,000	159,000	146,000
C. & T.—Skg'rd, July 1, '85.....	1,173,000	1,545,000	2,677,000	1,802,000	2,205,000	2,081,000
" Mort., July 1, '86.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000
Total.....	3,850,570	3,850,595	3,667,595	2,633,990	2,614,810	2,746,230
Redemption funds.....	.....	.....	581,270	194,000	.....	.....

PROPORTIONAL DEDUCTIONS.

We deduce from the foregoing statements as follows, viz: the cost of road and equipment per mile; the earnings, expenses and profits per mile; and the ratio of expenses to gross earnings, and of the profits to cost of road. In this connection, however, it is proper to state that the expenses here meant are not only the working expenses, but include taxes, rents, and all other payments from income, before interest and dividends. We give also the per centage of the surplus, after dividends, to the stock outstanding :

1860.....	Cost of R.R. & C. p. m.	Amount per mile—			Ratio per centum—		
		Gross earn'gs.	Total expen's.	Net profits.	Exp'ses to earn'gs.	Profits to cost.	Surp's to stock
1860.....	\$49,058	\$5,649	\$3,311	\$2,338	58.63	4.77	2.27
1861.....	43,680	6,237	3,542	2,695	56.95	5.53	3.82
1862.....	48,839	6,804	3,749	3,055	55.10	6.25	2.47
1863.....	49,252	9,231	4,417	4,814	47.85	9.77	8.82
1864.....	50,120	11,466	5,882	5,584	51.52	11.14	5.32
1865.....	50,332	14,265	8,605	5,660	60.32	11.24	3.46
1866.....	51,125	16,196	9,174	7,022	56.64	13.73	4.67

The total surplus accumulated in the seven years was \$1,234,377 90. The surplus at the close of the fiscal year, 1860 (\$76,108 82), was carried to construction, which leaves \$1,158,268 98 to be accounted for. Of this, the 10 per cent. dividend declared in August, 1864, took \$491,326 00, and the amount to credit of the shareholders April 30, 1866, was \$666,942 98, or 13.77 per cent. on the present share capital.

PRICES OF THE COMPANY'S STOCK.

The monthly range of the prices at which this stock has sold at New York during the six years ending with June, 1866, is shown in the subjoined statement :

Mon's.	1860-61.	1860-1.	1861-2.	1863-64.	1864-5.	1865-6.
July.. 30	@38½	23½@33	45 @ 49½	109 @117	131 @144	101 @104
Aug.. 31	@49	28½@30½	46½@ 54½	113 @123	125½@134	96½@102
Sept.. 30	@49½	29 @30½	52½@ 69½	112 @121	108 @126	102 @109
Oct.. 31	@48	29½@38½	67½@ 73	114 @120	95 @116	100 @111
Nov.. 24	@35½	33 @38½	65½@ 70½	113 @119½	108 @114½	102½@105
Dec.. 20	@31	28 @36½	66 @ 72½	100 @121	107 @112½	102½@115
Jan.. 20	@31	28 @36½	66 @ 72½	100 @121	107 @112½	102½@115
Feb.. 27	@38	40½@46	77½@ 97	120 @141	108 @118	103 @113½
Mar.. 33	@37	44½@47½	92½@ 98½	142 @151½	91 @111	107 @113
April. 22	@36½	40½@46	92½@ 98½	142 @151½	91 @111	107 @113
May.. 20	@25½	41½@47½	108 @117	145 @154½	95 @103½	103 @105½
June. 20	@24½	44½@49½	105 @116½	135 @151½	98 @105	104½@107
Year. 20	@49½	23½@49½	45 @117	107 @137	90 @144	96½@115

Dividends are paid in April and October.

Literature.

Resources and Prospects of America: Ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865: By Sir MORTON PETO, Bart., M. P. for Bristol. New York: Alexander Strahan & Co., 1866.

Sir Morton Peto declares his object in his work on America to be to afford his British countrymen an opportunity of forming a more correct judgment of the progress, means, and probable future of the great nation on the other side of the Atlantic. He has drawn liberally on the American Census of 1860 for his material; freely criticising and differing from the conclusions there propounded, and loses no opportunity to show that what is required for the fullest development of prosperity this side of the Atlantic is free trade. While the Superintendent of the Census appears to doubt whether the Western States are capable of supplying the steadily increasing home demand for breadstuffs, as well as having a surplus to export, Sir Morton believes that they will always have quite a surplus. He shows this by an argument, based upon the fact, as he states it, that the price in the dearest market must rule in other markets, and hence infers that the European prices will be such as to enable those States to produce wheat at a profit, which the simple demand at home would not afford them. He then argues ingeniously for giving them abundant facility of communication to those markets—the lowest remunerative price for carriage, and the absolute certainty of speedy transportation—which would, he declares, enable them to grow wheat at a profit, and so stimulate pro-

duction as practically to ensure an unlimited supply. Doubtless the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will, in his estimation, ensure such facility.

Sir Morton next gives a full summary of the products of this country, manufactures, mines, coal, petroleum, &c., after which, he takes up American shipping. He speaks admiringly of the facilities for navigation afforded by our harbors, rivers, and lakes, and then reminds his readers that, during the Napoleonic wars, our tonnage rose to 850,000. "If America had not gone to war with Great Britain in 1812," he says, with secret exultation, "it is probable that she would have retained, to this day, her great ascendancy in general commerce. But she lost the great opportunity by inviting war, and has never resumed it. Our navy swept their commerce from the seas; and, two years after the outbreak of this war, the Americans had only 59,700 tons of shipping engaged in foreign trade instead of the 1,100,000 tons employed seven years previously."

Is Sir Morton aware that Americans are vividly awake to the fact that vessels built in British ports with the full knowledge of the Government, if not with its consent, "swept their commerce from the seas within two years after the outbreak of the civil war?" He alludes to the transfers made by American shipowners of their property to avoid captures, with an amusing appearance of unconsciousness; and again takes opportunity to show that our failure to advance our foreign trade is owing to the restrictions and limitations placed on American shipping.

Nevertheless, Sir Morton is our friend, although he sees with English eyes; and he takes favorable views when he can. He is, evidently, as much gratified with our prosperity as if it was that of his own country. In his review of our commerce, he declares his entire conviction of our certain prosperity. He notes that our trade has been regularly and steadily progressive, and that the nation has uniformly paid its way—the exports in almost every year having exceeded the imports. Even with the increased export of gold, every other native product increased in proportion from year to year. Many unsophisticated persons will be surprised to learn that our imports do not principally consist of articles of luxury. "It cannot be said that articles of luxury enter largely into the count of American importations. Silk dresses and furniture appear to be the two items most largely in demand. But no jewelry is found in the list of imports, and very little plate."

But the export and import trade of the United States is nothing in comparison with her internal trade. The extent of territory implies great diversity of productions, and the exchange of these makes an inland trade almost as various as that of Great Britain with her colonies. Sir Morton considers that the inland navigation is very inadequate to the wants of the people, and that but for the railroads the producing districts would be at a stand still for want of means of transportation.

A chapter is devoted to trade with the British Provinces. The Commercial Convention at Detroit, which is by us regarded as almost a failure, is his principal reliance in relation to our public sentiment. He reviews the Reciprocity Treaty, taking the same views substantially that have been taken in these columns, and ably controverting the declarations of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont.

Upon the railway system and management, where Sir Morton is at home, his views are entitled to more careful consideration. He criticises very justly the imperfect construction of the roads, the miserable stations, &c., and the fact that the lines were made without regard to any general system of communication for the country. The accommodations do not meet the wants of the nation. He remarks the hostility of the South to railroads. While the Northern States are covered with lines, the Southern have only a few main trunk roads, the greatest care having been taken to prevent those lines from communicating with the free States. "It will be necessary to correct all this." From West to East the present facilities are quite insufficient, and no time should be lost in making additional provisions. Railway facilities are the measure of the prosperity of the country. But there must be a large liberal progressive policy. The American public ought never to be satisfied till they are able to calculate on fixed moderate prices for freight, and fixed periods for the delivery. Sir Morton very justly questions the propriety of express companies officered by railway managers, and carrying for high prices, when the profit ought to go to the owners of the lines.

The 7th section is devoted to the South. After contrasting the disproportion to the North, owing to the failure to develop the resources, he gives his opinion that the South will be no better prosper much better under the system of free labor. The Northern States

have declined to hold her as conquered territory, but acknowledge her place in the common nationality; and nothing is wanted but the stimulant of free institutions. "Within five years from the present time the cotton production of America will be doubled, and the consumers of the world will have the article at a less price, than they ever had it before." With facilities for bringing to market the breadstuffs of the North, and the restoration and increase of the product of the cotton plant in the South, "not only will America bear with even all the burden of her debt and pay it, but she will immediately commence a career of commercial prosperity unexampled in the experience of nations."

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON, AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JULY 28.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11 15 @ 11.18	July 28.	short.	11.75
Antwerp	3 months.	25.45 @ 25.52½	do	"	25.5
Hamburg	"	13.9½ @ 13.9¾	do	"	13.5½
Paris	"	25.40 @ 25.50	do	"	25.15½
Vienna	short.	25.10 @ 25.20	do	3 mo's.	24.90
Berlin	3 months.	13.20 @ 14.00	—	—	—
St. Petersburg	"	6.27½ @ 6.32	—	—	—
Cadiz	"	27 @ 27¾	—	—	—
Lisbon	"	44 @ 45	—	—	—
Milan	"	51½ @ 51¾	—	—	—
Genoa	"	27.80 @ 28.20	—	—	—
Naples	"	27.80 @ 28.20	—	—	—
Naples	"	27.90 @ 28.20	—	—	—
New York	—	—	July 19.	60 days.	165½
Jamaica	—	—	June 24.	do	2¼ p. c. prem.
Havana	—	—	July 3.	90 days.	27½ @ —
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	July 3.	60 days.	22 @ 24
Buenos Ayres	—	—	June 14.	do	50½ @ —
Valparaiso	—	—	June 3.	do	47 @ 46½
Pernambuco	—	—	July 1.	do	25 @ 26
Singapore	60 day's	4s. 6d.	June 14.	6 mo's.	4s. 7½ d. @ 4s. 7½ d.
Hong Kong	"	4s. 6d.	June 13.	do	4s. 4½ d. @ —
Ceylon	"	2 p. c. disc.	June 16.	do	7 p. c. disc.
Bombay	"	1s 10½ d @ —	July 20.	do	1s. 11½ d.
Madras	"	1s 10d @ —	June 27.	do	2s. 0½ d.
Calcutta	"	1s 10d @ —	July 19.	do	2s. 0½ d.
Sydney	"	3 p. c. disc.	June 5.	30 days.	½ @ 1 p. c. disc.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The Directors of the Bank of England have permitted another week to pass without making a change in their minimum rate of discount. As however, it was known by those interested in the matter that the reserve of notes and coin had not materially increased since the date of the last return, the announcement was no surprise. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that the supply of money in the open market continues to increase, whilst the inquiry for accommodation is daily falling off, indicating that the present rates cannot be maintained for a much longer period. In fact, as the open market rates are much below those of the Bank of England, it is expected that a reduction will be made on Thursday next. At the present moment, the rates of discount out-of-doors vary considerably, viz.: for short-dated paper, from 8 to 9½; and for six and four months' bank bills, from 6½ to 8 per cent. This difference of, on the average, about three per cent. between the open market and the Bank of England cannot last for any great length of time. Abroad, that is to say, on the Continent, the value of money has further declined, the movements having been very decided at Paris, Berlin, and Hamburg. At St. Petersburg, however, owing to the fact that money is now required extensively by the farming community, the quotations have become firmer. In Italy, Spain and Austria, the rates are very uncertain.

During the present week, the demand for accommodation here has been of very moderate extent. The discount houses and joint stock banks are certainly less firm in the rates they demand; and, for that reason, bills are taken at irregular rates. Considered to rule as under:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 to 60 days' bills.....	8 @ 9½	6 months' bills.....	8 @ 10
3 months' bills.....	8 @ 9½	6 & 4 months' bank bills...	6½ @ 8
4 months' bills.....	8 @ 9½		

These rates are for the best paper.

On the Continent, the official rates of discount, as well as those in the open market, rule as follows: At Paris, the rate out of doors is very easy, the best bills being done as low as 3 per cent. Nevertheless, the supply of bullion continues to accumulate—the amount held being £27,600,000—and sums continue to be withdrawn from this country for the payment of bills as they arrive at maturity. The rates of discount at the leading Continental cities are as under:

	Bank rate.	Open market.		Bank rate.	Open market.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
At Paris.....	3½	3@3¾	Turin.....	8	—
Vienna.....	5	6	Brussels.....	6 bills	5
Berlin.....	6 bills	6	".....	6½ advances.	—
".....	6½ advances.	—	Madrid.....	9	—
Frankfort.....	—	—	Hamburg.....	—	4
Amsterdam.....	7	7	St. Petersburg.....	5½	7½

Consols have not maintained the high rates current last week. The investments on the part of the public have been fewer, and speculators have shown a disposition to realise. The fall in the quotations, however, has not been by any means severe, the decline being confined to one-half per cent. To-day, the market has been firmer, and at one period the quotations were only about one-eighth per cent. below last week. The highest prices on the days enumerated were :

Week ending July 28	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thur'day	Friday	Sat'rday
Consols for money ...	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½

In American securities there have been numerous transactions. The week opened with great firmness as regards United States Five-twenty bonds, but prices have since declined, and on the receipt of news by the Cuba, with dates from New York to July 17, prices experienced a considerable decline. Erie Railway shares were extremely depressed, and declined in value 2½. Illinois Centrals, however, were firmer, and 77½. To-day the market has been dull, and closes heavily. The highest prices of the day are given below, but the closing quotations, which are the weakest of the day, are as follows: United States Five-twenty bonds, 69½; Atlantic and Great Western Railway, consolidated mortgage bonds, 43½ to 44½; Erie Railway shares, \$100, all paid, 41½, and Illinois Centrals, 77½ to 78. The highest quotations each day during the week are subjoined :

For week ending July 28.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
United States 5-20's, 6 per cent.....	71¼	70¾	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾
Virginia 5 per cent	50	50	50	50	50	50
do 6 per cent	46	46	46	46	46½	46
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st mortgage, 1880.....	67	67	67	67	67	67
— Pennsylvania section, 1st m, 1877..	68	68	68	68	68	68
do cons'ted mort. b'ds, 1895.....	45	45	44¾	44¾	45	44
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid.....	45¼	45¼	45	44¾	42	41¾
do Convertible bonds, 6 per cent.....	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	70
Illinois Central, 6 per cent, 1875....	84	82	82	82½	82	82
do 7 per cent, 1875.....	72	72	72	72	72	72
do \$100 shares, all paid.....	80	79½	79	77¾	77¾	77¾
Marrietta and Cincinnati, 7 per cent...	69	69	69	69	69	69
New York Central, 100 dollar shares...	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Panama Rail, 7 per cent, 1872, 2d mort.	101	101	101	101	101	101
Pennsylvania R.R. 2d mort., 6 p. c.....	81	81	81	81	81	80
do \$50 shares.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st mortgage, 1881, (guar. by Penn. Railroad Co)....	73	73	73	73	73	73
do with option to be paid in Philadelphia.....	73	73	73	73	73	73
Canada 6 per cent	92	92	94	93½	92½	92
do 5 per cent	75	75	76	76½	76½	75½

Frankfort having been put under contribution for £2,500,000, we are without commercial and financial intelligence from that city, business, in consequence of the town being in the possession of the Prussian forces, having been quite suspended. At Hamburg United States Five-twenty bonds have realized 67½; at Berlin, 74½; and at Amsterdam, 73 3-16.

The following are the rates of discount in the East :

At CALCUTTA—On Private bills and notes.....	14 per cent.
Drafts and bills accepted by local banks	14
Government acceptances and mint certifi's	12
At MADRAS—On Government securities	10
Private bills.....	12
At HONG KONG—On short bills.....	8
Long-dated bills.....	9
Loans on produce	10

It may be said that the wheat harvest has now been commenced, and probably with fine weather, harvest work will be pretty general in our southern counties in the course of a week. During the last few days, however, the weather has been rather unsettled, and, in consequence, the wheat trade has assumed a steadier tone, but without leading to any perceptible increase of demand, or of any advance in prices. At the present moment, as so much depends upon the weather, it is impossible to form any opinion as to the future of the wheat trade. Suffice it to say, that the prospects, so far as wheat is concerned, are still favorable, and an average crop is anticipated. As regards spring corn, the accounts at hand are most satisfactory; and it seems probable that of oats, beans, and peas, we shall secure a much larger crop than for several previous years. The utmost stagnation, therefore, prevails in the demand for spring corn, and it is difficult to give precise quotations. The arrivals of new produce have, as yet, been confined to barley, peas, and rapeseed. On Monday week a few samples of new wheat will probably be sent to the London market. In France the crops are said to be deficient, but as the comparison is made with last year, it may be presumed that the crop is not likely to be much short of an average. Last year the crop of wheat in France was probably the largest ever grown in that country. In the south of Austria a fair average crop of wheat has been secured, both as regards quantity and quality, whilst the crop of Indian corn promises to be very abundant. Wheat continues to arrive freely into the United Kingdom, the greater proportion of our importations being from France, Russia, and Prussia. Millers, consequently, are buying very cautiously, and, although factors are asking very full prices, but little disposition is shown to effect purchases, even at the rates of last week. We have received an enormous supply of oats this week from the Continent, viz.: nearly 100,000 qrs. A good business is passing in them, however, at prices varying from 19s. to 32s. per qr.

The cattle plague has now almost died out. The grass-fed season has now commenced, but we are becoming very small suppliers of stock from the grass countries. Foreign stock continues to arrive freely into the port of London, and is on some occasions sufficiently extensive to meet the wants of the metropolis. The price of meat is still very high, the quotations being but a fraction below the highest point of the year. Provisions of all kinds also command high rates.

The Great Eastern having arrived safely at Trinity Bay, the shares of the old and new companies have experienced an important rise in price. The highest point was touched yesterday, but to day the market is not quite so firm. The following are the particulars of to-day's transactions :

Share.	Name.	Paid.	Business done.	Closing price.
10	Anglo-American Telegraph.....	10	12¼-¾, 12¼-¾	13 @ 12¼
5	Atlantic Telegraph.....	5	4¼, 4, 4¼, 3¾, 4, 3¾	3¾ @ 4¼

The Company are charging £20 for 100 letters.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports still continue large, the total for this week, being \$5,163,514, against \$5,829,287, last week and \$6,253,994 the previous week. The exports are \$2,959,505 this week against \$3,843,670 last week, and \$2,867,787 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week reached 3,659 bales, against 3,526 bales last week. Included in the exports were also 306 bbls pot ashes, 1,920 pounds beeswax, 24,656 bbls wheat flour, 90 bbls rye flour, 4,003 bbls cornmeal, 12,773 bus wheat, 46,676 bus oats, 1,780 bus peas, 490,630 bus corn, 1,960 pkgs candles, 10 tons coal, 100 bales hay, 469 bbls spirits turpentine, 2,631 bbls rosin, 50 bbls tar, 150 bbls pitch, 6,480 galls sperm oil, 200 galls linseed oil, 632 galls lard oil, 577,655 galls petroleum, 2,940 bbls pork, 787 bbls and 93 tcs beef, 76,180 pounds cutmeats, 37,064 do butter, 1,152,820 do cheese, 431,924 do lard, 976,871 do tallow, 1,479 hhd's tobacco, 690 other pkgs crude tobacco, 90,722 pounds manufactured tobacco, 2,352 do whalebone, as may be seen in a comparative table of exports which we give in our Commercial Epitome.

The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry-goods) Aug. 3, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 4 :

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Dry goods.....	\$1,749,275	\$2,110,524	\$1,320,102	\$2,738,730
General merchandise.....	1,884,577	3,605,641	2,947,227	2,424,784
Total for the week.....	\$3,333,852	\$5,716,165	\$4,267,329	\$5,163,514
Previously reported.....	103,977,926	140,247,773	92,210,649	187,241,148
Since January 1.....	\$107,611,778	\$145,963,938	\$96,477,973	\$192,404,662

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 7 :

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
For the week.....	\$2,184,980	\$3,236,012	\$1,781,971	\$2,959,505
Previously reported.....	108,947,053	113,062,724	90,552,365	110,467,423
Since January 1.....	\$111,132,033	\$121,293,736	\$92,334,336	\$122,426,928

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statement of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York, for the week ending August 4, 1866 :

August 1—SS. Malta, Liverpool—		Foreign silver....	2,000
Gold bars.....	\$113,068	August 3—SS. City of N. York, Liverpool—	
August 1—SS. Columbia, Havana—		Mexican gold....	2,500
Spanish gold.....	10,000	Silver bars.....	61,996
American gold....	2,590	American gold....	12,623
August 3—SS. Borussia, Hamburg—		Silver coin.....	75,000
American silver..	\$3,000	August 3—SS. Louisiana, Liverpool—	
Silver bars.....	221,987	Sovereigns.....	5,610
Total for the week.....			\$530,174
Previously reported.....			51,294,597
Total since Jan. 1, 1866.....			\$51,824,771

Same time in	1865.	Same time in	1858.
1865.....	\$18,647,998	1857.....	\$15,775,719
1864.....	31,189,561	1856.....	28,216,619
1863.....	25,843,450	1855.....	20,533,534
1862.....	36,419,511	1854.....	19,968,728
1861.....	3,261,453	1853.....	20,200,041
1860.....	29,115,284	1852.....	12,584,824
1859.....	44,396,190		15,595,508

THE AMENDATORY TARIFF BILL.—Below we give a copy of the tariff bill passed at the session of Congress just adjourned, and approved by the President July 28 :

[PUBLIC—No. 180.]

An Act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the articles mentioned and embraced in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries, the duties heretofore [hereinafter] provided, viz. :

On cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, three dollars per pound, and, in addition thereto, fifty per centum *ad valorem*: Provided, That paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subjected to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars; And provided further, That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, no cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not more than five hundred cigars in each box; and no entry

of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single package; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, with the date thereof. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect;

On cotton, three cents per pound.

On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits: Provided, That brandy and other spirituous liquors may be imported in casks or other packages of any capacity not less than thirty gallons; and that wine in bottles may be imported in boxes containing not less than one dozen bottles of not more than one quart each; and wine, brandy, or other spirituous liquor imported into the United States, and shipped after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in any less quantity than herein provided for, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the second proviso in section four of an act entitled "An act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign importations," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be construed to include any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich Islands or Society Islands.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano," approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as prohibits the export thereof, is hereby suspended in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section second of said act, for five years from and after the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws allowing fishing bounties to vessels hereafter licensed to engage in the fisheries be, and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries may take on board imported salt in bond to be used in curing fish, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and upon proof that said salt has been used in curing fish, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares, or merchandize arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British Provinces, or arriving at the port of Point Isabel, Texas, or any other port of the United States which may be specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the custom-house and conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States without the payment of duties, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That imported goods, wares, or merchandize in bond, or duty-paid, and produce or manufactures of the United States, may, with the consent of the proper authorities of the provinces or republic aforesaid, be transported from one port or place in the United States to another port or place therein, over the territory of said provinces or republic, by such routes, and under such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the goods, wares, and merchandize so transported shall, upon arrival in the United States from the provinces or republic aforesaid, be treated in regard to the liability to or exemption from duty, or tax, as if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that more moneys have been paid to the collector of customs, or others acting as such, than the law requires, and the parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the 14th and 15th sections of the act entitled "An act to increase the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that said non-compliance with the requirements, as above stated, was owing to circumstances beyond the control of the importer, consignee, or agent making such payments, he may draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the overpayment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the second, third, and fourth sections of the act approved March 2, 1833, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," and of the twelfth section of the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the U. States, and for other purposes," shall be taken and deemed as extending to and embracing all cases arising or which may have heretofore arisen, and all suits and prosecutions heretofore brought and now pending, or which may hereafter be brought against any officer of the United States or other person by reason of any acts done or proceedings had by such officer or other person, under authority or color of the act approved March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," or the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States; and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection." Provided, That such acts done or proceedings had under the two acts last aforesaid, or under color thereof, shall have been done and had under the authority or by the direction of the Executive Government of the United States. And provided further, That when a recovery shall have been, or shall hereafter be had in any such suit or prosecution brought, or which may hereafter be brought, as aforesaid, the payment

of the amount recovered, as provided for in the said twelfth section of the act approved March 3, 1863, aforesaid, shall be made out of the moneys arising and obtained from the proceeds of sales and leases and fees collected and paid over to the Government under the two acts approved March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, aforesaid, in relation to captured and abandoned property.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That in determining the dutiable value of merchandise, hereafter imported, there shall be added to the cost, or to the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, the cost of transportation, shipment and transshipment, with all the expenses included from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States; the value of the sack, box or covering of any kind in which such goods are contained; commission at the usual rates; but in no case less than two and a half per centum; brokerage, export duty, and all other actual or usual charges for putting up, preparing, and packing for transportation or shipment. And all charges of a general character incurred in the purchase of a general invoice shall be distributed pro rata among all parts of such invoice; and every part thereof charged with duties based on value shall be advanced according to its proportion, and all wines or other articles paying specific duty by grades shall be graded and pay duty according to the actual value so determined: Provided, That all additions made to the entered value of merchandise for charges shall be regarded as part of the actual value of such merchandise, and if such addition shall exceed by ten per centum the value so declared in the entry, in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of twenty per centum on such value: Provided, That the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value: Provided, further, That nothing herein contained shall apply to long-combing or carpet wools costing twelve cents or less per pound, unless the charges so added shall carry the cost above twelve cents per pound, in which case one cent per pound duty shall be added.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the second proviso in section twenty-one of an act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, which provides that any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in case of any sale under the said provision, to pay to the owner, consignee or agent of such goods the proceeds thereof, after deducting duties, charges and expenses, in conformity with the provision of the first section of the Warehouse Act of August 6, 1846.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That during [the] period of one year from the passage of this act, there may be imported into the United States, free of duty, any machinery designed solely for and adapted to the manufacture of sugar from beets, including all the preliminary processes requisite therefor, but not including any machinery which may be used for any other manufactures.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established in and attached to the Department of the Treasury a bureau, to be styled "The Bureau of Statistics," and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a director to superintend and control the business of said bureau, who shall be paid an annual salary of \$3,500. And it shall be the duty of the director of the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the report on the statistics of commerce and navigation, exports and imports, now required by law, to be submitted annually submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury; and said report, embracing the returns of the commerce and navigation, the exports and imports of the United States to the close of the fiscal year, shall be submitted to Congress in a printed form on or before the first day of December next succeeding; and the said director, as soon as practicable after the organization of this office, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepare and publish monthly reports of the exports and imports of the United States, including the quantities and values of goods warehoused or withdrawn from warehouse, and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient. And the director of the Bureau of Statistics shall also prepare an annual statement of vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed under the laws of the United States, together with the class, name, tonnage, and place of registry of each vessel, and such other information as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to embody therein; and to enable the said director to furnish the information required, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, to establish and provide a system of numbering vessels so registered, enrolled, and licensed; and each vessel so numbered shall have her number deeply carved or otherwise permanently marked on her main beam; and if at any time she shall cease to be so marked, such vessel shall be no longer recognized as a vessel of the United States. The said director shall also prepare an annual statement of all merchandise passing in transit through the United States to foreign countries, each description of merchandise, so far as practicable, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, for exportation, for transportation to other districts, and remaining in the warehouse at the end of each fiscal year. It shall be the further duty of said director to collect, digest, and arrange for the use of Congress, the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, sources of raw material, markets, exchanges, with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages, and such other conditions as are found to

affect their prosperity; and to aid him in the discharge of these duties, the several clerks now employed in the preparation of statistics in the Treasury Department, or any bureau thereof, may be placed under his supervision and direction; and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury shall detail such other clerks as may be necessary to fully carry out the provisions of this act. And the expenses of the Bureau of Statistics for clerical service, publication of reports, stationery, books and statistical periodicals and papers required by the Bureau, shall be defrayed on the order and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And all letters and documents to and from the director of the Bureau of Statistics, relating to the duties and business of his office, shall be transmitted by mail free of postage.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to suspend the collection, in any of the States heretofore declared in insurrection, of the direct tax imposed by an act of Congress passed August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty one, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," until January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1866.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS—LICENSES AND SPECIAL TAXES.—The following, issued by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, explains some of the changes made in the Internal Revenue Law by the last Congress with regard to licenses:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1866.

Attention is hereby called to the changes made in the internal revenue laws relating to licenses, by the act of July 13, 1866, which act goes into effect, so far as special taxes provided for in said act are concerned, on the 1st of August, 1866.

Licenses are abolished, and a "special tax" is substituted therefor. By the provisions of section 80, it becomes the duty of assessors to reassess any person, firm, or company holding license, for any excess of the special tax substituted therefor over the license tax which has been paid, from the 1st day of August, 1866, ratably, up to the 1st day of May, 1867.

Under these provisions, persons having a license as wholesale dealers in liquor, brewers, distillers, and proprietors of gift enterprises, will be liable to reassessment from the 1st day of August, 1866. Every wholesale dealer in liquors, for instance, who has paid out \$50 for his license, will be immediately liable to reassessment for the nine months ending May 1, 1867, the amount of reassessment being \$37.50.

A special tax is to be assessed from the same date against distillers of burning fluid and camphene, grinders of coffee and spices, and peddlers of liquors. Peddlers travelling by public conveyances are classed as peddlers of the Fourth Class. Persons whose business it is to manufacture cigars, snuff, for tobacco, in any form, should be immediately assessed a special tax as tobaccoists; but where such persons now hold license as manufacturers, they will not be subject to the special tax until the expiration of their present licenses as manufacturers, unless they are engaged at the same time in the manufacture of other articles, in such manner as to be liable to special tax, both as manufacturers and tobaccoists. But no special tax is imposed upon journeymen employed in cigar manufactory.

Persons now licensed as tobaccoists should be assessed a special tax as wholesale dealers when their sales exceed \$25,000.

Any person who is engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds, or who puts up for sale in packages, with his name or trade-mark thereon, any articles or compounds, is liable, under the new law, to special tax as a manufacturer.

Producers of ornamental and fruit trees and charcoal, selling the same at wholesale, by themselves or authorized agents, at places other than the place of production, are exempt from special tax in respect thereof.

All boats, barges, and flats not used for carrying passengers, not propelled by steam or sails, which are floated or towed by tugboats or horses, and used exclusively for carrying coal, oil, minerals, or agricultural products to market, will be assessable under the new law, with an annual special tax from and after the expiration of the time covered by their present enrolment fees and tonnage duties, in lieu of such fees and duties. Such boats of a capacity exceeding 25 tons, and not exceeding 100 tons, will be subject to a special tax of \$5, and when exceeding 100 tons, to a special tax of \$10, said tax to be assessed and collected as other special taxes provided for in the act. The above special tax on boats, barges, and flats does not however, affect the liability of the proprietors to special tax as express carriers or agents when doing business as described in paragraph 50 of section 79 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended in the act of July 13, 1866.

Wholesale dealers are required, as soon as the amount of their sales within the year exceed \$50,000, to make monthly return of sales to the assistant assessor, and pay the tax on sales monthly, as other monthly taxes are paid; and in estimating the amount of sales, any sales made by or through another wholesale dealer, need not again be estimated and included as sold by the party for whom the sale was made. Wholesale dealers, now holding license, based on a certain amount of sales, will be liable to make monthly returns of sales as soon as their sales exceed the amount named in the license; wholesale dealers in liquor, as soon as their sales shall reach an amount which is less than the basis of their license by the sum of \$37,500.

The bond required of lottery dealers is further conditioned, by the new law, that the dealer will pay the tax imposed by law on the gross receipts of his sales, and the managers of any lottery, now or hereafter existing, can give the bond required.

Cattle brokers should be assessed on the excess of sales over \$10,000, in the same manner as of wholesale dealers.

Under the new law, "every person (other than one having paid the special tax as a commercial broker, or cattle broker, or wholesale dealer, or retail dealer, or peddler;) whose occupation is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sales do not exceed \$10,000, is to be regarded a produce broker."

The payment of a special tax of a hotel-keeper permits the person so keeping a hotel, &c., to furnish the necessary food for the animals of travellers or sojourners, without the payment of an additional special tax as a livery-stable keeper.

Lawyers, who have paid a special tax as such, are exempted under paragraph 25 from paying this special tax as real estate agents.

If the annual receipt of an insurance agent shall not exceed \$100, a special tax of \$5 only is imposed under the new law; and the paragraph relative to insurance brokers is omitted. No special tax is imposed by the new law for selling tickets or contracts of insurance against injury to persons while traveling.

Apothecaries, who have paid the special tax as such, are not required by the law to pay the tax as retail dealers in liquor, in consequence of selling or dispensing upon physicians' prescriptions the wines and spirits official in the United States or other national pharmacopœias, in quantities not exceeding half a pint of either at one time, nor exceeding in aggregate cost value the sum of \$30 per annum.

No special tax is required of a common carrier by the new law, where the gross receipts do not exceed the sum of \$1,000 per annum. Draymen and teamsters owning only one dray or team will not be liable to this tax.

By proviso to section 47 of the act of July 13, 1866, brewers are exempted from special tax as wholesale dealers, when selling at wholesale, even at a place other than their breweries, malt liquors manufactured by them.

Manual-labor schools and colleges are exempt from special tax, as manufac-

turers, where the proceeds of the labor of such institutions are applied exclusively to the support and maintenance of such institutions (section 18).

There is no provision in the new law for refunding license taxes where they exceed the special taxes provided for by said law in respect to the same business.

No person doing a business requiring payment of special tax under the new law should be assessed therefor if he now holds a license covering a business of the same nature, unless the special tax provided for exceeds the license tax, in which case the difference of tax should be assessed immediately.

Receipts for special taxes will be furnished from his office. No more licenses will be furnished. With slight alteration, receipts for special taxes may be used as receipts for license taxes assessed under former laws.

E. A. ROLLINS.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865, has been as follows:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New York	Aug. 3, 1866	108,339	1,152,042	11,003,535
New Orleans	July 27, 1866	479	.....	7,790
Philadelphia	Aug. 2, 1866	6,107	10,899	807,323
Baltimore	July 31, 1866	.....	.....	931,763
Boston	Aug. 3, 1866	1,179	.....	.....
Calif. and other ports	July 31, 1866	22,795	121,361	17,810
Total		138,899	1,284,302	12,768,221
To about same period, 1865		161,733	2,734,641	779,048
do do 1864		1,113,822	14,899,600	531,118
do do 1863		1,404,291	21,904,160	9,998,704

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Rye, bush.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
From New York to Aug. 3, 1866		3,159	245,651	68,111	34,627
From other ports, to latest dates		1,126	.....	.....	7,176
Total		4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865		23,159	76,946	105,887	11,485
do do 1864		91,514	13,965	293,959	13,869
do do 1863		184,043	380,936	2,029,147	68,957

THE TEA TRADE.—The following is the latest postal intelligence from China in reference to this trade:

SHANGHAI, June 5.—Exports—Black Teas.—We have now to report the closing of the season 1865-1866. Settlements since our last have been two chops of common Black Deaf at Tls. 16½ and 22, and a parcel of Oonam Dust at Tls. 10 per picul, leaving 800 chests of Old Tea in Stock. Our advices from Hankow, report the opening of the market for New Crop Teas at extravagant rates; the news received by the French Mail, however, will no doubt cause a heavy decline, and when the first ships have been dispatched more reasonable prices may be looked for. At present only three chops have been received here, one of which has been placed on offer. Total shipments from 1st June, 1865 to 31st May, 1866—275,300 half-chests, against 382,700 half-chests last year. Green Teas—One small chop of Fuchow has been taken at Tls. 25½, and 500 half-chests have shipped, reducing the Stock to 1,100 packages. We are as yet without any reliable advices from the Pingsuey districts, but Teamen state that high prices have been paid in the Country, and that a full supply may be expected. The export of Teas from this port and Hankow, to Great Britain is about 7,200,000 lbs. 'below,' and to America 2,800,000 lbs. 'above' last year's to same date.

KIUKIANG, May 31.—Black Teas—Prices for leaf in Ningchow were reported lower, but the Teas already lay down at about ten Taels above last year's cost, and the opening rates in Hankow when known are such to stimulate buyers in the country. A few musters have come to hand which are certainly superior to last season's, and the yield is likely to be above the average. Total shipments from 1st June, 1865, to 31st May, 1866—123,500 chests or 9,112,000 lbs., against 120,900 chests, or 9,675,800 lbs., to same date last year. Green Teas.—The new crop will be earlier than of late and Teas will be in Kiukiang in August. Laying down cost however would be much above last year's, best Moyunes being estimated to cost Tls 34 all round. The supply is expected to be large and the quality is well spoken of. The market was quite bare of old tea. Total Shipments from 1st June, 1865, to 31st May, 1866.—148,500 ½-chests or 8,397,100 lbs., against 227,800 ½-chests or 13,337,600 lbs. to same date last year.

FUCHOW, June 7.—By last accounts prices of Teas had been well supported as purchases have been commenced for Australia. The market was rather quieter at the close and not so much doing. Further supplies are reported to be at hand and should include some of the finest Teas of the season. The quality of the crop may be considered very good, many of the Teas possessing great strength and quality. Sales for the fortnight and prices are as follows:—Congou.—Dust and broken leaf kinds, Tls. 8 to 9, Ordinary common, no sales; Good common, no sales; Good flavor, Tls. 22 to 27; Good flavor to medium Kysow kinds, Tls. 27 to 32; Fine Kysow kinds, Tls. 33 to 37; Finest to extra fine, Tls. 37 to 47. Sales 125,469 chests. Souchong—Common to medium, no sales; Good to fine, no sales. Oologs—Medium, Tls. 26 to 30; Fine to finer Tls. 32 to 38. Sales 11,607 half-chests. Scented Teas—Common to medium, no sales; Fine to finest, Tls. 35 to 43. Sales 3,991 boxes.

CANTON, June 1.—After the departure of last mail, the market for Canton-mage Tea opened at rates rather below last season's, 1,000 boxes of Gunpowder at Tls. 27 to 28, being the only reported settlement. There has been large transactions in Scented Teas, and rates were at first maintained; after the first requirements had been satisfied, a decline of about Tls. 2 to 3 took place. Tea—Congou—The new Teas have not yet arrived. Canton Congou—A slight reduction in price has again been submitted to by the Teamen, but settlements are very moderate, only amounting to 1,300 half-chests and 800 boxes, for which Tls. 29 to 33.5 per picul has been paid. Canton Teas—Gunpowder of new make, is the only description for which there has been any inquiry, and 1,000 boxes are reported sold at Tls. 27 to 28 per picul. County Green Teas—There are yet no arrivals of the new leaf. The following are the principal settlements of the fortnight, with estimated stocks:—Congou, no sales, no stock; Canton Congou, sales 1,300 half-chests, at Tls. 29 to 31, and 800 boxes, at Tls. 31 to 33.5 per picul; Souchong, Pouchong, and Oolong, no sales; Scented Orange Pekoes, 18,000 boxes, at Tls. 29 to 38 per picul; Scented Capers, 27,000 boxes at Tls. 25 to 35 per picul; Canton Green Teas, Gunpowder, 1,000 boxes, at Tls. 27 to 28 per picul; Country Green Teas, no sales, no stock.

HONG KONG, June 12.—Total Export of Tea to Great Britain, from 1st June, 1865, to 31st May, 1866, excluding cargoes of vessels which sailed with New Teas before 31st May, 1866, 115,048,074 lbs. Corresponding period season 1864-65, 119,080,210 lbs. Cargoes of vessels which have sailed with New Teas this season, 12,767,456 lbs. Shipments of New Teas to date last season, 5,554,004 lbs.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BUSINESS AT THE STOCK BOARDS.

The following shows the description and number of shares sold at the Regular and Open Boards conjointly on each day and for the week ending on Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri'y.	Week.
Bank Shares	158	47	.....	176	80	293	754
Railroad shares, viz.:							
Catawissa	.....	.....	200	.....	100	.....	300
Central of New Jersey	.....	.....	10	.....	13	10	33
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	200	.....	350	225	875
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Chicago and Milwaukee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Chicago & Northwestern	4,400	7,000	6,000	6,209	5,269	6,700	35,798
Chicago & Rock Island	1,450	4,700	7,930	9,000	4,100	3,700	30,880

Cleveland, Col. & Cinc....	173	70	6	249
Cleveland & Pittsburg....	2,300	2,600	3,900	2,400
Cleveland & Toledo....	1,500	4,700	1,000	2,300
Delaware, Lack. & West.	...	...	...	18
Erie Railway.....	2,630	5,400	4,110	4,640
Hudson River.....	500	200	300	400
Illino & Central.....	500	1,500	500	1,133
Marietta & Cincinnati...	200	1,200	800	1,500
Michigan Central.....	100	150	200	100
Michigan Southern.....	1,000	1,850	2,400	12,700
Milwaukee & P. du Chien.	...	...	10	10
Milwaukee & St. Paul....	100	...	100	100
New Jersey.....	...	...	50	50
New York Central.....	1,286	2,300	805	3,826
New York & New Haven.	39	295	...	2,200
Ohio & Mississippi (\$100)	5,450	5,850	2,250	2,300
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic.	2,000	1,370	2,180	10,665
Reading.....	1,200	2,600	1,600	2,400
St. Louis, Alton, & T. H.	...	...	100	200
Toledo & Wabash.....	...	200	1,350	500

Miscellaneous shares, viz.:

American Coal.....	100	100	100	700
Ashburton Coal.....	...	...	...	100
Atlantic Mail.....	...	...	100	100
Boston Water Power.....	600	900	3,300	1,000
Canton.....	...	300	200	400
Central Coal.....	200	700	100	300
Cumberland Coal.....	300	800	700	300
Del & Hudson Canal.....	55	...	...	25
Mariposa.....	700	2,100	700	900
Pacific Mail.....	130	100	400	800
Quicksilver.....	200	800	400	200
Western Union Telegraph	818	3,076	2,600	2,511
W. U. Teleph.—Russian..	25	...	5	5

The volume of transactions in shares at the two Boards, comparatively, for each day of the two last weeks, and the total for the same weeks, is shown by the following statement:

	Reg. Board.		Open Board.		Both Boards.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Saturday.....	13,146	27,804	14,968	23,456	28,114	51,267
Monday.....	24,248	51,067	27,800	39,500	52,048	90,567
Tuesday.....	22,565	34,857	22,900	36,800	45,465	71,657
Wednesday.....	36,048	40,616	29,400	42,900	65,448	83,516
Thursday.....	36,109	41,621	22,729	28,500	58,838	70,121
Friday.....	33,471	29,113	16,805	33,600	50,276	62,113
Total of week.....	165,537	225,027	131,602	204,156	300,189	429,234

The transactions in shares weekly since the commencement of the year are shown in the following statement:

Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.	Week ending	Regular Board.	Open Board.	Both Boards.
Friday.....	181,350	243,900	425,250	April 27.....	212,738	226,230	468,968
January 5.....	339,109	328,400	667,509	May 4.....	135,949	182,500	318,449
January 12.....	243,815	272,300	516,115	May 11.....	139,127	190,450	329,577
January 19.....	247,743	301,400	549,143	May 18.....	205,609	360,940	566,549
January 26.....	201,107	239,700	440,807	May 25.....	228,080	454,331	682,411
February 2.....	209,140	227,800	436,940	June 1 (5 days)	228,873	380,306	609,179
February 9.....	234,285	228,700	462,985	June 8.....	204,080	278,850	482,930
February 16.....	187,913	183,200	371,113	June 15.....	126,591	268,910	395,501
February 23.....	217,961	221,500	439,461	June 22.....	150,864	238,680	389,544
March 2.....	206,849	211,300	418,149	June 29.....	119,437	165,500	284,937
March 9.....	206,312	213,450	419,762	July 6 (4 days)	113,413	110,300	223,713
March 16.....	261,106	335,910	597,016	July 13.....	202,529	227,640	430,169
March 23.....	122,513	208,200	330,713	July 20.....	167,471	260,300	427,771
March 30.....	170,934	247,400	418,334	July 27.....	121,265	185,552	306,817
April 6.....	250,118	214,650	464,768	August 3.....	225,075	204,156	429,234
April 13.....	176,956	208,650	385,606	August 9.....	165,587	134,603	300,189

The Government and State, &c., bonds sold at the Regular Board, daily, last week, are given in the following statement:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week
U. S. 6's, 1881.	\$9,000	...	\$8,500	\$16,000	\$72,500	\$25,000	\$131,000
U. S. 6's (5-20's).	69,500	379,450	579,000	267,000	499,000	414,000	2,208,450
U. S. 6's (old).	...	...	...	5,000	14,000	10,000	29,000
U. S. 5's (10-40's)	...	2,000	2,000	17,000	73,000	127,000	221,000
U. S. 5's (old).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. 7-30 notes	18,350	79,500	65,000	126,500	169,500	141,500	600,350

State bonds, viz.:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week
Missouri 6's..	...	...	1,000	33,000	4,000	5,000	43,000
N. Y. State 6's	6,000	30,000	...	...	...	11,000	47,000
N. Y. State 7's	27,000	1,000	...	...	4,000	87,000	119,000
N. Carolina 6's	5,000	...	3,000	20,000	4,500	13,000	45,500
Ohio 6's.....	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee 6's..	4,000	4,000	5,000	35,000	4,000	76,000	128,000
Virginia 6's..	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	6,000

The following is a summary of the amount of Governments, State and City securities, and railroad bonds sold on each day:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
U. S. Bonds.....	\$78,500	\$381,450	589,500	305,500	\$658,500	\$576,000	\$2,589,450
U. S. Notes.....	18,350	79,500	65,000	126,500	174,500	141,500	600,350
State & City bonds	47,000	49,000	10,000	88,000	22,500	192,000	408,500
Railroad Bonds..	31,000	20,000	50,000	15,000	13,000	46,000	175,000
Total amount....	\$174,850	529,950	714,500	535,000	868,000	955,500	3,778,300

The totals of each class of securities sold in the first six months of the year are shown in the statement which follows:

	Governments		State, &c., Bonds.	Railroad Bonds.	Total amount.
	Bonds.	Notes.			
January.....	\$4,827,200	\$3,340,100	\$952,900	\$3,035,500	\$12,155,700
February.....	3,846,500	2,591,900	1,691,500	1,692,100	9,822,000
March.....	3,931,300	3,006,700	2,903,600	781,210	10,622,810
April.....	5,798,300	3,739,650	1,679,500	838,700	12,056,150
May.....	8,002,700	2,258,250	1,236,600	781,900	12,279,450
June.....	7,463,800	2,485,250	1,614,000	515,700	12,078,750
July.....	10,476,250	2,198,750	1,633,000	455,500	14,763,500

and for the weeks ending on Friday—

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Week.
July 6 (4 days)..	\$1,364,000	\$238,300	\$129,000	\$54,000	...	...	\$1,785,300
" 13.....	5,044,400	372,850	274,500	117,500	...	...	5,809,250
" 20.....	1,093,650	365,600	572,000	150,000	...	...	2,181,250
" 27.....	1,993,200	832,350	430,500	93,000	...	...	3,349,050
Aug. 3.....	2,085,400	661,650	383,400	164,000	...	...	2,394,450
Aug. 10.....	2,589,450	605,350	408,500	175,000	...	...	3,778,300

FRIDAY, August 10, 1866—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Monetary matters exhibit no new features of interest. The market retains its late extreme ease. The banks hold very large balances, which they find it difficult to em-

ploy on the street at better than 4 per cent., though considerable amounts are loaned at 5 per cent. There is as yet no improvement in the supply of bills offering for discount. The backwardness of the fall trade naturally tends to keep paper out of the market, and the rates of discount, consequently, favor the seller of bills, 5@6 per cent. being the range for prime names.

Exchange with the West is in favor of New York, and remittances of currency are daily coming in from that section.

The following are the current rates for loans of various classes:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Call loans.....	4 @ 5	Good endorsed bills, 3 & 4 months.....	6 @ 7
Loans on bonds & mort..	6 @ 7	do single names.....	7 @ 8
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months.....	5 1/2 @ —	Lower grades.....	10 @ 15

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The activity and upward tendency in Government Securities noted in our last has been continued during the week. Large purchases of Five-twenties have been made on foreign account; and, as the bonds here are becoming scarce, the price has advanced during the week to 109 3/4, subsequently reacting and closing at 109 1/2 @ 109 3/4. The firmness in old Five-twenties has imparted strength to all other obligations, and prices are higher throughout.

The publication of the statement of the public debt for August, has also had the effect of increasing the buoyancy of the market. The return shows a decrease in the debt of about twenty-seven millions within the last two months, and of one hundred and twenty-four millions since August 1, 1865. A very general opinion prevails that gold is at present kept much above its natural price by speculation; and conclude that, to set off the consequent unnatural depreciation of greenbacks, securities ought to range higher. This view has very much to do with the current advance in Governments.

The subjoined closing quotations for leading Government securities will show the difference in prices as compared with previous weeks:

	June 29.	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coupons.	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 " " "	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 " " "	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. 10-40's " " "	98	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 1st series.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104	104 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 2d Series....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104	104 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. 7-30's 3rd series....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104	104 1/2	105

Compared with the quotations of last Friday, Sixes of 1881 have advanced 1, Five-twenties of '62 1, do of '64 1/2, do of '65 1/2; Ten-forties 3/4, Seven-thirties, 1st series 1, do., 2d series 3/4, do., 3d series 3-4.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—There has been, during the week, a partial break in the upward speculation on railroads. Some of the larger operators have realized upon their stocks, which are now more generally distributed, and the new holders finding that prices no longer rise, and being mostly parties unable to manipulate the market, affairs have assumed a hesitating and unsettled aspect, and upon most stocks the desire to sell predominates. Some stocks, however are still under the management of strong cliques, and have advanced in spite of these tendencies.

The prevailing unsettled tone has encouraged the putting out of short contracts, to a certain extent; but at differences so slight as to indicate that no very important decline in prices is anticipated. The market is now in a transition state, and it would be difficult to augur whether prices will be left to fall of their own weight, or combinations will be formed for still further advancing quotations.

To-day Erie, after a long period of quiet, has been in very active demand, and the price has advanced to 69 3/4, but subsequently reacted to 69 1/2. The demand is supposed to be in connection with clique operations. Fort Wayne and Rock Island have been especially firm and active.

The following are the closing quotations of to-day, compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

	June 22.	June 29.	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 10.
Cumberland Coal.....	45	45 1/2	46	46	46	46 1/2	47 1/2
Quicksilver.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	51	50	50	50 1/2	49 1/2
Canton Co.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	23	22 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	52 1/2
Mariposa pref.....	22 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	...
New York Central.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	99	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	106
Erie.....	61 1/2	68 1/2	74 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Hudson River.....	...	...	114 1/2	116	120	121	121
Reading.....	109 1/2	xd.107 1/2	106 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	112	112 1/2
Mich. Southern.....	78 1/2	80	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	86
Michigan Central.....	...	xd.105 1/2	...	...	110	110 1/2	110 1/2
Clev. and Pittsb.....	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Clev. and Toledo.....	106 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	112 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Northwestern.....	30	31 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2
" preferred.....	59 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/		

THE GOLD MARKET.—The course of the gold premium, during the week, has been unusually steady, having ranged between 147 and 149. Coin has, however, been very scarce for delivery, the rate of interest having ranged at 1-16@1-8 per cent. per day. It is understood that a large proportion of the supply of coin is held by parties who have bought at 150@154, and are manipulating the market with a view to putting up the premium.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:

Table with columns: Highest, Lowest, Aug. 4, Aug. 6, Aug. 7, Aug. 8, Aug. 9, Aug. 10. Values range from 146 1/2 to 149.

The shipments of specie from this port for the week ending Aug. 4 amounted to \$524,564. The exports during the current week have been nominal.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The abundance of bills on Europe continues, the supply having been augmented by bills drawn against shipments of Five-twenties and other securities. The demand from importers is quite light.

The following are the closing quotations for the several classes of foreign bills, compared with those of the three last weeks:

Table with columns: City (London, Paris, Antwerp, etc.), Date (July 20, July 27, Aug. 3, Aug. 10), and Rate. Includes entries for London Comm'l., Paris long, etc.

The transactions for last week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury were as follows:

Table with columns: Date, Custom House Receipts, Sub-Treasury Payments, Sub-Treasury Receipts. Includes totals and balance on Saturday evening.

Total amount of Gold Certificates issued, \$1,889,000. Included in the receipts of customs were \$394,000 in gold, and \$2,400,658 in Gold Certificates.

The following table shows the aggregate transactions at the Sub-Treasury since April 7:

Table with columns: Weeks Ending, Custom House, Sub-Treasury Payments, Sub-Treasury Receipts, Balances, Changes in Balances. Includes entries from Apr. 7 to Aug. 4.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York for the week ending with the commencement of business on August 4, 1866:

Table with columns: Banks, Loans and discounts, Specie, Circulation, Net deposits, Legal Tenders. Lists various banks like New York, Manhattan, Merchants', etc.

Table with columns: Bank Name, Amount. Lists various banks and their financial figures, including Broadway, Ocean, Mercantile, etc.

Summary table with columns: Item, Amount. Includes 'Totals', 'Clearings for the week ending July 28, 1866', etc.

The statement varies but little from that of last week. The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Table with columns: Category (Loans, Specie, Circulation), Inc./Dec., Amount. Compares current week with previous week.

The several items compare as follows with the returns of previous weeks:

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, Legal Tenders, Aggregate Clearings. Shows weekly trends from Apr. 7 to Aug. 4.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the last and previous weeks:

Table with columns: Item, July 28, Aug. 4, Increase/Decrease. Compares Philadelphia banks' performance.

The above figures show little change from the returns of the previous week. The greatest difference is in the item of legal-tenders, which showed a decrease of \$598,550. The loans and circulation each increased a very little, and the specie and deposits each fell off slightly.

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks at stated periods:

Table with columns: Date, Legal Tenders, Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits. Shows Philadelphia banks' condition at various dates.

BOSTON BANKS.—The weekly statement of the Boston banks, with the two previous returns, is given below:

Table with columns: Item, Aug. 6, July 30, July 23. Compares Boston banks' performance across three weeks.

Below we give the comparative totals for each week for the last four months :

		Legal				Circulation.	
		Loans.	Specie.	Tenders.	Deposits.	National.	State.
April	2	\$92,351,979	\$532,556	\$20,761,014	\$36,697,227	\$23,087,693	\$569,329
"	9	92,142,975	487,455	20,324,570	37,426,560	23,266,642	830,069
"	16	91,250,882	457,648	19,902,647	37,606,696	23,635,043	777,198
"	23	86,120,897	411,693	19,309,145	36,946,182	22,469,488	744,041
"	30	86,723,001	401,113	19,549,614	38,396,210	22,856,656	744,425
May	7	90,369,569	576,150	21,415,716	41,205,276	23,516,330	719,668
"	14	90,328,554	501,013	22,462,522	42,021,976	23,551,579	695,527
"	21	89,634,864	472,172	22,973,509	41,610,149	23,195,968	661,819
"	28	91,833,402	435,391	23,658,956	41,631,746	23,722,277	644,658
June	4	92,287,648	503,991	26,148,678	42,992,749	23,679,025	609,371
"	11	89,878,993	374,966	25,470,926	42,858,986	22,916,559	480,599
"	18	94,336,170	323,335	25,019,436	42,587,020	23,633,008	507,371
July	16	96,047,000	453,600	21,610,000	40,407,000	24,145,000	413,000
"	23	95,995,866	441,689	22,786,733	40,935,853	24,057,765	401,244
"	30*	95,002,698	363,776	22,242,659	39,770,363	23,804,526	355,864
Aug.	6	96,672,749	318,779	22,432,317	40,549,379	24,116,795	380,980

* No returns from the Traders' Bank.

NATIONAL BANKS.—National bank currency to the amount of \$767,700 was issued by the Acting Comptroller of the Currency during last week, making the total amount of this currency issued up to date \$286,894,545.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks United States securities for the following amounts: As security for circulation, \$329,100,700; as security for Government deposits, \$38,340,500. Total, \$367,441,200.

A certificate of authority has been issued to the First National Bank of Clarksville, Va., to commence business on a capital of \$100,000. No circulation is allowed unless some further provision is made by Congress.

The following comparison shows the progress of the banks since May 5, in respect to number, capital, and circulation :

Date.	B'ks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Date.	B'ks.	Capital.	Circulation.
May 5..	1,650	.....	\$271,262,165	June 23..	1,653	.....	281,234,460
May 12..	1,650	.....	272,878,895	June 30..	1,653	.....	282,555,440
May 19..	1,650	.....	274,653,195	July 7..	1,653	.....	283,627,605
May 26..	1,650	414,921,479	276,540,510	July 14..	1,654	.....	284,566,675
June 2..	1,650	.....	277,379,660	July 21..	1,655	.....	.....
June 9..	1,650	.....	278,905,675	Aug. 4..	1,656	.....	286,894,545
June 16..	1,653	.....	\$280,263,890				

The following is an abstract of the quarterly report of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1866, before the commencement of business on that day :

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts..	\$548,216,200 38	Capital stock paid in..	\$414,170,498 00
Overdrafts.....	2,101,237 81	Surplus fund.....	50,151, 91 77
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	16,728,533 45	Notes in circulation..	267,778 678 00
Expense account.....	3,030,439 01	Individual deposits.....	533,290,265 49
Premiums paid.....	2,398,862 26	U. S. deposits.....	36,033,185 03
Cash items.....	96,077,184 53	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	3,066,892 22
Due from Nat. Banks.	96,682,433 23	Due to National Banks	96,496,726 42
Due from other banks and bankers.....	13,982,237 06	Due to other banks and bankers.....	25,951,728 99
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	326,383,350 00	Profits.....	29,385,250 03
Other U. S. bonds and securities.....	121,152,950 00	State Bank circulation outstanding.....	19,996,163 00
Bills of other banks..	17,891,722 00	Other items.....	40,494 32
Specie.....	12,627,016 52	Aggregate.....	\$1,476,266,877 27
Other lawful money..	201,408,853 53		
Other stocks, bonds & mortgages.....	17,565,911 46		
Aggregate.....	\$1,476,266,877 27		

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending July 25, 1866 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£27,893,125	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,584,900
		Gold coin and bullion ..	12,893,125
	£27,893,125		£27,893,125
Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Government securities ..	£9,828,123
Reserve.....	3,742,406	Other securities.....	26,742,316
Public deposits.....	2,517,449	Notes.....	2,630,035
Other deposits.....	18,546,769	Gold and silver coin.....	823,704
Seven day and other bills	664,554		
	£40,024,178		£40,024,178

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit :

	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation.....	£	£248,985	Other Securities...	£	£1,099,933
Public Deposits..	355,723		Bullion.....	70,854	
Other Deposits.....	1,274,170		Rest.....	28,353	
Gov. Securities...	200,000		Reserve.....	229,144	

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 26th July. The return for the previous week is added :

	DEBTOR.		July 26, 1866.		July 19, 1866.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000	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 reserve.....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0		
Notes in circulation and at the branches..	974,592,075	0	981,973,725	0		
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	31,710,775	55	30,131,376	31		
Treasury account.....	131,554,780	26	126,586,347	62		

Accounts current at Paris.....	311,866,158	99	310,310,776	79
Ditto in the provinces.....	38,588,954	0	41,505,069	00
Dividends payable.....	3,461,624	75	4,664,603	75
Various discounts.....	3,186,737	43	2,778,138	48
Re-discounts.....	2,372,304	91	2,372,304	91
Sundries.....	11,672,265	88	13,863,723	33
	1,724,656,252	93	1,729,539,681	85

CREDITOR.

	f.	c.	f.	c.
Cash and bullion.....	689,584,839	34	671,696,492	19
Commercial bills overdue.....	678,133	67	226,613	33
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	332,224,302	94	349,887,832	63
Ditto in the branches.....	360,990,623	0	365,871,623	10
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	12,088,000	0	10,615,800	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	11,882,100	0	11,956,000	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	14,713,200	0	15,032,300	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	8,392,200	0	8,672,900	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	35,085,500	0	35,461,700	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	23,160,700	0	23,537,900	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	673,700	0	689,100	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	557,700	0	539,800	0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000	0	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities.....	36,171,967	91	36,171,987	91
Securities held.....	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches	8,289,480	0	8,288,605	0
Expenses of management.....	494,300	60	477,606	73
Sundries.....	16,687,735	33	17,432,665	37
	1,724,656,252	93	1,729,539,681	85

The coin and bullion of the bank have increased 17,888,000f., and the discounts have declined 22,544,000f. In presence of its plethora of gold and silver—689,584,000f. (more than £27,500,000), the bank has thought fit to reduce its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent., and the interest on advances from 4½ to 4.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. (Marked thus * are not National.)	Par of Share.	CAPITAL. Amount.	DIVIDEND.		FRID		
			Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.	
America*	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5	137	138
America (Jer. City)	25	100,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	4		
American	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	4		
American Exchange.	100	5,000,000	May and Nov..	May '66.....	5	113½	114
Atlantic.	100	300,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	6		105
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	6	125	
Bowery.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	12		
Brooklyn.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
Bull's Head*	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July '66.....	4		
Butchers & Drovers	25	800,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5	124	
Central.....	100	3,000,000	May and Nov..	May '66.....	6	110	110½
Central (Brooklyn)..	50	200,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	6	120	
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	8	85	
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	July '66.....	6		
Citizens'.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov..	May '66.....	6		
City (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5	112	113
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	6	104½	105
Continental.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5	99½	99½
Corn Exchange*	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug. '66.....	5	119	
Croton.....	100	200,000	Quarterly.....	July '66.....	10		
Currency.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	3½		
Dry Dock*	30	200,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
East River.....	50	350,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	4		100
Eighth.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
Fifth.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
First.....	100	500,000	May and Nov..	May '66.....	10		
First (Brooklyn)..	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	10		
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5	103½	103½
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov..	May '66.....	5		270
Far. & Cit. (Wm'bg).	20	160,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	Apr. and Oct..	Apr. '66.....	5		
Greenwich*	25	200,000	Apr. and Oct..	Apr. '66.....	6		
Grocers'.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	6	108	
Importers & Trad..	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5	110½	
Irving.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	Jan. '66.....	5	100	110
Leather Manufact'rs.	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug. '66.....	6		
Long Isl (Brook)..	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug. '66.....	5		
Manhattan*	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug..	Aug. '66.....	5	132	
Manufacturers'.....	30	252,000	Apr. and Oct..	Apr. '66.....	5	100	
Manuf. & Merch.*	100	500,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5	104	110
Marine.....	100	400,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	6	140	160
Market.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5		
Mechanics'.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	5	115½	120
Mechanics' (Brook).	50	500,000	Jan. and July..	July '66.....	6		1

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.)

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.							STOCKS AND SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
American Gold Coin						130%	Railroad Stocks.						
National.							Central of New Jersey.....	100		120	127	127	127
United States 6s, 1867.....				129%	130		Chicago and Alton.....	100		109		108%	108%
do do 6s, 1868.....							do do preferred.....	100	110				
do do 6s, 1881.....	109%		109%	110	110%	110%	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100	130				
do do 6s, 1881.....							Chicago and Great Eastern.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	108%	108%	109	109%	109%	109%	Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	70				
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	105%			105%	106%		Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	37	36	36%	36%	36%
do do 6s, 5-20s (2d issue).....	106%	106%			107		do do preferred.....	100	67%	67%	67%	68%	68%
do do 6s, 5-20s do.....							Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	103%	104%	106%	107%	106%
do do 6s, 5-20s (3d issue).....	106%	106%	106%	106%	107%	107%	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100	111		111%	111	
do do 6s, 5-20s do.....							Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	50	86%	86%	87%	87%	87%
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....							Cleveland and Toledo.....	50	116	116	116%	116%	116%
do do 6s, do. do. (yearly).....							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50					160
do do 5s, 1871.....							Eighth Avenue.....	100					
do do 5s, 1871.....							Erie.....	100	68%	67%	68%	68%	69%
do do 5s, 1874.....							do preferred.....	100		74%	74%	75	76
do do 5s, 1874.....							Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....		99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	do do preferred.....	100					
do do 5s, 10-40s.....						106%	Harlem.....	50					
do do 6s, Union Pacific R. R. (cur.).....							do preferred.....	50					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....	104%	104%	104%	104%	105%	105%	Hudson River.....	100	121%	121	121	120	
do do do do.....	104%	104%	104%	104%	105%	105%	Illinois Central.....	100	122%	121%		122%	122%
do do do do.....		104%	104%	104%	105%	105%	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					
do do do do.....							Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
							Long Island.....	50					
State.							McGregor Western.....	100					
California 7s.....							Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st preferred.....	100	42%			42%	43
Connecticut 6s.....							do do 2d preferred.....	100					
Georgia 6s.....							Michigan Central.....	100	110%	110		110%	110%
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	84%	84	84%	85%	86%
do Registered, 1860.....							do do guaranteed.....	100					
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860-62-65-70.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100					65
do do do do 1877.....							do do do 1st pref.....	100		92%			
do do do do 1879.....							do do do 2d pref.....	100					
do War Loan.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					56
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....							do do preferred.....	100	71%		71	71%	71
do 5s.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100					
Kentucky 6s, 1863-72.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
Louisiana 6s.....							New Jersey.....	100		130			
Michigan 6s.....							New York Central.....	100	104%	104%	104%	105	106
do 7s, War Loan, 1878.....							New York and New Haven.....	100	112	112			
Minnesota 8s.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
Missouri 6s.....				78	79%	79%	Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.).....			80				Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	100	30%	30	29%	29%	30%
do 6s, (Pacific RR.).....							do do preferred.....	100					
New York 7s, 1870.....							Panama.....	100					
do 6s, 1867-77.....	97%	97%				18	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	104%	103%	103%	105%	105%
do 5s, 1868-76.....							Reading.....	50	112	10%	111%	112%	112%
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.....	104%	104%		101%	104%	104%	St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100					35
North Carolina 6s.....	84		62%	62%	62	62%	do do preferred.....	100					67
do 6s, (new).....	62						Second avenue.....	100					
Ohio 6s, 1870-75.....							Sixth avenue.....	100					
do 6s, 1881-86.....	100%						Stonington.....	100					
Rhode Island 6s.....							Third avenue.....	100					
Tennessee 6s, 1868.....							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50		39%	39%	42	42%
do 6s, 1890.....	70%	67%	69%	69%	66	65	do do preferred.....	50					42
do 6s, (new).....		68	68	61%	66	65							
Virginia 6s, coupon.....							Railroad Bonds:						
Municipal.							Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....			95			
Brooklyn 6s.....		95	95				Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort., 1877.....						
do 6s, Water Loan.....							Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....						
do 6s, Public Park Loan.....							do do 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s, Improvement Stock.....							do do Income.....						
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.....							Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....						
New York 7s.....							Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
do 6s.....							Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....			89			
do 5s.....							do do Interest.....						
							do do Extension.....						
							do do 1st mortgage.....						
							do do consolidated.....				78%		
Miscellaneous Shares.							Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....					101	
Coal.—American.....	100	58	57%		58	60	Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2d mortgage.....						
Ashburton.....	50					18	do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
Central.....	100	47%	48	49	49%	49%	do do 4th mortgage.....						
Consolidation.....	100						Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....						102%
Cumberland.....	100	47%	47	47	47%	47%	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1st mort.....						100%
Delaware and Hudson.....	100					156	do do 2d mort.....						
Hampshire and Baltimore.....	100						Erie, 1st mortgage, 1868.....						
International.....	50						do 2d mortgage, 1879.....		101	102			
Pennsylvania.....	50						do 3d mortgage, 1883.....						98
Schnykill.....	100						do 4th mortgage, 1880.....						
Spring Mountain.....	100						do 5th mortgage, 1888.....						
Spruce Hill.....	10						Galena and Chicago, extended.....						99
Wilkesbarre.....	100						do do 2d mortgage.....						
Wyoming Valley.....	100						Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1st Mortgage.....						
Gas.—Brooklyn.....	25						do Consolidated and Sinking Fund.....			101			101
Citizens (Brooklyn).....	20						do 2d mortgage, 1868.....						
Harlem.....	50						Hudson River, 1st mortgage, 1869.....			101			
Jersey City and Hoboken.....	20						do 2d mortgage, (S. F.), 1885.....	103%					102%
Manhattan.....	50						do 3d mortgage, 1875.....						
Metropolitan.....	100						do convertible, 1867.....						
New York.....	50						Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....						
Williamsburg.....	50						Lackawanna and Western Bonds.....						
Improvement.—Boston Water Power.....	20	32%	31%	30%	30%	29	McGregor Western, 1st mortgage.....	65					
Brunswick City.....	100						Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage.....						
Canton.....	100		52%		52%	52%	Michigan Central 8s, 1869-72.....						08
Cary.....	100						do do 8s, new, 1882.....	112					1
Telegraph.—American.....	100						Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund.....			95			95%
United States.....	100						do do 2d mortgage, 7s.....						
Western Union.....	100	56	56	56%	56%	56%	do do Goshen Line, 1868.....						
Western Union, Russian Extension.....	100	108			108	108	Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1st mort.....		99%	100			
Steamship.—Atlantic Mail.....	100						do do Income.....	90					
Pacific Mail.....	100	225	225	225	225%	225	Mississippi and Missouri, Land Grants.....						
Union Navigation.....	100						New York Central 6s, 1883.....						
Transit.—Central American.....	100						do do 6s, 1887.....						
Nicaragua.....	100						do do 6s, Real Estate.....						
Trust.—Farmers' Loan and Trust.....	25						do do 6s, subscription.....						
New York Life and Trust.....	100						do do 7s, 1876.....						
Union Trust.....	100						do do 7s, convertible, 1876.....						
United States Trust.....	100						do do 7s, 1865-76.....						
Mining.—Canada Copper.....							Ohio and Mississippi, 1st mortgage.....						
Corake Iron.....	50						Peninsula, 1st mortgage.....			85	84		
Benton Gold.....	5						Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, 1st mort.....		102%	102	101%		95%

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES LIST.

Table with columns: DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked), DENOMINATIONS, Amount Outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), Principal Due, FRIDAY (Bid, Asked). Rows include National Securities (e.g., Bonds of 1847, 1848, 1860), State Securities (e.g., ALABAMA, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT), and Municipal Securities (e.g., ALBANY, N.Y., ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa., BALTIMORE, Md.).

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 10.

The subsidence of the cholera, the cooler weather, and firmness in gold have given a better tone to the markets for general merchandise. There is a better demand for consumption, and more confidence in the future.

Cotton, for an exception to the general rule, has been dull, tending downward.

Breadstuffs, although in some cases lower than last week, show a considerable recovery from the lowest prices.

Provisions have been generally firm. Pork maintains its speculative activity. Other hog products, with the single exception of pickled Hams, have not supported the advance which took place early in the week. The report of considerable return shipments from Great Britain has somewhat disturbed holders. There are, besides, more steady, though not liberal, arrivals of live hogs, which permit city packers to continue operations.

Groceries have been moderately active. Coffee has ruled so firm, that after the large business of the previous fortnight, buyers have operated with more reserve. Sugars have been in demand mainly from the trade, until to-day, when refiners and grocers both bought freely, and the sales embraced 3,000 hhds. and 11,000 bags. Molasses and Teas have met with a good trade, but no special activity can be noted. There has been a large movement in Rangoon Rice, at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4 c., gold, in bond.

Metals have been without important transactions, except in Copper, at a decline of one cent per pound, under a pressure of the Lake Companies to realize, selling at 30 cents.

East India goods of all kinds are firm, and the tendency of prices is upward.

Hides and Leather have been rather firmer, but the demand is less active toward the close.

Naval Stores have been very irregular and unsettled, and so close, there being a wide difference between lots to arrive and on the spot.

Petroleum has advanced, and closes firm, but quiet.

Tallow is firmer.

Whiskey has sold freely, at 35c. in bond; this is greater than the cost of production; but buyers seem to have an intimation that a decided advantage is to be realized from now buying Whiskey in bond.

There has been a large movement in Kentucky Tobacco in the past two or three days. The sales foot up about 2,000 hhds., the demand being for export and home consumption. The range of prices paid is 4 to 25c. per pound.

Wool has met with a better trade for Domestic fleece, but prices are quite low. The receipts are falling off, however, and holders are generally firmer.

Freights are firm, but quiet. The room on the berth, whether by steam or sail, to British ports, is quite limited, but the speculative advance in Corn has shut out shippers, and rates are nominal. There is more Cotton going forward, however, by steam to Liverpool.

The following tables show the quantity of Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Molasses imported for the week ending August 9, 1866, and since July 1; the amount withdrawn from warehouse, and the total thrown upon the market during the same periods.

[These tables are compiled from statistics furnished exclusively for the CHRONICLE, and will afford to importers and dealers in these articles information of great value. The tons (2,240 lbs.) of Sugar imported in boxes and bags are reported separately from those in hhds., bbls., &c., to distinguish the different qualities. Molasses is reported in 100 gallons for convenience and accuracy, the packages in which it arrives at the port being of such different sizes that the total number of them gives no correct report of the quantity entered.]

Ports.	For this week.			Total Imports since July 1.	For this week.			Total market-ed since July 1.
	Entered for Consum. 100 galls.	Entered for Wareh'e. 100 galls.	Total Im-ports.		Withdr'n from Wareh'e. 100 galls.	Total Mar-keted.	Total market-ed since July 1.	
Rio.....				10,866	5,962	5,962	38,562	
Maracaibo.....		645	645	5,195			1,972	
Laguayra.....		100	100	964	412	412	1,105	
West Indies.....							129	
Holland.....							625	
East Indies.....					1,500	1,500	8,925	
Other Ports.....		8	8	1,804			3,729	
Total Coffee..		753	753	19,079	7,874	7,874	55,047	

Ports.	For this week.			Total Imports since July 1.	For this week.			Total market-ed since July 1.
	Entered for Consum. 1/2 ch. tons.	Entered for Wareh'e. 1/2 ch. tons.	Total Im-ports.		Withdr'n from Wareh'e. 1/2 ch. tons.	Total Mar-keted.	Total market-ed since July 1.	
China.....		2,691	2,691	7,731	5,658	5,658	20,618	
Japan.....				237	320	220	2,902	
Other Ports.....				181	41	41	828	
Total Tea....		2,691	2,691	8,149	5,419	5,419	24,348	

Imported in	For this week.			Total Imports since July 1.	For this week.			Total market-ed since July 1.
	Consum. tons.	Wareh'e. tons.	Total Im-ports.		Withdr'n from Wareh'e. tons.	Total Mar-keted.	Total market-ed since July 1.	
Boxes & bags.	237	1,312	1,549	3,630	639	426	4,033	
Hhds. & bbls.	10	3,124	3,134	11,333	2,340	2,350	8,148	
Total Sugar.	247	4,435	4,683	15,163	3,029	3,276	12,181	

Ports.	For this week.			Total Imports since July 1.	For this week.			Total market-ed since July 1.
	Entered for Consum. 100 galls.	Entered for Wareh'e. 100 galls.	Total Im-ports.		Withdr'n from Wareh'e. 100 galls.	Total Mar-keted.	Total market-ed since July 1.	
Cuba.....		884	884	1,652	281	281	2,297	
Other ports...	15	713	728	12,996	133	148	14,178	
Total Molasses	15	1,597	1,612	14,648	414	429	16,307	

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JAN. 1. The receipts of domestic produce for the week ending Aug. 8, since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1865, have been as follows:

	This week.			Total Imports since Jan. 1.	This week.			Total Imports since Jan. 1.
	Entered for Consum. 100 galls.	Entered for Wareh'e. 100 galls.	Total Im-ports.		Withdr'n from Wareh'e. 100 galls.	Total Mar-keted.	Total market-ed since Jan. 1.	
Ashes, pkgs...	132	3,613	12,100					
Breadstuffs—								
Flour, bbls..	46,614	1,329,731	1,765,250					
Wheat, bush.	54,730	1,165,146	3,243,165					
Oats.....	541,429	3,749,929	4,153,785					
Corn.....	1,089,950	11,035,344	4,769,715					
Rye.....	15,018	319,846	136,910					
Malt.....	8,000	275,520						
Barley.....	1,000	163,512	*596,540					
Grass seed...	86	100,269						
Flaxseed....	28	4,174						
Beans.....		39,199						
Peas.....		146,307						
C. meal, bbls.	4,326	156,164	213,050					
C. meal, bags.	830	217,973						
Buckwheat & do Flour, bg		75,322						
Cotton, bales	5,602	409,665	272,695					
Copper, lbs...	116	14,709						
Copper, plates.	430	5,564						
Driedfruit, pkgs.	141	3,538						
Grease, pkgs..		5,446						
Hemp, bales..	2	2,346						
Hides, No.....		268,851						
Hops, bales...	35	3,740	13,650					
Leather, sides.	43,674	1,301,313	1,355,000					
Lead, pigs....		5,228						
Molasses, hhds & bbls.....	64	9,880						
Naval Stores—								
Crude trp, bbl	1,145	28,733	11,334					
Spirits turp.	632	29,635	7,478					
Rosin.....	3,105	236,316	49,367					
Tar.....	30	38,144	6,663					
Pitch.....	126	1,735						
Oil cake, pkgs	1,422	60,555						
Oil, lard.....	140	3,473	4,740					
Oil, Petroleum.	24,714	578,289	277,345					
Peanuts, bags.	15	9,200						
Provisions—								
Butter, pkgs..	7,125	243,313	357,020					
Cheese.....	18,371	254,473	269,380					
Cut meats....	236	93,244	92,740					
Eggs.....	1,824	114,639						
Pork.....	268	92,722	163,345					
Beef, pkgs....	20	46,375	77,610					
Lard, pkgs....	100	79,600	85,030					
Lard, kegs....	100	5,837						
Rice, pkgs....	53	1,861						
Starch.....	1,400	63,296						
Stearine.....	67	6,339						
Spelter, slabs.	621	2,442						
Sugar, hhds & bbls.....		2,692						
Tallow, pkgs..	53	3,962	10,245					
Tobacco, pkgs.	5,371	101,766						
Tobacco, hhds.	1,796	39,130						
Whisky, bbls..	1,774	50,077	37,305					
Wool, bales....	4,375	90,210	49,880					
Dressed Hogs,								
No.....		81,769						
Rice, rough,								
bush.....								

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES. The following table shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the week ending Aug. 8, since Jan. 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

	For the week.			For the week.	For the week.		
	the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.		the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1866.	Same time 1865.
Buttons.....	79	4,024	1,614	Hardware...	63	8,359	2,588
Coal, tons....	8,671	301,001	151,853	Iron, RR b'rs	8,471	175,440	115,802
Cocoa, bags...	252	9,035	2,529	Lead, pigs..	570	275,920	86,521
Coffee, bags...	6,454	511,798	382,720	Spelter, lbs.	100,956	6,983,024	
Cotton, bales.		1,816	24,092	Steel.....	2,105	112,188	45,593
Drugs, &c.				Tin, bxs....	17,702	469,569	321,605
Bark, Peru...	113	4,187	1,972	Tin slabs, lbs	412	4,609,525	2,096,907
Blea p'wd'rs	400	15,571	13,127	Rags.....	595	32,946	20,277
Brimst, tns...		11,871	6,534	Sugar, hhds,			
Cochineal...	9	675	987	tes & bbls..	9,422	296,024	214,118
Cr Tartar...	50	783	595	Sugar, bxs & bg	6,839	278,097	231,621
Gambier.....		13,521		Tea.....	6,747	600,745	405,559
Gums, crude	59	8,341	1,960	Tobacco.....	504	13,091	14,907
Gum, Arabic	105	2,357	1,405	Waste.....	211	9,896	5,278
Indigo.....		2,328	3,583	Wines, &c.			
Madder.....		7,229	2,413	Champ, bkts	2,193	81,120	27,317
Oils, ess....	28	2,996	1,330	Wines.....	7,719	298,425	34,963
Oil, Olive...	554	79,066	15,122	Wool, bales..	537	45,961	32,759
Opium.....	20	475	472	Articles reported by value.			
Soda, bi-carb	336	89,512	35,699	Cigars.....	\$25,783	\$1,119,091	\$377,892
Soda, sal....		21,731	67,699	Corks.....	673	92,130	93,074
Soda, ash....	166	25,026	18,339	Fancy goods..	77,899	2,576,869	1,334,923
Flax.....	116	7,929	7,779	Fish.....	796	581,024	311,845
Furs.....	110	2,856	2,483	Fruits, &c.			
Gunny cloth..		16,331	2,198	Lemons....		350,485	143,019
Hair.....	75	3,514	1,783	Oranges....		275,376	291,195
Hemp, bales..	379	83,165	33,011	Nuts.....	17,691	626,289	677,977
Hides, &c.				Raisins....	6,756	528,740	290,508
Bristles.....	28	1,552	675	Hides, undrsd.	87,262	4,209,361	2,552,242
Hides, dres'd	192	6,684	2,111	Rice.....		455,284	764,885
India rubber..	136	14,679	17,983	Spices, &c.			
Ivory.....	56	509	1,980	Cassia.....		125,873	63,232
Jewelry, &c.				Ginger.....		127,069	12,563
Jewelry.....	30	488	356	Pepper.....		140,802	2,068
Watches....	14	712	442	Saltpetre...		120,490	58,073
Linseed.....		166,541	28,101	Woods.....			
Molasses....	1,375	85,270	106,670	Fustic.....	1,314	21,241	40,260
Metals, &c.				Logwood...	263	127,885	84,645
Cutlery.....	114	3,802	1,415	Mahogany...	2,830	103,430	169,683

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES. The following table shows the exports from this port of some leading articles of commerce for the week ending Aug. 7, since January 1, 1866, and for the corresponding period in 1865:

	For the week.			For the week.	For the week.		
	the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.		the week.	Since Jan. 1, '66.	Same time '65.
Ashes, pts, bbls	306	2,883	5,895	Pitch, bbls	150	1,994	
Ashes, Prls, bbls		44	465	Oil cake, 100 lb	977	376,113	315,914
Be							

EXPORTS FROM BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE.

The following table shows the exports from the above ports, of some leading articles of commerce for the month of June, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1866 :

(Coal oil and kerosene are included under petroleum.)

	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	July.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.	July.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.	July.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.
Bread, bbls.	616	4,429	*144,433	1,032,158	862	17,058
Breadstuffs—						
Flour, bbls.	14,208	106,198	6,178	58,019	2,784	92,924
Corn meal, bbls.	2,625	21,421	1,506	21,206	1,302	15,338
Wheat, bush.	400	478	6,298	12,871		
Corn, bush.	2,930	18,082	127,925	670,990	27,789	780,032
Candles, bxs.	3,502	30,646	*20,000	350,850	*26,800	322,864
Cotton, bales.	422	8,651	*8,153	489,907		10,022
Naval stores—						
Turpentine, bbls.	36	71		33		
Spts turpentine, bbls.	3	366			23	65
Rosin, bbls.	288	6,801		3,098	1,710	7,176
Tar, bbls.	126	1,393		451		7
Oil cake, bags.	3,635	26,447	*848,692	5,105,761	*	273,000
Petroleum, galls.	65,134	879,093	2,493,682	11,615,363	181,134	844,179
Provisions—						
Pork, bbls.	1,662	13,261	240	2,188	266	4,402
Beef, bbls.	737	5,377	17	457	80	894
Butter, tubs, &c.	766	4,270	*8,159	54,018	*4,071	65,988
Cheese, bxs, &c.	991	2,791	*	2,481	*	37,376
Lard, kegs & bbls.	461	5,785	*146,666	1,113,077	*49,795	993,715
Tallow, bbls.	1,033	3,646	*20,222	2,715,018		192
Tobacco, pkgs.	456	5,452	*21,171	123,988	5,583	23,214
Tobacco mfd, lbs.			*	22,386	449	37,908
Total val of exports	\$1,358,993	14,172,533	not reported	\$883,993	\$6,631,187	

* Pounds

LONDON, July 27.—Baring's Circular reports Coffee firm at full prices to 2s. advance. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised 122,100 bags Java and 4,100 bags Padang for sale at Rotterdam on the 15th prox.

COPPER quiet; Tough Cake and Tie £81, best Selected £84, Sheathing £86, Y. M. Sheathing 8½d.

HEMP.—Of 700 bales good Sorsogan Manila at auction only 40 bales sold at £48, being dearer.

JUTE.—There was little disposition to bid at the public sale, and of 3,650 bales offered only about 250 bales realized from £16@17 15s. for common to mid. quality; since the sale there has been a better demand, and 1,500 bales have been placed from £18@23 for fair to good quality. Privately 2,500 bales at £19 10s., with 300 bales cuttings at £6 5s.

HIDES.—At the public sales of East India 83,000 Kips were offered, of which barely one-half sold, the lower sorts at a decline of ¼d. per pound.

LEAD dull; common Pig £20 10s. @ £20 15s.

IRON.—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £6 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 52s. cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED.—The almost total absence of available Seed renders quotations difficult; a little Bombay has made the extreme price of 70s., and inferior Odessa sells in retail at 61s.; nothing offers in Calcutta, excepting for arrival; near parcels are quoted 65s. @ 65s. 6d., June shipments 63s. 6d., July-August 63s. 6d. @ 63s. An Azov cargo, June-July shipment, is reported at 61s. 6d. on delivered terms.

SPELTER steady at £20 12s. 6d.

LINSEED CAKES, owing to the dearth of Seed, are advanced in price in some districts, and American are in consequence more enquired for, but the trade is quiet. Cotton Seed Cakes also dull.

MOLASSES.—120 pun3 West India sold, Antigua at 14s., St. Lucia at 12s., and very common Demerara at 10s. 6d.

NAVAL STORES.—French Spirits Turpentine 42s. on the spot, and 41s. 6d. to arrive; American to arrive offers at 41s., Petroleum 1s. 10d. Refined Pennsylvania.

OILS.—Linseed steady at 36s., nothing doing for future deliveries. Olive: Gallipoli sells in retail at £56 10s. @ £57; Sicily and Spanish offer at £55 10s., and Mogadore at £50. Cocoa Nut: Cochon offers at 52s. 6d., Ceylon at 44s. Palm 3s. 6d. @ 40s. for best Lagos. Fish: few sellers of sperm at the quotation of £123; nothing offers in new pale seal, of which there are buyers at £40; Cod £46; East India £35 10s.

RICE.—2,500 bags sold, including new Rangoon at 10s. 6d., and Bengal at 14s. 7½d. for good white. Three cargoes sold, viz, two Rangoon, 900 tons at 10s. 3d and 10s. 4½d., and one Bassein at 10s., all for the Continent.

SPICES.—Ginger: there has been a good demand, and prices 2s. @ 3s. dearer; 1,000 barrels Jamaica at auction sold readily from 61s. @ 69s. for or to good ord, with mid from 70s. @ 75s. Pimento: 1,100 bags were mostly bought in from 2½d. @ 2½d.; a few lots realised from 2d. @ 2½d. Cloves: 1,000 bags Zanzibar were taken in from 3d. @ 3½d.

SUGAR continues firm, and a considerable business has resulted at a further advance in prices. Of floating cargoes the supply offering is now very limited, but there is still a good enquiry for the Continent.

TALLOW.—The market continues dull at 44s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and 46s. October to December

TEA.—There has been an improved tone in the market the last day or two, though prices are not quoted higher. At public sale this week 33,849 pkgs have been sold, all being without reserve. Good common Congou 1s. 10½d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Ashes. Pots in limited demand at last week's advance, only 100 barrels sold at 30s. No Pearls here. Bark continues very dull. Beeswax.—American retails at £-@£8 2s 6d per cwt. Driedwoods only small sales of log, at former prices. 100 tons Curacao Fustic at £4 12s. 6d. 100 tons Limewood at £14 ex quay. Gambier retails at 22s. 6d. @ 23s. on the spot. India rubber has advanced to 2s. 6d. for fine Para, which checks business and only 30 cases reported sold. 10 tons Grayaquil at 1s. 6½d. and 38 bales Carth agents at 1s. 8½d. Lard—Nothing done in American. 50 tons Tuscan offered without reserve sold at 50s. 3d., a decline of 10s., from former nominal quotations. Bacon nominal, with further shipments to New York. Naval Stores.—No demand for fine; market bare of medium; common black seals slowly at 4s. 9d. @ 5s. Spirits of turpentine retail at 38s. @ 39s. Petroleum.—Refined in more demand, and holders now refuse 1s. 10d. per gallon. Of Spirits 1,000 barrels reported at 7d. per gallon. Linseed cakes without change. Tallow, sales 800 casks, including North American at 44s. @ 45s., and good Saladero at 45s.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 10.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports have reached the past week only 5,287 bales, against 6,608 bales the previous week; the total receipts since September 1 now reaches 2,009,628 bales, and since the close of the war 2,428,222 bales. In the exports there has been a falling off again, the total from all the ports for this week being only 8,764 bales, against 12,215 bales last week. Of the exports for this week 8,274 bales were to Liverpool, and 490 bales to Havre. The total exports from the United States since September 1 now reach 1,500,827 bales and the stocks 319,561 bales. Below we give our table of the movement of Cotton at all the ports since September 1, showing at a glance the total receipts exports, stocks, &c.:

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON (BALES) SINCE SEPT. 1, AND STOCKS AT DATES MENTIONED.

PORTS.	REC'D SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				SHIP M'TS TO NORTH PORTS.	STOCK.
		Great Britain	France	Other for'gn.	Total.		
N. Orleans, Aug. 3.	674,160	342,201	130,864	22,325	495,390	241,770	88,115
Mobile, Aug. 3.	418,577	225,808	40,184	1,579	267,571	110,014	32,868
Charleston, Aug. 3.	106,380	46,935	6,057	822	53,814	51,742	3,822
Savannah, Aug. 3.	254,236	90,609	1,492		92,101	156,682	9,900
Texas, July 27.	169,368	59,435	1,739	3,214	64,388	69,019	5,602
New York, Aug. 10*	140,647	392,842	36,602	41,327	470,771		186,000
Florida, June 18.	146,773	37,977			37,977	107,542	1,254
N. Carolina, Aug. 10	63,690	21			21	63,69	
Virginia, Aug. 10	35,802					35,802	
Other p'ts, Aug. 4.		18,504		290	18,794		42,000
Total	2,009,628	1,214,332	216,938	69,557	1,500,827	839,261	319,561

* By Railroad, Canal and River. † Estimated.

The market has been dull and declining during the entire week. The sales are only about 7,000 bales, and the decline amounts to 1½@2 cts. per lb. This is due, in part, to the fact that immediate peace in Europe looks less probable, but more particularly to the unfavorable accounts from the Liverpool cotton market, the favorable reports with regard to our growing crop, and the continued weakness in gold. Our advices through the week respecting the growing crop are, on the whole, very favorable. We hear further complaints of the appearance of the worm, but, as yet, there are only a few cases, limited in extent, such as may be met with every season. The crop, however, is unusually late this year and, therefore, the more liable to parasites of every kind. This, and the other dangers to which a late growth is exposed, tend to check the decline in cotton; and still the market here to-day closes dull and nominal at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary	27	27	27	28
Good Ordinary	30	30	30	31
Low Middling	32	32	33	34
Middling	34	35	35	36
Good Middling	38	39	40	41

The receipts of Cotton at this market for the week ending this evening (Friday) were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans	2,517	South Carolina	134
Texas	351	North Carolina	40
Mobile	585	Norfolk, Baltimore, &c.	143
Savannah	1,755	Per Railroad	68
Florida	4		
Total for the week			5,602
Previously reported			998,862
Total since July 1, 1865			1,004,484

Exports of Cotton from New York the past week have amounted to 8,659 bales as follows:

To Liverpool per steamers: Louisiana 1,493; City of New York 171; Malta 480; Kangaroo 413; Peruvian 356; Per ships James Foster, jr., 186; Universe 100; Total bales.	8,199
To Havre per steamers: Fulton 153; Vera Cruz 207; per ship Harpwell 100. Total bales.	460

Below we give our table showing the exports of Cotton from New York and their direction for each of the last three weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1865; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.

EXPORTS OF COTTON (BALES) FROM NEW YORK SINCE SEPT. 1, 1865.

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING			Prev. to Aug. 7.	Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	July 24.	July 31.	Aug. 7.			
Liverpool	2,808	3,451	3,199	373,128		37,281
Other British Ports				16,515		20
Total to Gt. Britain		3,451	3,199	389,643	392,842	37,301
Havre		75	460	36,033		904
Other French ports				79		
Total French		75	460	6,142	36,602	904
Bremen and Hanover				17,811		181
Hamburg				15,056		391
Other ports				5,986		
Total to N. Europe				38,853	38,853	572
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar				1,678		
All others				701		
Total Spain, etc.				2,474	2,474	
Grand Total	2,808	3,526	3,659	467,412	470,771	38,777

SAVANNAH August 4.—The receipts for the week ending Aug. 3, were 1,909 bales, against 1,143 last week; and the shipments this week were 3,279 bales, of which 1,932 was to New York, 301 bales to Boston; 334 to Philadelphia, and 703 bales to Baltimore, leaving the stock 9,900 bales. Below we give the receipts, shipments, price, &c., for each of the last four weeks:

	Receipts.	Shipm's.	Stock.	Price Mid.
June 22	5,243	8,183	10,855	36½@—
" 29	3,780	3,081	11,554	34 @ 35
July 6	3,018	2,198	12,374	— @ 32
" 13	1,785	2,146	12,013	30 @ 32
" 20	2,086	4,299	10,800	31 @ —
" 27	1,143	673	11,270	32 @ —
Aug. 3	1,143	3,279	9,900	32 @ 32½

MOBILE, August 4.—By mail we have received one week's later dates from Mobile. The receipts for the week ending August 3 were 687 bales against 702 bales last week, and the shipments were 2,927 bales against 572 bales last week; leaving the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared at 32,868 bales. Shipments during the week were

to Liverpool, 935 bales; to New York, 667 bales; to Boston 1,256 bales, and to New Orleans, 69 bales. The following are the weekly receipts, sales, and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week :

Table with columns: Date, Receipts, Sales, Exp's, Stock, Price of mid., Freight To Liverpool, To New York, Price of gold. Rows from June 1 to Aug 3.

During the early part of the week there was a good demand and fair sales, but the market closed on Saturday dull. For the lower grades there was more inquiry. Exchange sterling ruled dull and closed at par to 1/2 discount. The total receipts at Mobile since Sept. 1 now amount to 418,577 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—The mail returns for the week ending Aug. 3 show the receipts to be 1,733 bales, against 1,461 bales last week. The shipments for the week were 7,497 bales: of which 3,486 bales were to Liverpool, 30 to Havre, 2,417 bales to New York, and 1,564 bales to Boston. Stock on hand Aug. 4 had been reduced to 88,115 bales. The receipts, sales, and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week since June 2, were as follows:

Table with columns: Date, Rec'ps, Sales, Exp, Stock, Price Mid., Freight To Liverpool, To New York, Price gold. Rows from June 2 to Aug 3.

* By steam.

Exchange, sight on New York at 1/2 @ 1/2 discount. Market closed with prices easier, especially for the lower grades.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—The receipts for the week ending Aug. 3 amount to 350 bales against 806 bales last week. Shipments for this week amount to 586 bales against 1,121 bales last week, of which 545 went to New York, and 41 to Philadelphia. Transactions in cotton during the week have continued very limited because of the light stock. Sales for the week amount to 320 bales. The receipts, sales, and exports for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week since June 1, were as follows:

Table with columns: Date, Rec'ts, Sales, Shipments, Stock, Price of mid., Freight for Upl'd To Liverpool, To New York, Price gold. Rows from June 1 to Aug 3.

On Monday of this week news was received of the probable peace in Europe, and holders immediately advanced prices 1 @ 2c. per lb., and on Tuesday there was a further advance; but there was little inquiry at the advance, and the market closed unsettled and lower. Sight checks on New York par to 1/2 prem.

GALVESTON, July 28.—We have received one week later statement by mail from Galveston. The receipts for week ending July 27 were 205 bales, against 588 last week, and the shipments were 1,202 bales, against 1,004 last week. The shipments for the week ending July 27, were, to Liverpool 654 bales, New York 509 bales, and to New Orleans, 39 bales. Below we give the receipts, sales, and shipments for a series of weeks, and the stock, price of middling, rates of freight to Liverpool and New York, and price of gold at the close of each week:

Table with columns: Date, Rec'ts, Sales, Exp, Stock, Price mid., Freight To Liverpool, To New York, Price gold. Rows from May 4 to July 27.

* Specie, ex-revenue tax. † Per steamer.

There have been more sales the past week but the market closes dull, and to effect sales a commission in the price named would have to be granted. Stock is light. Exchange sight on New York 1/4 @ 1 per cent. premium.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—Our own correspondent in London, writing under the date of July 28, gives the full review of the Liverpool, London and other cotton markets:

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—In the early part of the week, the demand for all descriptions of cotton was very active; a large business was transacted, and an improvement varying from 1/2d to 1 1/2d per lb. took place in prices, the greatest advance being on Egyptian and Brazilian descriptions. American qualities changed hands at an advance of 1/2d per lb. This active inquiry was caused by an extensive inquiry on the part of our spinners, and also by the large pur-

chases by export houses, which have, owing to the approaching close of the continental war, been made in the market. The trade, however, closes heavily, and the advance above recorded has not been wholly maintained. As compared with the close of last week, the changes are as follows: American 1/2d, Brazilian 1/2d, Egyptian 1d to 1 1/2d, Smyrna 1/2d to 1/2d, East Indian Ginned Dharwa 1/2p to 1d, Bengal, Scudi and other kinds 1/2d to 1/2d per lb. dearer. The reported sales of the week amount to 102, 10 bales, viz.: 12,420 bales on speculation 32,930 bales for export, and 56,160 bales to the trade. The prices current for American cotton are now as under:

Table with columns: Sea Island, Stained, Upland, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas. Rows for 1866 and 1865 with sub-categories Ordinary and middling, Fair and good fair, Good and fine.

The price of middling cotton at this date in each of the undermentioned years were as follows:

Table with columns: 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866. Rows for Middling, Upland, Mobile, Orleans, Pernambuco. Sub-headers: d., d., d., d., d., d., d., d.

Subjoined is our usual table showing the available and prospective supplies of cotton, so far as relates to the United Kingdom:

Table with columns: Stock in Liverpool, London, American cotton afloat, Indian. Rows for 1865 and 1866.

—being an increase of nearly 800,000 bales. The quantities taken for export from January 1 to July 26 in each of the last two years have been:

Table with columns: Descriptions, 1865, 1866. Rows for American, Brazilian and Egyptian, East India China and Japan.

The following table shows the sales, imports and exports for the week and year, as well as the stock of each description of produce at the period when the latest return was made up:

Table with columns: Trade, Ex-port, Specula-tion, Total, Same period, Average weekly sales. Rows for American, Brazilian, Egyptian, West India, East India, China and Japan.

Table with columns: Imports, Stocks. Rows for American, Brazilian, Egyptian, West India, East India, China and Japan.

LONDON, July 28.—In the early part of the week prices advanced 1/2d to 1/2d per lb., but the market closed heavily at about 1/2d per lb. below the highest point of the week. The particulars are as under:

Table with columns: Imports, Deliveries, Stock. Rows for 1864, 1865, 1866.

HAVRE, July 23.—The stock of cotton is now 168,848 bales, against 26,743 bales last year. Of this quantity, 108,662 bales, and 1,976 bales in 1866 and 1865 respectively consists of American qualities.

BOMBAY, July 20.—The demand for cotton is very inactive. The quotation for Dhollerah produce is 345 rupees per candy. Freight to Liverpool, 12s. 6d. per ton.

MADRAS, June 26.—The market is firmer, and higher rates have been obtained. Western produce is quoted at 1 1/2d, and Gumbioli at 9 1/2d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—Fine qualities of cotton are scarce, and command high prices. Inferior samples command but little attention. Fair quality has realised 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 per lb., cost and freight. The shipments stand thus:

Table with columns: Gt. Britain, Continent, Total. Rows for From July 12 to July 17, Previously from November 1.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 10, 1866.

There has been a firmer market for breadstuffs the past few days. Supplies, as usual in August, have materially fallen off, and the extreme low figures which, in some cases, have been reached, have led to speculation, in which the West has again taken the lead.

Flour, after a considerable decline, has been more active, with a good general trade. The medium and better grades having declined \$2 @ \$3 per bbl. from the highest point, and receipts being considerably reduced a better feeling is natural, but no decided advance can be quoted. And low grades—especially low grades of Extra State, are pressed for sale, and still declining. Large lines of this description a little unsound can be bought at \$7 per bbl.

Corn having sold as low as 78 1/2c for prime shipping, recovered yesterday to 82c, with some speculation. It is probable that henceforth, for some weeks, the receipts will not exceed 100,000 bushels per day, upon which, with the present premium on gold, it is thought the price of

prime can be carried back to 90c. To-day, however, the market was not so strong as yesterday, and closed at 81c for prime shipping.

Wheat is rather firmer—the local millers buying more liberally. But the large stock is not reduced materially; and the firmness of holders, and the easy money market are the principal supports to prices. The weather in the Northwest have been favorable for the harvest till yesterday, when severe rain set in, and the Milwaukee and Buffalo markets advanced 5c per bushel. At the close the best samples of Club were withdrawn.

Oats have sold very low, and the severe losses which have resulted to Western shippers have reduced very materially the quantities coming forward; upon which we have had a large speculative movement and a recovery in cargo prices of 3@5c per bushel, but the market closes dull and unsettled.

Rye has been without essential change and quiet. Barley and Barley malt are nearly nominal. Beans and Peas quiet.

The following are the closing quotations of Breadstuffs:

Flour, Superfine State and Western..... 6 bbl \$5 50@ 7 25	Wheat, Chicago Spring per bushel..... 1 30@ 1 85
Extra State..... 6 65@ 9 25	Milwaukee Club..... 1 65@ 2 10
Shipping R. hoop Ohio..... 8 00@ 9 25	Red Winter..... 2 40@ 2 80
Extra Western, common to good..... 6 85@11 40	Amber do..... 2 25@ 2 30
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 11 50@14 25	White..... 79@ 82
Southern supers..... 9 36@11 90	Corn, Western Mixed..... 86@ 88
Southern, fancy and ex. 11 00@14 75	Western Yellow..... 1 05@ 1 10
Canada, common to choice extra..... @	Western White..... 75@ 1 05
Rye Flour, fine and superfine..... 5 50@ 6 25	Rye..... 42@ 52
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine..... 4 50@ 5 00	Oats, Western, cargoes..... 55@ 62
	Jersey and State..... 95@ 1 20
	Barley..... 1 10@ 1 30
	Malt..... 1 15@ 1 30
	Peas, Canada..... 1 80@ 2 60
	White beans..... 1 80@ 2 60

The movement in Breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	48,870	1,325,595	67,900	1,765,250
Corn meal, bbls.....	6,255	186,380	6,390	213,050
Wheat, bush.....	79,630	1,191,390	485,025	3,243,165
Corn, bush.....	1,192,780	10,602,135	567,505	4,769,715
Rye, bush.....	15,470	318,460	5,400	136,910
Barley, &c., bush.....	13,045	468,930	16,685	596,540
Oats, bush.....	413,675	3,314,170	213,475	5,158,785

FOREIGN EXPORTS.

	1866.		1865.	
	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.	For the w'k.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.....	29,950	596,180	36,990	831,610
Corn meal, bbls.....	4,005	94,195	3,450	91,905
Wheat, bush.....	12,765	155,239	60,400	1,153,975
Corn, bush.....	500,620	7,524,265	125,965	868,540
Rye, bush.....	196,955	20,200	83,690	.....
Oats, bush.....	44,875	823,770	.....	.....

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Aug. 4:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicago.....	15,322	29,025	748,909	84,639	900	3,990
Milwaukee.....	4,773	107,402	35,482	42,816	3,9	7,738
Toledo.....	6,341	2,095	66,906	5,100	.....	.....
Detroit.....	8,457	842	1,156	1,405	.....	370
Totals.....	34,893	139,364	852,453	133,960	1,299	12,098
Previous week.....	42,360	146,441	961,427	310,411	1,745	29,514
Cor. week, 1865.....	57,451	542,546	838,558	111,860	15,304	14,320

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AT FIVE WESTERN LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the comparative receipts of Flour and Grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1st to Aug. 4, for 1866 and 1865:

	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls.....	1,843,689	1,485,056	Oats, bush.....	8,816,732
Wheat, bush.....	10,793,423	11,509,064	Barley, bush.....	376,399
Corn, bush.....	23,651,256	12,431,633	Rye, bush.....	1,104,157
Totals, grain.....	.....	.....	.....	44,741,972
				31,807,067

Increase 1866 over 1865: Flour, 358,632 barrels, and grain 12,934,905 bushels.

EASTWARD MOVEMENT BY CANAL.—The following will show about what there was afloat last Saturday on canals destined for tide-water:

From Buffalo, week ending	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Aug. 6.....	.....	7,210	738,820	292,190	27,430	14,290
July 30.....	223	7,650	704,310	426,735	28,470	59,280
Totals, 14 days.....	223	14,860	1,443,130	718,925	55,900	73,570
F'm Oswego, 9 days.....	1,000	32,809	205,564	41,453	.....	7,800
Total afloat.....	1,223	47,669	1,648,694	760,378	55,900	81,370
Previous week.....	1,180	86,374	1,901,132	951,546	28,470	99,050
Corres'ding time, '65.....	15,958	816,488	1,698,239	377,827	24,490	16,925

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—The armistice agreed to by the belligerent powers on the Continent, and the continuance of remarkably favorable weather for the crops, have kept the trade very quiet this week. The arrivals of Wheat and Flour continue moderate—those of Indian Corn large. At Tuesday's market a moderate business was done in Wheat with consumers at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per cental. Flour was very quiet, and 1s. per sack lower. Though there was a good demand for Indian Corn, importers were obliged to submit to a decline of 3d. to 6d. per qr. Oats were in fair request at previous prices. Pease recovered 6d. from the lowest in the interim since last week. Since Tuesday the only change in the market has been a further decline on Indian Corn, with some pressure to sell at 26s. 9d. per qr. At to-day's market only a moderate business was done in Wheat, but buyers had to pay the full prices of Tuesday. Flour was in better request, and generally held for a small advance. A large business was done in Indian Corn at 26s. 6d. per qr. for mixed (being a reduction of 6d. per qr. since Tuesday), at which the market was pretty well cleared. Flour—Extra State, per bbl., 26s. 6d.@27s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s.; Canadian, 27s.@28s. 6d. Wheat—Chicago and Milwaukee, per 100 lbs., 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; do. Amber Iowa, 11s.@11s. 2d. Indian Corn—per 480 lbs., yellow, 27s.; White, 31s.@32s. 6d.; Mixed, 26s. 6d. Peas—Canadian, per 504 lbs., 35s.@36s. Oatmeal—Canadian, per 240 lbs., 29s.@30s.

FARMERS' DELIVERIES OF WHEAT.

Week ending July 21st, 1866.....	32,481 qrs. at 54s. 0d.
Same time 1865.....	52,131 " 43s. 2d.

IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, bbls.	sacks.	I. corn, qrs.
United States and Canada.....	.....	.....	2,073	39,237
Total for week.....	9,080	.....	2,073	39,237
Total since 1st January.....	296,716	59,518	259,307	599,924
Same time 1865.....	243,963	72,108	193,374	73,127

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, August 10, 1866, P. M.

The Dry Goods trade is again dull and very unsettled. The reported prevalence of the cholera in our inland cities has strengthened the impression throughout the country that it must exist here to an alarming extent, and buyers are needlessly panic-stricken. Hence the increasing activity noticed the last and previous weeks has been suddenly checked. The market presents anything but an encouraging appearance. The little trade there is, is fitful, irregular, and uncertain; and the few buyers that are in town are purchasing goods at very low prices, and expressing their surprise to find that New York is not actually shut up in a pen and the people dying like sheep. Some whole-lines of goods have been taken by leading jobbing houses at the lowest possible figures, and by them sold in lots to houses in the smaller cities at even lower rates than could be purchased direct of the agents. This constitutes the principal business at present, and, in the absence of legitimate trade, is being carried on by some of the leading jobbing houses. The mode of operating is well illustrated in the movement during the past two weeks in Indian Head A goods. They were quoted by agents at 25c. ten days ago. A jobber put them down to 22½, selling, however, only a few pieces at a time. The next day the jobber had purchased the whole line of Indian Head A goods at 22½, and the price went up to 23 with jobbers, and down to 23 by agents. They are now offered by jobbers at 22, though held by agents at 23.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are again dull, unsettled, and lower. The trade has been very irregular and fitful during the week, and with large stocks and the advancing season, lower prices have been accepted for some whole lines of leading makes of heavy goods. Lighter weights are not as much changed, although both trade and prices are purely nominal. Standard sheetings are generally quoted at 23 cents, but this is well known to be an outside price. Jobbers are selling them at from 21½ to 22½. Twenty-one cents was offered on Thursday for all the Stark A's in market, and declined. Indian Head A, Appleton A, Stark A, Nashua X X are quoted at 23 cents. Atlantic heavy A 37 inch 23½, do P A 37 inch 23, do A H 37 inch 24, do P H 37 inch 23, do heavy shirt A V 30 inch 19, do fine sheet A L 36½ inch 22, do do P L 36½ inch 22, do shirt P E 33 inch 22, Indian Head B 30 inch 19, do E 48 inch 37, Nashua extra A 36 inch 21, do fine D 36 inch 21, Waltham F 40 inch 26, Massachusetts A 4-4 21, do B B 4-4 21, Medford 22, Newmarket Manuf. Co. 33 inch 19, do do 36 inch 20, do do heavy D 36 inch 22½, Auburn 36 inch 19, Indian Queen 36 inch 17, New England 36 inch 17, Pittsfield A 36 inch 18, Rocky Point sheetings 36 inch 17, Wawawanda 36 inch 17.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been inactive and dull, although there is no change in prices of leading makes either by agents or jobbers. Their quotations of these goods are now the same, as a jobber buying large lots is enabled with the per cent. off thus obtained, to sell as low as the agents will by the single case. York Mills are closely sold up, and held at 43½, Wamsutta are held at 37½, Lonsdale 33, Rockdale B 27, Uxbridge imperial 4-4 27½, Kent River 12, Grafton 3-4 14 and 7-8 15, Auburnville 4-4 29, Aquidnecks 4-4 21, do 7-8 18, White Rock 36 34 O J Rathbun 7-8 20, Social Mill Co. water twist 30, do C 7-8 19, Manville R 25, do XX 27½, Attawaugan XX 25½, Bedford O 15, Indian River XX 23, Warrenton B 15, Bartlett Steam Mills 33 inch 24, do 5-4 33, do 7-8 21½, do 4-4 29, Newmarket 33 inch 22, do 36 inch 26, Waltham L 72 inch 62½, do X 33 inch 22½, do W 42 inch 30, do M 81 inch 82½, do N 90 inch 87½, Boston 19, Rockdale A 4-4 27½, Harvard 35 inch 22, Sunnyside 36 inch 25, Woodlawn 34 inch 21, Baltic A 34 inch 20, Atlantic 26 inch 15½, Washington 16, Canoe 13, Hallowell ¼ 15.

DRILLS are in light demand for heavy makes, while there is little inactivity in lighter goods. India 25, Globe Steam Mills 19, Union mill 14, Pepperell-25, Boott 25, Stark Standard 24 Park Mills 20.

CANTON FLANNELS are inactive and nominal. Columbia bring 26 cents, and Nashua 27. Laconia 35, Massachusetts 31, and Prescott 30, Globe 27½, Clay 27½, Eagle 22.

CORSET JEANS are in steady, fair demand, and prices are sustained. Indian Orchard 16½, Silver Lake brown are sold ahead at 21½@22, Newmarket colored 17, Nashua and Franklin each 15, Canoe 16, and Uncas 16.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are but moderately dealt in. Arkwright 6x3 22½, do 3x3 22, Louisiana plaids 24, Ringgold fast plaids 20, Simpson's Chambrays 22, Concord 15, Madison check 18, Roanoke 20, Perobscot 22½, and Uplands 22, Wauregan 3x3 23, do 6x3 24, Albany 3x3 13, do 6x3 14, Willow B ook Check 22½.

TICKS are unchanged in prices. West Franch are held at 32 for 4-4 and 25 for No. 2 Springfield 14, Pacific Extra ¾ 30, do 4-4 40, Henry Clay 3-4 18, Amoskeag A C A 60, A 47, B 42 C 37½ and D 32½, York 30 inch 41, 32 inch 51, Albany 14, American 20, Glen Allen 3-4 13½, Chattanooga 3-4 15, Ontario A 3-4 13, Passaic 7-8 19, Sacondale 13, Windsor 22, Chattanooga 16, Willow Brook 45, Farmer's and Miner's 50.

DENIMS AND COTTONADES are in very small request, and prices are nominal. Burlington Brown Denims sell at 14½, Homestead Brown 22, Peabody Blue 17½, Arkwright Blue 26½, do Brown 26½, Madison Brown

20, Providence Blue 20, Ashton Glenn brown 21, do blue 21, Homestead blue 21, Lonsdale 30, Albany 19, and Wauregan 22.

PRINT CLOTHS are very quiet at 13 1/2 @ 14 cents for 64x64 square. The sales reported at Providence for the past week were only 3,000 pieces at 14c for 64x64.

PRINTS are dull, and for the moment much neglected, although prices are quite steadily held by agents. Jobbers are trying to influence the market by offering leading makes in small quantities at a reduction. Arnolds are held at 17c, Garner's 22, Amoskeag pink 21, do purple 20, do shirting 19, do dark 19, do light 19, do mourning 18, Swiss Ruby 20, Dutchess B 17, Lowell dark 17, do light 17, Naumkeag 17, Spring Valley 18, Wamsutta dark 16, do light 15, Dusters 15, Glen Cove full madders 14, Wauregan faucies 18, do Rubies 19. American regular 19, Sprague's fancy styles 27, solid colors 20, Canaries 19, Orange polkas 20, Indigos 20, Blue and Orange 22, Madder Rubies 19. Merrimac W 22, and D 21.

JACONETS are in fair demand at firm prices. Lonsdale 21, White Rock 24 for high colors, and 22 for plain.

GINGHAMS are in rather better request. Lancaster seil at 27c., Glasgow at 26, and Dundee at 18.

SILESIA are in moderate demand, and prices are kept up. Indian Orchard 23, Social Mills 27, do extra fine twilled 32, and superior 24.

CAMBRICS are quiet and unchanged. Manville 14 for black, 15 for plain and 16 for pink. Clinton 13, Federal 12, Smithfield Mfg Co 14-15, Fox Hill Bank 12, Naragansett 15, Wauregan 16, Pacific 15, Adriatic 15, Hallowell 16.

MOUSLIN DE LAINES have met rather more inquiry as have most all kinds of woolen goods, but trade is by no means active. Pacific and Manchester are sold at 28, Pacific armures 30, do Robes de Chambre 32, Pacific and Manchester Challies 23.

BALMORAL SKIRTS are in more request at firm prices. Pontoosuc Company's are sold at \$66 per doz. for Imperial, \$60 for Picnic, \$51 @ 55 for No. 1, and \$42 @ 45 for No. 2.

CLOTHS are becoming settled, although prices are rather lower. Slater's black range from \$3.50 @ 4.50; cotton warps \$2.15 for No. 1, \$2.05 for No. 2, and \$1.95 for No. 3. 6-4 Leicester ladies' cloths \$1.60.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS are in light but quite steady demand for particular styles. The stocks of goods are large, and with the easier wool market there seems a probability of lower prices. Slater's 6-4 black doeskins sell at \$4.00 @ 5.00, Millville 3-4 heavy fancy cassimeres \$2 @ \$2 3/4, do silk mixed \$1 50 @ \$1 75. Shaw's diagonal cassimeres \$1 3/4, do doeskins \$1 25, Rochester grey do \$1 25, Dighton's silk mixtures \$1 87 1/2 @ 2 25, Utica 6-4 fancy cassimeres \$2 1/2 @ \$3, Merchants' Woolen Company's silk mixtures \$2 for 1/2, and \$4 for 6-4 Carolina mills fancy do \$1 50 @ 1 75, American Mills \$2 25 @ 2 50, for 3-4, and \$4 50 @ \$5, for 6-4; East Windsor Woollen Co.'s 1/2 fancy \$2 @ \$2 25, Solomon Woodward's 3-4 black ribbed do \$2, do tan do \$2, Wallomack River Mills 3-4 fancy do \$1 50 @ \$1 75, Tacovic Mills 3-4 fancy \$1 25, do 3-4 Union silk mixtures \$1 3/4, Fort Ann Mills 6-4 coatings \$4, Evans, Seagrave & Co.'s heavy 3-4 fancy cassimeres \$2 @ \$2 50, F. M. Ballou & Co.'s do \$2 @ 2 50; S. & H. Sayles do \$1 3/4 @ \$1 75, Babcock & Moss, do \$2 @ \$2 50, Campbell & Co.'s do \$2 @ \$2 25, Mechanicsville Co.'s do \$1 75 @ \$2 25, Evans, Seagrave, Mason & Co.'s No. 3 mill do \$2 @ 2 25, plough, loom and anvil cassimeres 50c net. Tip top satinets sell at \$1 10 for No 1, and \$1 05 for Lower Valley, Mosen and Hampden 75c @ 80c for mixtures and 85c for blue.

KENTUCKY JEANS are quite steady. Washington and Union 52 1/2c, Eagleville 35 1/2 @ 42 1/2, extra fine indigo blue do 47 1/2, common standard 22c, and E. and H. Babcock's Alpine cloth 50.

AMERICAN LINEN is steady. Crash 12 @ 16, and Huckabuck 20 @ 21.

FLANNELS are in demand, and steady. Plain scarlet and orange range from 32 1/2 @ 60, plain white 34 @ 75, scarlet, blue and mixed twilled 37 1/2 @ 65.

CARPETS are in better demand, but prices remain the same. Lowell & Hartford Co.'s superfine ingrain \$1 60, and \$1 75 for extras, \$2 25 for extra three ply Brussels, \$2 45 for 3fr, \$2 55 for 4fr, and \$2 65 for 5fr.

FOREIGN GOODS are rather more active, and the large stocks are being disposed of at rather easier figures. The dullness in the domestic trade and lower price of the raw material tends to make prices easier, and holders are pressing sales to some extent.

MANCHESTER, July 23.—Owing to the probability of an approaching close of the continental war, our market has assumed greater activity, and higher prices are not only demanded, but are obtained. The actual business doing, however, is by no means extensive, transactions being checked by the advance asked, inasmuch as buyers do not consider the hope of peace sufficiently decided to warrant any great increase of purchases at the present moment. Yarns, however, must be quoted 1/2d. to 1 1/2d. per lb. dearer than at this period last week. Cloth, however, exhibits no material change in value, but the market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 9, 1866, and the corresponding weeks of 1864 and 1865, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1866.			
	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	304 \$125,362	2628 \$1,043,920	1274 \$562,284
do cotton...	312 89,925	1295 321,919	684 210,554
do silk...	60 45,050	513 511,184	253 255,533
do flax...	390 81,325	1370 307,577	758 164,573
Miscellaneous dry goods.	30 13,891	408 134,702	402 153,016
Total	1096 \$355,553	6214 \$2,324,248	3371 \$1,345,960
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.			
Manufactures of wool...	494 \$210,666	907 \$394,418	624 \$244,341
do cotton...	286 69,405	91 30,916	105 34,626
do silk...	105 75,040	67 65,792	44 55,718
do flax...	192 43,342	167 31,559	109 23,869
Miscellaneous dry goods.	34 12,838	127 14,590	48 6,644
Total	1051 \$411,291	1359 \$527,275	930 \$365,198
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1096 355,553	6214 2,324,248	3371 1,345,960
Total thrown upon mak't	2147 \$766,844	7573 \$2,851,523	4301 \$1,711,158

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.					
Manufactures of wool...	1751 \$695,498	959 \$263,576	1083 \$451,161		
do cotton...	369 131,576	157 50,179	307 97,891		
do silk...	200 207,754	100 153,565	171 212,714		
do flax...	369 109,224	350 83,165	333 106,933		
Miscellaneous dry goods.	68 34,021	20 11,022	1529 52,449		
Total	2757 \$1,178,073	1286 \$561,507	3423 \$921,148		
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	1096 355,553	6214 2,324,248	3371 1,345,960		
Total entered at the port.	3853 \$1,533,626	7500 \$2,885,755	6794 \$2,267,108		

DETAILED STATEMENT. The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending August 9, 1866:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....287 \$155,167	Gloves.....36 10,876	Worsted y'r'n 120	8 5,038	Worsted y'r'n 120	8 5,038
Cloths.....48 29,032	Worstedd.....324 161,213	Lastings.....8	25,023	Lastings.....8	25,023
Carpeting.....133 35,163	Declained.....3 1,654	Braids & bds. 48	25,647	Braids & bds. 48	25,647
Blankets.....20 4,632	Hose.....70 23,621	Cot. & worst. 96	25,647	Cot. & worst. 96	25,647
Shawls.....73 44,721	Merinos.....8 2,378				
Total		1274	\$562,284		
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....139 \$40,963	Emb'd mus'n 11	7,388	Hdkfs.....11	3,635	
Colored.....17 4,646	Velvets.....5	1,742	Gloves.....39	11,496	
Prints.....7 2,168	Shawls.....1	391	Spool.....33	11,224	
Ginghams.....18 4,817	Laces.....30	13,166	Hose.....333	91,970	
Muslins.....9 5,504	Braids & bds. 31	11,444			
Total			684	\$210,554	
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....65 \$116,494	Gloves.....3	3,384	Silk & worst. 24	13,257	
Satin.....1 346	Cravats.....3	1,531	Silk & cotton 21	11,355	
Velvets.....20 15,112	Vestings.....1	213	Silk & linen. 2	198	
Ribbons.....60 56,756	Sewings.....1	870			
Laces.....29 18,629	Braids & bds. 23	17,388	Total	253	\$255,533
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....605 \$122,245	Hdkfs.....37	25,091	Hemp yarn.. 88	5,988	
Laces.....4 2,973	Thread.....24	7,276			
Total			758	\$164,573	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath. gloves 27	\$31,912	Embroideries 39	33,242	Straw braid.. 95	25,641
Kid gloves... 2	4,941	Cols. & cuffs. 1	303	Feath. & flow. 153	30,636
Clothing..... 31	6,572	Corsets..... 46	16,927	Susp. & elas. 8	2,841
Total			402	\$153,016	

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....211 \$92,563	Shawls.....11	6,850	Braids & bds. 5	1,496	
Cloths.....32 1,536	Gloves.....4	616	Cot & worst. 55	18,057	
Carpeting.....15 4,719	Worstedd.....271	123,716			
Blankets.....12 1,196	Merinos.....8	3,592	Total	624	\$244,341
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....63 \$22,412	Emb. muslins 1	1,229	Hdkfs.....2	1,093	
Colored.....15 3,767	Laces.....1	306	Spool.....6	1,670	
Ginghams.....13 3,101	Braids & bds. 2	216	Hose.....2	764	
Total			105	\$34,626	
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....14 \$22,429	Ribbons.....4	37,074	Silk & worst. 1	561	
Crapes.....2 1,079	Shawls.....3	6,693	Silk & cotton 5	3,387	
Velvets.....13 16,153	Gloves.....2	1,769			
Total			44	\$55,718	
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....68 \$22,773	Thread.....2	211	Hemp yarn.. 39	885	
Total			109	23,869	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Matting.....36 292	Embroideries 4	4,372	Corsets.....5	1,668	
Oil cloth.....3 312					
Total			48	\$6,644	

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens.....286 \$133,383	Shawls.....17	7,269	Worsted yarn 32	8,974	
Cloths.....24 12,535	Gloves.....14	7,044	Lastings.....3	1,440	
Carpeting.....48 14,092	Worstedd.....368	156,869	Braids & bds. 2	865	
Blankets.....24 3,573	Hose.....5	2,267	Cot. & worst. 260	102,850	
Total			1083	\$451,161	
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cottons.....93 31,546	Laces.....26	8,948	Hose.....44	15,762	
Colored.....55 14,092	Gloves.....1	117			
Prints.....4 692	Spool.....71	20,424	Total	207	\$97,891
Ginghams.....5 1,672	Emb'd mus.. 8	4,633			
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Silks.....63 \$119,312	Velvets.....61	51,042	Silk & worst. 5	3,622	
Crapes.....1 398	Ribbons.....29	29,484	Silk & cot... 2	1,254	
Plushes.....1 571	Braids & bds. 9	7,231			
Total			171	\$212,714	
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Linens.....288 \$89,325	Laces.....1	2,780	Thread.....35	10,024	
Linens & cot. 1	407	Hdkfs.....8	4,397		
Total			333	\$106,933	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Lea'r. gloves. 7	\$7,371	Matting....1435	7,190	Corsets.....3	1,419
Kid gloves... 5	3,635	Embroid'ries 49	26,176	Straw goods. 30	6,658
Total			1529	\$52,449	

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7, 1866.					
Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.	Beef, bbls.....65	1,487	Lard, lbs....4,000	875	
Pork, bbls....214	6,184	Butter, lbs..7,784	2,725	Flour, bbls 1,591	16,844

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Corn meal, bbls	3,131	Hogs hair, bbls	12,000	Wine, cs	69
Corn, bush	600	Shoe pegs, bbls	74	Starch, pkgs	86
Bread, pkgs	88	Sew mach, cs	133	Jewel's ashes, bbls	53
Cheese, lbs	2,540	Corn, bush	37,694	Miscellaneous	513
Shooks, No.	400	Staves	3,600		
Rye flour, bbls	20	Beef, tcs	62		
Potatoes, bbls	15		1,500		
Cond milk, cs	50				
Matches, cs	12				
Nails, kegs	11				
Tobacco, bbls	29				
Mf tob, lbs	951				
Books, cs	1				
Beef, tcs	10				
Hams, lbs	2,049				
Drugs, pkgs	8				
Oysters, cs	10				
Cotton gins	3				
Miscellaneous	230				
	\$37,421				
HAMBURG.					
Cigars, cs	143				
Sew mach, cs	6				
Drugs, pkgs	9				
Groceries, cs	2				
Tob stms, hhd	14				
Tobacco, hhd	3				
Whisky, bbls	94				
Hats, ceron	1				
Corn flour, bbls	26				
	623				
	\$42,645				
DUTCH WEST INDIES.					
Beef, bbls	65				
Furniture, cs	43				
Pork, bbls	20				
Drugs, pkgs	14				
Flour, bbls	535				
Rye flour, bbls	46				
Cornmeal, bbl	138				
Trunks, pkgs	26				
Mf tob, lbs	5,124				
Bread, pkgs	258				
Rosin, bbls	10				
Lamps, pkgs	3				
Leather, rolls	6				
Photo mat, cs	12				
Potatoes, bbls	141				
Onions, bbls	75				
Syrup, bbls	2				
Twine, bbls	2				
Marble, bxs	2				
Soap, bxs	75				
Candles, bxs	45				
Codfish, qtls	20				
Cheese, lbs	534				
Hams, lbs	638				
Lard, lbs	1,821				
Butter, lbs	1,298				
Hoop skirts, cs	2				
Coal, tons	10				
Coal oil, galls	519				
Wheat, bush	600				
Corn, bush	2,520				
Miscellaneous	1,428				
	\$21,945				
ANTWERP.					
Petlm, gls	116,143				
	44,293				
LIVERPOOL.					
Cotton, bbls	2,395				
Corn, bush	359,258				
Wheat, bush	12,163				
Tallow, lb	181,000				
Cheese, lb	70,465				
Flour, bbls	967				
Tobacco, hhd	180				
Clocks, bxs	265				
Orchilla weed, pkgs	17				
Drugs, cs	1				
Machinery, cs	1				
Rosin, bbls	865				
Books, cs	4				
Staves	14,000				
Oil cake, lb	97,654				
Logwood, tons	91				
Sperm oil, gals	3030				
Tongues, bbls	35				
Leather, bbls	9				
AgI implts, pkgs	4				
Bacon, lbs	24,640				
Dry goods, cs	5				
Lobsters, cs	1,025				
Miscellaneous	76				
	\$1,003,449				
LONDON.					
Sperm oil, gals	450				
Spts turp, bbls	430				
Petlm, gls	53,924				
Corn, bush	23,065				
Tobacco, hhd	129				
Iron plates	86				
Sponge, bales	44				
Flour, bbls	800				
Oats, bush	44,876				
Minl water, bxs	15				
Cheese, lb	197,843				
Hardware, cs	2				
Furs, cs	25				
Beef, tcs	21				
Heads, tcs	4				
Bacon, lbs	40,500				
Skins, cs	500				
Mf tob, lbs	41,275				
Ess oils, cs	5				
Roots, bales	39				
Sew mach, cs	9				
Piano	1				
	\$206,227				
FENARH ROADS.					
Corn, bush	18,562				
	15,700				
GLASGOW.					
Whalefoots, lbs	38,334				
Cheese, lbs	72,548				
	13,259				

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Butter, lbs	1,935	689	Paint, pkgs	6	245
Lard, lbs	3,900	939	Iron bars	100	299
Codfish, qtl	880	6,073	Steel, bbls	7	253
Haddock, qtl	211	952	Lard oil, gals	632	1,264
Pkd codfish, bbls	200	1,825	Saddlery, cs	1	300
Pork, bbls	484	15,463	Clothing, cs	15	6,000
Flour, bbls	675	6,903	Photo mtl, cs	5	500
Tobacco, bbls	34	603	Books, cs	10	4,000
Beef, bbls	55	1,470	Sew mach, cs	8	2,400
Candles, bxs	50	225	Exp pkg, cs	1	150
Furniture, cs	16	400	Miscellaneous	1,889	1,889
Soap, bxs	250	3,885			
Hardware, cs	3	148			
Miscellaneous	578				
	\$40,823				
VENEZUELA.					
Lard, lbs	7,102	1,613			
Oyster, cs	20	180			
Soap, bxs	400	688			
Tobacco, bales	9	397			
Candles, bxs	100	388			
Butter, lbs	2,815	995			
Mid tob, lbs	993	276			
Corn, bush	4,030	5,360			
Flag stones	200	160			
Garlic, bbls	25	364			
Books, cs	6	700			
Sew mach, cs	2	138			
Glassware, cs	29	135			
Soap, bxs	1,000	1,520			
Hams, lbs	703	140			
Petroleum, gal	980	575			
Firecrackers, pkgs	13	167			
Drugs, pkgs	56	1,736			
Flour, bbls	1,693	16,401			
Spirits, cs	35	718			
Paper, bbls	10	144			
Hardware, cs	4	226			
Wax, bxs	4	160			
Cotton gins, cs	7	365			
Oysters, cs	20	100			
Nails, kegs	20	140			
Leather, rolls	2	133			
Miscellaneous	794				
	\$34,713				
BRAZIL.					
Cotton gins, cs	116	8,760			
Furniture, cs	32	774			
AgI implts, pkgs	47	441			
Candles, bxs	75	675			
Perfumery, bxs	190	712			
Codfish, drums	150	1,312			
Flour, bbls	1,000	14,125			
Lard, lbs	2,668	594			
Bread, pkgs	37	672			
Shot, kegs	26	781			
Drugs, pkgs	57	1,010			
Hardware, cs	42	1,320			
Petroleum, gals	3,047	1,356			
Linseed oil, bxs	25	450			
	\$80,586				
CHILI.					
Petroleum, gals	10,000	6,000			
Rosin, bbls	200	1,209			
Hardware, cs	2	452			
	\$7,652				
	\$2,959,505				

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1866.

Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.		Pkg. Value.	
China, Glass & E.	915	Sauces and pre-serves	4,110	Logwood, M.	35
ware-		Instruments-		lbs	263
Bottles	265	Musical	7,990	Mahogany	2,850
China	9,461	Optical	1,025	Willow	934
Earth'nw'e	1,686	Jewelry, &c-		Other	1,077
Glass	2,748	Jewelry	30	Miscellaneous-	
Glassware	279	Watches	14	Albstr ornmts	8
Glass plate	66	Leather, Hides, &c-		Baskets	52
Drugs, &c-	72	Bristles	28	Bags	2,670
Alkali	1,056	Hides, dress-ed	192	Boxes	3,207
Acids	18	Hides, undres'd	87,262	Buttons	79
Ammonia, sal	8	Pat Leather	7	Building stones	497
Argols	19	Liquors, Wines, &c-		Cheese	17
Bark Peruv	113	Brandy	378	Cigars	8
Barytes	389	Porter	59	Coal, tons	8,781
Blea powder	400	Rum	27	Corks	673
Castor oil	54	Whiskey	45	Clocks	16
Camphor	300	Wines	7,719	Cocoa, bgs	252
Carmin	1	Champagne, bask	2,193	Coffee, bgs	6,454
Cream Tartar	50	Metals, &c-		Fancy goods	77,599
Chickory	105	Brass goods	1	Feathers	1,366
Chinical	9	Bronzes	50	Fireworks	5,205
Gums, crude	59	Chains & an's	75	Flax	5,874
Gum arabic	105	Copper	5,261	Fish	766
Gum copavi	40	Cutlery	114	Furniture	930
Gum copal	10	Guns	74	Hair	75
Gine	4	Hardware	68	Hair cloth	7
Lie paste	229	Iron, hoop, tons	14	Hemp	379
Lie not	2,202	Iron, pig, tons	100	Honey	20
Oils	10	Iron, R. R. bars	8,471	Hops	68
do ess	28	Iron, sheet, tons	524	Hops, lbs	68
do linseed	41	Iron, other, tons	176	Ind. rubber	136
do olive	554	Lead, pigs	570	Ivory	56
Opium	20	Metal goods	54	Machinery	44
Orchilla weed	529	Needles	3	Marble, & marble mantles	4,182
Paints	18,026	Plated ware	10	Molasses	1,275
Potash, chlo	678	Per caps	29	Oil paintings	12
Phosphorus	6	Saddlery	2	Paper hang	4
Regautimony	83	Steel	2,105	Perfumery	13
Rhubarb	12	Spelter	100,956	Pipes	6,061
Nitrate lead	645	Tin, bxs	17,702	Provisions	208
Soda, bi crb	336	Tin slabs	9	Rags	595
do ash	166	Wire	121	Salt	7,373
do caustic	307	Zinc, lbs	364,790	Statuary	3,537
do nitrate	36,800	Stationery, &c-		Seeds	495
Safflower	1				

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Table listing prices for various commodities including Ashes, Anchors, Beeswax, Bones, Bread, Breadstuffs, Bricks, Bristles, Butter and Cheese, Candles, Cement, Chains, Coal, Cocoa, Coffee, and various oils and resins.

Table listing prices for Copper (Duty, pig, bar, and ingot), Sheathing (new and yellow), Bolts, Braziers, Baltimore, Detroit, and Portage Lake.

Table listing prices for Cordage (Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb), Manila, Tarred Russia, Tarred American, and Bolt Rope, Russia.

Table listing prices for Corks (Duty, 50 per cent ad val), Regular, quarts, Short Tapers, Mineral, and Phial.

Cotton—See special report.

Table listing prices for Drugs and Dyes (Duty, Alcohol, 2 50 per gallon; Aloes, 6 cents per lb; Alum, 60 cents per 100 lb; Argols, 6 cents per lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 per cent ad val; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 per cent ad val; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/4; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 per cent ad val; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 per cent ad val; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/4; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1/2; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 per cent ad val; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 per cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 per cent ad val; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 per cent ad val; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 per lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 per cent ad val; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 per cent ad val; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 per cent ad val; Sal Serratus, 1 1/4 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1/2 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1/4; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 per cent ad val; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 per cent ad val; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 per lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash.

Table listing prices for various oils, acids, and chemicals including Alcohol, Aloe, Socotrine, Alum, Annato, fair to prime, Antimony, Regulus of, Argols, Crude, Argols, Refined, Arsenic, Powdered, Assafetida, Balsam Capivi, Balsam Tolu, Balsam Peru, Berries, Persian, Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle, Bi Chromate Potash, Bleaching Powder, Borax, Refined, Brimstone, Crude, Brimstone, Am. Roll, Brimstone, Flor Sulphur, Camphor, Crude, (in bond), Camphor, Refined, Cantharides, Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk, Cardamoms, Malabar, Castor Oil, Cases, Chamomile Flowers, Chlorate Potash, Caustic Soda, Cobalt, Crystals, in kegs, 112 lbs, Cochineal, Honduras, Cochineal, Mexican, Copperas, American, Cream Tartar, prime, Cubebs, East India, Cutch, Epsom Salts, Extract Logwood, Flowers, Benzoin, Folia, Buchu, Gambier, Gamboge, Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls, Ginseng, Southern and Western, Gum Arabic, Picked, Gum Arabic, Sorts, Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, Gum Gedda, Gum Damar, Gum Myrrh, East India, Gum, Myrrh, Turkey, Gum Senegal, Gum Tragacanth, Sorts, Gum Tragacanth, w flakey, Hyd. Potash, Fr. and Eng., Iodine, Resublimed, Ipecacuanna, Brazil, Jalap, Jumper Berries, Lac Dye, Licorice Paste, Calabria, Licorice, Paste, Sicily, Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid.

Table listing prices for Licorice Paste, Greek, Madder, Dutch, Madder, French, E. X. F. F., Manna, large flake, Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo, Oil Anise, Oil Cassia, Oil Bergamot, Oil Lemon, Oil Peppermint, pure, Opium, Turkey, Oxalic Acid, Phosphorus, Prussiate Potash, Quicksilver, Rhubarb, China, Salaratus, Sal Ammoniac, Refined, Sal Soda, Newcastle, Sarsaparilla, Hond, Sarsaparilla, Mex, Senna, Alexandria, Senna, East India, Seneca Root, Shell Lac, Soda Ash, (80 per cent), Sugar Lead, White, Sulphate Quinine, Am, Sulphate Morphine, Tartaric Acid, Verdigris, dry and extra dry, Vitriol, Blue.

Table listing prices for Duck (Duty, 30 per cent ad val), Ravens, Light, Ravens, Heavy, Scotch, Gourock, No. 1 per yard, Cotton, No. 1.

Table listing prices for Dye Woods (Duty free), Camwood, Fustic, Cuba, Fustic, Tampico, Fustic, Savanilla, Fustic, Maracaibo, Logwood, Campeachy, Logwood, Hond, Logwood, Tabasco, Logwood, St. Domingo, Logwood, Jamaica, Limwood, Barwood, Sapan Wood, Manila.

Table listing prices for Feathers (Duty: 30 per cent ad val), Prime Western, do Tennessee.

Table listing prices for Fish (Duty, Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 per bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 cents per 100 lb), Dry Cod, Dry Scale, Pickled Scale, Pickled Cod, Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. shore, Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, Mackerel, No. 2, Bay, Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 3, Mass. large, Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax, Mackerel, No. 3, Mass., Salmon, Pickled, No. 1, Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, hf. bbl, Shad, Connecticut, No. 2, Herring, Scaled, Herring, No. 1, Herring, pickled.

Table listing prices for Flax (Duty: \$15 per ton), Jersey.

Table listing prices for Fruit (Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1 1/4; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val), Raisins, Seedless, do Layer, do Bunch, Currants, Citron, Leghorn, Prunes, Turkish, Dates, Almonds, Languedoc, do Provence, do Sicily, Soft Shell, do Shelled, Sardines, Figs, Smyrna, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Sicily, Walnuts, French, Dried Fruit, N. State Apples, Blackberries, Black Raspberries, Pared Peaches, Unpeeled do, Cherries, pitted, new.

Table listing prices for Furs (Duty, 10 per cent), Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices. (quotations nominal), North and East, No. 1, Western, No. 1, Beaver, Dark, do Pale, Bear, Black, do brown, Badger, Cat, Wild, do House, Fisher, Fox, Silver.

Table listing various animal skins and furs such as do Cross, do Red, do Grey, Lynx, Marten, Dark, do pale, Mink, dark, Musk rat, Otter, Opossum, and Raccoon with their respective prices.

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 1 1/2; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2 1/2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Subject to a discount of 30 @ 35 per cent.)

Table listing window glass sizes and prices, including 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 18x22 to 20x30, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 25x36 to 30x44, 30x46 to 32x48, 32x50 to 32x56, and Above.

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Single Thick)—Discount 20 @ 30 per cent.

Table listing window glass sizes and prices, including 6x8 to 8x10, 8x11 to 10x15, 11x14 to 12x18, 12x19 to 16x24, 20x31 to 24x30, 24x31 to 24x36, 24x36 to 30x44, 30x46 to 32x48, and 32x50 to 32x56.

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Calcutta, light and heavy per pce 23 @ 24

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb. Calcutta, standard. yard 34 @ 34

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less per lb, 6 cents per lb, and 20 per cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb, 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent ad val.

Table listing gunpowder types and prices: Blasting (A), Shipping and Mining, Rifle, and Sporting, in 1 lb canisters.

Hair—Duty FREE.

Table listing hair types and prices: Rio Grande, mixed, Buenos Ayres, mixed, and Hog, Western, unwashed.

Hardware—

Large table listing various hardware items such as Axes, Carpenters Adzes, Cotton Gins, Cast Butts, Hinges, Door Bolts, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Door Locks, Door Knobs, Padlocks, Locks, Stocks and Dies, Screw Wrenches, Smiths' Vises, Framing Chisels, Firmer, Angur Bitts, Ring, Cut Tacks, Cut Brads, Rivet, Iron, Screws, Shovel's and Spades, and Planes.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs, for shipping 75 @ 80

Table listing hemp types and prices: Russian, Manila, Jute, Italian, Sunn and Sisal, Tampico, American, Dress'd, do Undress'd, Russia, Clean, Jute, Manila, and Sisal.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins 10 per cent ad val.

Table listing dry hides: Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio Grande, and Orinoco.

Table listing various types of hides: California, California, Mexican, Porto Cabello, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Western, Dry Salted Hides—Maracaibo, Maranhao, Pernambuco, Tampico and Metamoros, Bahia, and Chill.

Table listing wet salted hides: Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, California, Western, Country s'l'ter trim. & cured, and City.

Table listing upper leather stock: B. A. & Rio Gr. Kip, Sierra Leone, and Gambia and Bissau.

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon. Cuba..(duty paid).(gold).per gall. 80 @ 82 1/2

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb. Crop of 1865, do of 1864.

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Ox, Rio Grande, Ox, Buenos Ayres.

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Para, Fine, Para, Medium, Para, Coarse.

Indigo—Duty FREE. Bengal, Oude, Madras, Manila, Guatemala, Caracas.

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/2 cents per lb; Railroad, 70 cents per 100 lb; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1(cash) per ton 46 00 @ 50 00; Pig, American, No. 1, 47 00 @ 48 00; Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) 95 00 @ 100 00

Table listing iron products and prices: Bar Swedes, Bar, English and American, Refined, do do do Common, Scroll, Ovals and Half Round, Band, Horse Shoe, Rods, Hoop, Nail Rod, Sheet, Russia, Sheet, Single, Double and Treble, Rails, English, do American.

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. East India, Prime, East India, Billiard Ball, African, West Coast, Prime, African, Serivellos, West Coast.

Lead—Duty, Pig, \$2 per 100 lb; Old Lead, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Pipe and Sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Galena, Spanish, German, English, Bar, Pipe and Sheet.

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val. Oak, Slaughter, light, do do middle, do do heavy, do light Cropped, do middle do, do bellies do, Hemlock, B. Ayres, &c., l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do California, light do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do Orinoco, etc. l't do, do do middle do, do do heavy do, do do & B. A, dam'gd all weights, do do poor all do, do Slaughter in rough, cash, Oak, Slaughter in rough, light, do do do mid. & h'vy do.

Line—Duty: 10 per cent ad val. Rockland, common, do heavy.

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Spruce, Eastern, Southern Pine, White Pine Box Boards, White Pine Merchant. Box Boards.

Table listing various types of wood: Clear Pine, Laths, Eastern, Poplar and W. wood B'ds & Pl'k., Cherry Boards and Plank, Oak and Ash, Maple and Birch, Black Walnut.

STAVES—

Table listing staves: White oak, pipe, ext.a, do pipe, heavy, do pipe, light, do pipe, culls, do hhd., extra, do hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, do hhd., culls, do bbl., extra, do bbl., heavy, do bbl., light, do bbl., culls, Red oak, hhd., heavy, do hhd., light, HEADING—white oak, hhd.

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Table listing mahogany, cedar, and rosewood products: Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, do St. Domingo, ordinary logs, do Port-au-Platt, crotches, do Port-au-Platt, logs, do Nuevitas, do Manzanilla, do Mexican, do Honduras (American wood), Cedar, Nuevitas, do Manzanilla, do Mexican, do Florida, Rosewood, Rio Janeiro, do Bahia.

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.

Table listing molasses types and prices: New Orleans, Porto Rico, Cuba Muscovado, do Clayed, English Islands.

Nails—Duty: cut 1 1/2; wrought 2 1/2; horse shoe 5 cents per lb.

Table listing nails: Cut, 4d., Clinch, Horse shoe, forged (sd), Copper, Yellow metal, Zinc.

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 per cent ad val.

Table listing naval stores: Turpentine, N. C., Tar, American, do foreign, Pitch, Rosin, common, do strained and No. 2, do No. 1, do Pale and Extra (280 lbs.), Spirits turpentine, Am.

Oakum—Duty free.

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val.

Table listing oil cake: City thin oblong, in bbls., do in bags, Western thin oblong, in bags.

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 23 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1; burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocos nut, 10 per cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish foreign fisheries, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Table listing oils: Olive, quarts per case, do in casks, Palm, Linseed, city, Whale, do refined winter, Sperm, crude, do winter, bleached, do do unbleached, Lard oil, Red oil, city distilled, do saponified, Straits, Paraffine, 28—80 gr., Kerosene.

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1.50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 per cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 5 per cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

Table listing paints: Litharge, American, Lead, red, American, do white, American, pure, in oil, do white, American, pure, dry, Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1, do white, American, No. 1, in oil, Ochre, yellow, French, dry, do ground in oil, Spanish brown, dry, do ground in oil, Paris white, No. 1, do Am., Whiting, American, Vermillion, Chinese, do Trieste, do California & English, do American, Venetian N. C.)

Table listing various commodities like Carmine, China clay, Chalk, Chalk block, Chrome yellow with prices.

Table for Petroleum with sub-sections for Crude, Refined, Naptha, and Residuum.

Table for Plaster Paris with sub-sections for Blue Nova Scotia, White Nova Scotia, and Calcined.

Table for Provisions including Beef, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, and Beefhams.

Table for Bags (Domestic) including White, Seconds, City colored, Canvas, and Country mixed.

Table for Rice with sub-sections for Carolina and East India.

Table for Salt with sub-sections for Turkeys Islands, Liverpool, Onondaga, Solar coarse, and Fine screened.

Table for Saltpetre with sub-sections for Refined, pure and Crude.

Table for Seeds including Clover, Timothy, Canary, Linseed, and do Bombay.

Table for Shot with sub-sections for Drop and Buck.

Table for Silk with sub-sections for Tsatlees, Paysaams, Canton, Japan, and China thrown.

Table for Skins including Goat, Deer, and various types of skins.

Table for Soap with sub-sections for Castile.

Table for Spelter with sub-sections for Plates, foreign and domestic.

Table for Spices including Mace, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, and Cloves.

Table for Steel with sub-sections for English, cast, German, American, and English, spring.

Table for Sugar with sub-sections for Porto Rico, Cuba, Havana, and various grades.

Table for Sumac with sub-sections for Sicily.

Table for Tallow with sub-sections for American, prime, country and city.

Table for Tea with sub-sections for Hyson, Gunpow, H. Skin, and Oolong.

Table for Tin with sub-sections for Banca, Straits, English, and Plates.

Table for Tobacco with sub-sections for Lugs, Common leaf, Medium, Good, Fine, and Navy.

Table for Whalebone with sub-sections for South Sea, North west coast, Ochotsk, and Polar.

Table for Wines and Liquors with sub-sections for Brandy, Wines, and various brands.

Table for Wire with sub-sections for No. 0 to 18, uncovered, and No. 0 to 18, covered.

Table for Wool with sub-sections for American, Saxony, and various types.

Table for Zinc with sub-sections for Plate and sheets, and various types.

Table for Freights with sub-sections for To LIVERPOOL and To LONDON.

Table for Freights with sub-sections for To GLASGOW (By Steam) and To HAVRE.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR JULY.—The following returns of railroad earnings are made for the month of July, which we compare with those of July, 1865 :

Table with 5 columns: Railroad Name, 1865, 1866, and Diff'ce. Rows include Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Rock Island, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Western Union.

INDIAN RAILROADS.—The following statement of the Government Director to the Secretary of State for India will be read with interest, as showing the rapid progress of railroad construction in all parts of the Indian empire :

The length of the open line has been increased during the year ending May 1, 1866, from 2,943 1/4 to 3,331 1/4. The increase thus shown is distributed as follows : The Great Indian Peninsula, 116 miles ; the Madras, 40 miles ; the East Indian, 24 1/2 miles ; and the Punjab, 208 miles ; making a total of 383 1/4 miles.

The following table shows the length of each line already open for traffic, and the extent remaining to complete them :

Table with 6 columns: Titles of the lines, Miles of Road (San'd, Open, Progr.), Ultimate cost (Total, Per m.). Rows include East Indian, Jubbulpore, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras S. W. Line, Madras N. W. Line, Bombay, Baroda, & Central, Scinde, Punjab, Eastern Bengal, Great Southern, and Calcutta & South Eastern.

—or leaving out the lines, the cost of which is not estimated, as follows :

Summary table with 5 columns: Total, Miles of Road, Ultimate cost, etc.

Of the 3,331 1/4 miles open, only 250 miles have a second track. It has already, however, been found necessary, in consequence of the unexpected development of traffic, to take measures for the doubling of a greater extent, and a still further increase of a double system is in contemplation.

The foregoing lines have been constructed under the guaranteed system. The undertakings which were not started under the guaranteed system are the Indian Branch Railway and the Indian Tramway. The Branch Company have opened a line from Nulhatee, on the East Indian, to Moorshedabad, 27 miles, and are now building a line from Cawnpore to Lucknow. The expenditures on the two lines amount will to about £400,000. The Indian Tramway Company have opened a line in the Madras Presidency from Arcunum to Conjeveram, 19 miles, at a cost of £4,000 per mile. Neither of these are of more than local importance.

The total expenditure on the lines open and in course of construction to May 1 amounted to £60,645,000, of which expenditure £22,000,000 was made in England, and £38,645,000 in India. The amount raised to the same date was £60,860,000, of which £47,980,000 is in share capital, and £12,880,000 in debentures.

The receipts and expenses, &c., of roads under the guaranteed system and the amount of guaranteed interest paid in 1865-66 are given in the following table :

Table with 6 columns: Av. m., Receipts, Expenses, Net, Guar'd in. Rows include East Indian, Great Indian Branch, Madras, Bombay, Baroda, & Central, Scinde, Punjab, Delhi, Eastern Bengal, Calcutta & South Eastern, Great Southern, and India Steam Flotilla.

The total interest paid during the year was £2,796,676, and the total from the commencement (15 years) £15,965,855. The nett traffic receipts in 1865-6 were £1,314,574, reducing the nett payment by Government on account of the guarantee to £1,455,122.

The Government advances remain a lien on the future earnings of the several lines.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large comparative table with 12 columns of railroad names and 12 columns of monthly earnings from 1864 to 1866. Rows include Chicago and Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Erie Railway, Illinois Central, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, Mich. So. & N. Indiana, Mil. and Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsb., Ft. W., & Chicago, St. L., Alton & T. Haute, Toledo, Wab. & Western, and Western Union.

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		FRIDAY.		COMPANIES. Marked thus (*) are leased roads, and have fixed incomes.	Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		FRIDAY.		
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask.			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Ask.	
Railroad.												
Alton and St. Louis*	100	153,000	Quarterly.	July .1%		New York and New Haven	100	5,000,000	Irregular	May .5	112½	115
Atlantic & Great Western	50	11,522,150				New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050	Jan. and July	July .4		
do preferred	50	1,919,000				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July .4	77	
Atlantic & St. Lawrence*	100	2,494,900				New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly.	July .3	109	112
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Apr. .4	114	Ninth Avenue	100	795,360				
Washington Branch*	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Apr. .5	114½	Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	May and Nov	May 3 & 4		
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Feb. .3		Northern Central	50	4,518,900	Quarterly.	July .2	47	47
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150			37	38
Berkshire*	100	600,000	Quarterly.	July .1%		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July .5	102½	110
Blossburg and Corning*	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June .2%		Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	2,077,000				101½
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000				Ohio and Mississippi	100	19,822,850			30½	30½
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	Jan. and July	July .4	104	do preferred	100	2,950,500	January.	Jan .7	76	80
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July .5	126½	Old Colony and Newport	100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July .4		101
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July .5		Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug .4		
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July .5		Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.	July .6	255	
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Pennsylvania	50	30,000,000	May and Nov	May .5	55½	56
Brooklyn City	10	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug .3%		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent	100	218,100				
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000				Philadelphia and Erie*	50	5,069,450	Jan. and July	Jan .3	31	31½
Buffalo, New York, and Erie*	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July .3%		Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,240,673	Jan. and July	July .5	112½	112½
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,900,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug .5		Phila., Germant'n, & Norrist'n*	50	1,476,300	Apr. and Oct	Apr .4	57	60
Camden and Amboy	100	4,988,180	Feb. and Aug	Aug .5	132½	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,973,300	Quarterly.	July .5	54½	55
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455			133	Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,774,623				
do do preferred	50	682,600				Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	9,312,442	Quarterly.	July .2%	105	115½
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July .3%		Portland, Saco, & Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	June and Dec	June .3		100
Catawissa*	50	1,150,000			38	Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July .4		
do preferred	50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug		36	Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700				
Central of New Jersey	100	10,685,940	Quarterly.	July .2%	124	Rensselaer & Saratoga consol.	100	800,000	April and Oct	Apr .4%		
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925	Jan. and July	July .2%	129	Saratoga and Whitehall	100	500,000	April and Oct	Apr .3		
Chester Valley*	50	871,900			49½	Troy, Salem & Rutland	100	800,000	April and Oct	Apr .3		
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,200	Mar and Sep.	Mar .5	107½	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,991,900	Jan. and July	July .5		
do preferred	100	2,425,400	Mar and Sep.	Mar .5	110	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,376				
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May .5	130	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000				
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	4,390,000			40	do do pref	100	1,700,000	Annually.	May .7	34½	35
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska*	100	1,000,000	Jan and July	July .5		St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chic*	100	2,989,090				
Chicago and Milwaukee*	100	2,250,000			75	Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,989,090				
Chicago and Northwestern	100	13,160,927			36½	do do pref	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Aug .3		
do do pref	100	12,994,719	June & Dec.	Dec .3%	67½	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571				
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,500,000	April and Oct	Apr .5	106½	Saratoga and Hudson River	100	1,020,000				
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125			10 %	Schenck Valley*	50	576,050	Jan. and July	July .2%		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	Apr and Oct.	Apr .4		Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	606,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr .2		70
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Chicago	100	470,000				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville*	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug .2		
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000				Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly.			
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug .4	111	South Carolina	100	5,819,275				
Cleveland & Mahoning*	50	1,036,000	May & Nov.	May .4	112½	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130				
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta	100	5,000,000	Jan. and July	July .5		Terre Haute & Indianapolis	50	1,929,150	Jan. and July	July .6		
Cleveland and Pittsburg	50	5,403,910	Jan. and July	Apr '66 .4	87½	Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly.		170	
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,841,600	April and Oct	Apr .8	116	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000				
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,490,800	Quarterly.	July .2%		do do 1st pref	100	1,700,000				
Columbus and Xenia*	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July .5		do do 2d pref	100	1,000,000				
Concord	50	350,000	May and Nov	May .4		Toledo, Wabash and Western	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June .3	42	42½
Concord and Portsmouth	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July .3%		do do preferred	50	984,700	June and Dec	Dec .3%		
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	392,900				Tioga*	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July .3%		
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July .3		Troy and Boston	100	607,111				
do do pref	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July .4		Troy and Greenbush*	100	274,400	June and Dec	Dec .3%		
Connecticut River	100	1,582,169				Utica and Black River	100	811,660	Jan. and July	Jan .4		
Covington and Lexington	100	2,384,931				Vermont and Canada*	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	Dec .4		98
Dayton and Michigan	100	406,132	Jan. and July	Jan .3		Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,860,000	Jan. and July	July .1%	49	50
Delaware*	50	10,247,050	Jan. and July	July .5	160	Warren*	50	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July .3		
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	1,550,050			160	Western (Mass.)	100	5,627,700	Jan. and July	July .5		
Des Moines Valley	100	952,350				Western Union (Wis. & Ill.)	100	1,141,650	Jan. and July	July .5½	110½	
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	1,500,000				Worcester and Nashua	75	317,050	January.	Jan .2		
do do pref	100	1,751,577				Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g*	50	317,050				
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,982,180	March	Mar 7s.		Canal.						
do do pref	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July .4	107	Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,575,962	June	June .3		
Eastern, (Mass)	100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	July .5		Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,238,595				
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.*	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug .2%	30	Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug .3	56½	57
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canadagua	100	500,000	Jan. and July	July .3%	40	Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug .8	156	156½
do do pref	50	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug	Feb. .3%	68	Delaware and Raritan	100	2,528,240	Feb. and Aug	Aug .10		
Erie and Williamsport*	50	600,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug .5	65	Delaware and Saratoga	50	5,104,050	May and Nov	May .5	57½	58
do do pref	50	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July .3%	43	Lehigh Navigation	50	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug .5	89½	90
Erie	100	16,570,100	Feb. & Aug	Feb. .4	68	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug .5	120	124
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug	Feb. .3%	75	do preferred	100	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Aug .6s.	27	35½
Erie and Northeast*	50	600,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug .5	50½	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,908,207	Feb. and Aug	Aug .6s.	27	35½
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July .3	110	do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug .6	35½	15½
Forty-secd St. & Grand St. F'y	100	750,000	April and Oct	Apr .5		Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,051,900			15	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000			35	Union	50	2,787,000				
do do pref	100	5,253,836			50	West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,100,000	Jan. and July	Jan .5		68½
Hartford and New Haven	100	3,000,000	Quarterly.	July .3	165	Wyoming Valley	50	750,000	Quarterly.	June .4	68	72½
Housatonic	100	820,000				Miscellaneous.						
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July .4		Coal.—American	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug		60	60
Hudson River	100	6,563,250	April and Oct	Apr .5	120½	Ashburton	50	2,000,000				
Huntingdon and Broad Top*	50	494,380	Jan. and July	July .3%	76	Consolidation	100	6,090,000				
do do pref	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July .3%	122½	Central	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan .5	50	50½
Illinois Central	100	23,374,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug .5	122½	Cumberland	100	5,000,000			47½	47½
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	1,689,900	Mar. & Sep.	Mar .4	70½	Pennsylvania	50	3,200,000	Quarterly.	Apr .5	155	160
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July .3		Spring Mountain	50				75	84
do do pref	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July .4		Spruce Hill	10	1,000,000	Jan. and July	Jan .5		
Jeffersonville	50	1,997,309				Wilkesbarre	100	2,175,000	Apr. and Oct	Apr .5		54½
Joliet and Chicago*	100	1,500,000	Quarterly.	July .1%		Wyoming Valley	100	1,250,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug .		
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	835,000				Gas.—Brooklyn						
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	500,000				Citizens (Brooklyn)	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug .		
do do pref	50	6,632,250	Quarterly.	July .2%	62½	Harlem	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July .4		
Lehigh Valley	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug .2	63	Jersey City & Hoboken	20	1,000,000				
Lexington and Frankfort	50	3,572,436	Jan. and July	July .5		Manhattan	50	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July .5		
Little Miami	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July .2	37	Metropolitan	100	2,800,000				
Little Schuylkill*	50	1,852,715	Quarterly.	Aug .2	65	New York						

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		FRIDAY.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.			Ask'd	Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.	Ask'd
<p>N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.</p>						<p>N. B.—The sums placed after the name of Company shows the total Funded Debt.</p>					
Railroad:						Railroad:					
<i>Atlantic & Gt. Western</i> (\$30,000,000):						<i>Des Moines Valley</i> (\$2,088,000):					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1877	80	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1887	
2d do	1,000,000	7	do	1882		Income Bonds	348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874	
Franklin Branch	528,000	7	do	1882		<i>Detroit and Milwaukee</i> (\$3,500,000):					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,014,000	7	do	1879	80	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
2d do	800,000	7	do	1881		2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864	
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	80	<i>Detroit, Monroe & Toledo</i> (\$734,000):					
2d do	4,000,000	7	do	1883		1st Mortgage	734,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1876	
1st Mortgage S'k'g Fund (Buff. ex)	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1874		<i>Dubuque and Sioux City</i> (\$900,000):					
1st do S'k'g Fund (Silv. Creek)	300,000	7	do	1884		1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863	
Consolidated Bonds	13,858,000	7	do	1895		1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894	
<i>Atlantic & St. Lawrence</i> (\$1,472,000):						<i>Eastern, Mass.</i> (\$1,798,600):					
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866		Mortgage, convertible	420,000	5	Jan. & July	1872	
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1873		do do	739,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1874	
<i>Baltimore and Ohio</i> (\$10,112,584):						<i>East Pennsylvania</i> (\$598,000):					
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	99½	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888	
do do 1855	1,128,500	6	Jan. & July	1875	96	<i>Elmira & Williamsport</i> (\$1,570,000):					
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	96	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	97
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	96	<i>Erie Railway</i> (\$22,370,982):					
<i>Bellevue Line</i> (\$2,037,550):						1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1876	100½
1st Mortgage (B. & I.) convertible	791,000	7	Jan. & July	70-79		2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879	101½
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870		3d do	6,000,000	7	do	1883	97½ 98½
1st do (I. P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870		4th do convertible	4,441,600	7	April & Oct	1880	
2d do do	347,000	7	do			5th do do	926,500	7	June & Dec	1888	
<i>Belvidere Delaware</i> (\$2,193,000):						Sterling convertible	3,816,582	6	M'ch & Sep	1875	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867	82	<i>Erie and Northeast</i> (\$149,000):					
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885		Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug.	1877		<i>Gal. & Chic. U. (incl. in C. & N. W.):</i>					
<i>Blossburg and Corning</i> (\$150,000):						1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,963,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882	98
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871		2d do do	1,086,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	97
<i>Boston, Conc. & Montreal</i> (\$1,050,000):						<i>Grand Junction</i> (\$927,000):					
1st Mortgage	364,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1865		Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	
1st do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		<i>Great Western, Ill.</i> (\$2,350,000):					
2d do	100,000	6	do	1879		1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868	
2d do	200,000	6	do	1889		do do East. do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	81
Sinking Fund Bonds	200,000	6	do	1889		<i>Hannibal & St. Joseph</i> (\$7,177,600):					
<i>Boston and Lowell</i> (\$400,000):						Land Grant Mortgage	3,437,750	7	April & Oct	1881	97½ 100
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1879		Convertible Bonds	633,600	7	Jan. & July	1883	
<i>Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie</i> (\$2,395,000):						<i>Harrisburg & Lancaster</i> (\$700,000):					
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877	95	New Dollar Bonds	700,000	6	Jan. & July	1883	
2d Mortgage	389,000	7	May & Nov.	1872		<i>Hartford & New Haven</i> (\$927,000):					
<i>Buffalo and State Line</i> (\$1,290,000):						1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883	
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866		<i>Hartf. Prov. & Fishkill</i> (\$1,936,940):					
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72		1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876	
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870		2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876	
<i>Camden and Amboy</i> (\$10,264,463):						<i>Housatonic</i> (\$191,000):					
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1883		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877	
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889		<i>Hudson River</i> (\$7,762,840):					
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893		1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	101 102
<i>Camden and Atlantic</i> (\$983,000):						1st do	110,000	6	do	1869	
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		2d do sinking fund	1,907,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885	103½ 103½
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879		3d do	192,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
<i>Catawissa</i> (\$141,000):						Convertible	523,000	7	do	1867	
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1882		<i>Huntingdon & Broad Top</i> (\$1,436,082):					
<i>Central of New Jersey</i> (\$1,500,000):						1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov.	1870	
1st Mortgage	909,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1870	102	2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1875	82
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875		<i>Illinois Central</i> (\$13,231,000):					
<i>Central Ohio</i> (\$3,673,000):						1st Mortgage, convertible	6,837,000	7	April & Oct	1875	106
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1890	88	1st do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890		Redemption bonds	2,563,000	6	do	1890	
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865		<i>Indiana Central</i> (\$11,254,500):					
<i>Cheshire</i> (\$600,000):						1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	75-80		2d do	364,000	10	do	1870	
<i>Chicago and Alton</i> (\$3,619,000):						<i>Indianapolis and Cinc.</i> (\$1,362,284):					
1st Mortgage (Sk'g Fund), pref.	519,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	99	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1893	99	<i>Indianapolis & Madison</i> (\$640,000):					
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1883	90	1st Mortgage	640,000	7	May & Nov.	1881	
<i>Chic., Burl. and Quincy</i> (\$5,924,969):						<i>Jeffersonville</i> (\$621,000):					
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883		2d Mortgage	187,000	7	April & Oct	1873	
do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883		<i>Joliet and Chicago</i> (\$500,000):					
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1870)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	Jan. & July	1882	
<i>Chicago and Gt. Eastern</i> (\$5,600,000):						<i>Joliet and N. Indiana</i> (\$800,000):					
1st Mortgage	5,600,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1895		1st mortgage	800,000	8	Jan. & July	1874	
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee</i> (\$2,000,000):						<i>Kennebec and Portland</i> (\$1,280,000):					
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	88	1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870	
<i>Chicago & Northwest</i> (\$12,020,483):						2d do	230,000	6	do	1861	
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	95½	3d do	250,000	6	do	1862	
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	87	<i>La Crosse & Milwaukee</i> (\$1,903,000):					
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	80	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	
Consol. S. F. Bonds. conv. till 1870	2,000,000	7	Quarterly.	1915	78½	2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869	
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1885	80	<i>Lehigh Valley</i> (\$1,477,000):					
<i>Chicago & Rock Island</i> (\$1,448,000):						1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	92
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		<i>Little Miami</i> (\$1,400,000):					
<i>Cinc., Ham. & Dayton</i> (\$1,629,000):						1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867		<i>Little Schuylkill</i> (\$960,000):					
2d do	1,250,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877	92
<i>Cincinnati & Zanesville</i> (\$1,300,000):						<i>Long Island</i> (\$932,000):					
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893		Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870	
<i>Cleveland, Col. and Cinc.</i> (\$475,000):						Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	
1st Mortgage	475,000	7	Jan. & July	1890		<i>Louisville and Nashville</i> (\$3,297,000):					
<i>Cleveland & Mahoning</i> (\$1,752,400):						1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1883	
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1873		1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	1883	
2d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864		<i>Marietta & Cincinnati</i> (\$3,688,285):					
3d do	648,200	8	do	1875		1st Mortgage	2,362,800	7	Feb. & Aug.	1892	83
<i>Cler., Pain. & Ashtabula</i> (\$1,500,000):						Scioto and Hocking Valley mort	300,000	7	May & Nov.	1888	
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1880		<i>McGregor Western</i> :					
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1874		1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	70
<i>Cleveland & Pittsburg</i> (\$3,880,848):						<i>Maine Central</i> (\$2,733,800):					
2d Mortgage	1,129,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873		\$1,100,000 Loan Bonds	1,092,900	6	Feb. & Ang.	90-90	
2d do convertible	1,619,500	7	do	1875	87	\$400,000 Loan Bonds	314,100	6	June & Dec.	70-71	
4th do	1,										

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION, Amount outstanding, INTEREST (Rate, Payable), FRIDAY (Bid, Ask'd), and a second set of columns for the same information on the right side. The table lists various railroad and canal bonds with their respective terms and prices.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask, ed. Includes entries like Adriatic, Aetna, American Exch'e, Arctic, Astor, Atlantic (Br'klyn), Baltic, Beekman, Bowery, Broadway, Brooklyn, Central Park, Citizens, City, Clinton, Columbia*, Commerce (N.Y.), Commerce (Alb'y), Commercial, Commonwealth, Continental*, Corn Exchange, Croton, Eagle, Empire City, Excelsior, Exchange, Firemen's, Firemen's Fund, Fulton, Gallatin, Gebhard, Germania, Globe, Great Western*, Greenwich, Grocers', Guardian, Hamilton, Hanover, Harmony (F. & M.), Hoffman, Home, Hope, Howard, Humboldt, Import & Traders, Indemnity, International, Irving, Jefferson, King's Co'ty (Bklyn), Knickerbocker, Lafayette (B'kly), Lamar, Lenox, Long Island (B'kly), Lorillard*, Manhattan, Market*, Mechan' & Trade, Mechanics (B'klyn), Mercantile, Mercantile Mut'l*, Merchants', Metropolitan*, Montauk (B'lyn), Nassau (B'klyn), National, New Amsterdam, N.Y. Equitable, N.Y. Fire and Mar., Niagara, North American*, North River, Pacific, Park, Peter Cooper, People's, Phoenix + Br'klyn, Relia, Republic*, Resolute*, Rutgers', St. Mark's, St. Nicholas, Security*, Standard, Star, Sterling*, Stuyvesant, Tradesmen's, United States, Washington, Washington*, Williamsburg City, Yonkers & N.Y.

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask, ed. Includes entries like Atlantic 1864, do 1865, do 1866, Commer. 1860, do 1861, do 1862, do 1863, do 1864, do 1865, do 1866, Gt West'n '61, do 1862, do 1863, do 1864, do 1865, do 1866, Merc'n'l 1860, do 1861, do 1862, do 1863.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask, ed. Includes entries like Adamantine Oil, Alleghany, Allen Wright, Anderson, Beekman, Bemis Heights, Bennehoff & Pithole, Bennehoff Run, Bennehoff Run Oil, Bergen Coal and Oil, Black Creek, Bliven, Blood Farm, Bradley Oil, Brevoort, Brooklyn, Buchanan Farm, Bunker Hill, California, Cascade, Central, Cherry Run Oil, Cherry Run Petrol'm, Cherry Run special, Clifton, Clinton, Columbia (Pbg), Commercial, Commonwealth, Consolidated of N.Y., De Kalb, Devon, Eclectic, Emp'e City Petrol'm, Empire and Pit Hole, Ennskillen, Enterprise, Equitable, Everett, Eureka, Excelsior, Fee Simple, First National, Forest City, Fountain Oil, Fountain Petroleum, Fulton Oil, Germania, Great Republic, G't Western Consol, Guild Farm, HamiltonMcClintock, Hammond, Hard Pan, Heydrick, Heydrick Brothers, Hickory Farm, High Gate, Home, Homowack, Inexhaustible, Island, Ivanhoe, Ken. Nat. Pet & Min., Knickerbocker, Lamb's Farms, Latonia & Sage R., Liberty, Lily Run.

MINING STOCK LIST.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, Bid, Ask, ed. Includes sections for Copper (Adventure, Albany & Boston, Algolah, Annita, Aztec, Bay State, Bohemian, Boston, Caledonia, Canada, Central, Copper Creek, Copper Falls, Copper Harbor, Dacotah, Dover, Eagle River, Evergreen Bluff, Excelsior, Flint Steel River, Forest City, Franklin, French Creek, Great Western, Hamilton, Hancock, Hilton, Hope, Hudson, Huron, Indiana, Isle Royale, Knowlton, Lafayette, Lake Superior, Manhattan, Mendota, Merrimac, Minnesota, New Jersey Consol, New York, Norwich, Ogima, Pewabic, Princeton, Providence, Portage Lake, Quincy, Sheldon and Columbian, Rockland, Superior) and Gold (Ada Elmore, Altona, American Flag, Atlantic & Pacific, Bates & Baxter, Benton, Bob Tail, Bullion, Consolidated, Consolidated Gregory, Corydon, Downieville, Gold Hill, Eagle, Gunnell, Gunnell Central, Holman, Hope, Keystone, Kip & Buell, Liberty, Liebig, Manhattan, Montana, New York, Oak Hill, Quartz Hill, Rocky Mountain, Smith & Parmelee, Texas, Union, Virginia City, West Fellows) and Lead and Zinc (Bucks County, Denbo, Manhan, Phenix, Redwood, Walkill) and Iron (Copake, Lake Superior, Mount Pleasant) and Coal (Cambian, Schuylkill, Russell File) and Miscellaneous (Russell Tile, Rutland Marble, Saginaw, L. S. & M.).

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THE UNITED STATES & BRAZIL

Mail Steamship Comp'y,



Under contract with the governments of the UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL For the carriage of the Mails, will despatch one of their

NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS, each over 2,000 tons burden, ON THE 22ND OF EACH MONTH, commencing in JULY,

FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK, For the following named ports, at the following rates of passage, payable in coin:

New-York to St. Thomas	.....	First Cabin,	\$80
New-York to Para.	.....	.....	\$150
New-York to Pernambuco	.....	.....	\$170
New-York to Bahia	.....	.....	\$180
New-York to Rio de Janeiro	.....	.....	\$200

Steerage at half these rates, meals included. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel. For further information, freight or passage, Apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green. The elegant sidewheel steamship "North America" L. F. Timmerman, commander, will sail Saturday, July 21, punctually at 3 o'clock P.M. from Pier 43 N.R. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

The American Cotton Planting & Loan Co.

CAPITAL STOCK \$2,500,000

SHARES, \$25.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Ex-Secretary of War.
Hon. JOS. A. GILMORE, Ex-Governor of New Hampshire.
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, late Secretary of State, New York.
Hon. JAS. H. WALTON, late Treasurer U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Hon. N. B. BRYANT, Boston, Mass.
GEO. L. TRASK, Esq., firm of Bigelow & Trask, N. Y.
THOS. COREY, Esq., firm of Corey, Wilson & Co., Boston.
ELIJAH F. DEWING, Esq., New Orleans.
Major H. O. BRIGHAM, late Paymaster, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

This Company offers greater inducements for investments than any Stock Company now in existence.

The object of the Company is to afford facilities to the impoverished Cotton and Sugar Planters of the South to grow and get their crop to market, always taking good and satisfactory security, by mortgage on their plantation and crops, for money advanced in procuring supplies, paying labor, and other necessary expenses incidental to the development of the soil.

CAPITAL AND LABOR are the universal requirements of the largest portion of

THE SOUTHERN STATES, and when judiciously applied, no matter by whom furnished, will restore that portion of our unfortunate country to its former prosperity, and make the South all that nature designed it.

THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD. Books opened for the sale of the Stock at the office of the Company; also at the office of WALTON, BRYANT & CO., No. 17 Broad street, New York.

Send for Circular.

Miscellaneous.

United States Treasury,

INTEREST DEPARTMENT,

New York, August 3, 1866.
Schedules of thirty (30) or more "7-30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th instant, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

THE
Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE

IS:

First—Exclusively devoted in its **Editorial Columns** to the discussion of subjects relating to the interests of **Finance and Commerce**, to the exclusion of **politics and other general topics.**

Second—Furnishes the most accurate information to the **Merchant and Banker** on all matters relating to their occupations—by means of thorough and well prepared reports and full **statistical tables.**

Third—Affords a **weekly record**, of convenient form to be **kept on file, and bound at the end of each volume**, (half-yearly) and so furnish a **complete history** of Commercial and Financial transactions.

To accomplish these objects **THE CHRONICLE** is modeled after the well known English paper "*The Economist*," and is essentially unlike any other paper published in this country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS PER YEAR, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE:
THE CHRONICLE with DAILY BULLETIN, \$12 00
THE CHRONICLE without do 10 00
THE DAILY BULLETIN, alone..... 5 00

William B. Dana & Co.,
PUBLISHERS,
60 William Street, New York

STORAGE,

No Cotton Taken,

IN FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121, & 123,

Greenwich Street.

R. P. GETTY & SON,

115 GREENWICH STREET.

Dividends.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 48 WALL STREET, July 6, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF Four per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT.

to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Insurance.

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.,

Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Capital..... \$3,000,000

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.
J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH CHURCH	DRAYTON HILLYER,
ROBERT BUELE,	THOS. A. ALEXANDER,
EBENEZER FLOWER,	WALTER KENEY,
ELIPHALET A. BULKELEY,	CHAS. H. BRAINARD,
ROLAND MATHER,	WILLIAM F. TUTTLE,
SAMUEL S. WARD,	GEORGE ROBERTS,
AUSTIN DUNHAM,	THOMAS K. BRACE,
GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,	ERASTUS COLLINS,
Edwin D. MORGAN, of New York.	

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1866,..... \$4,067,455 80
Liabilities,..... 244,391 49

No. 62 Wall Street.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Insurance.

GERMANIA FIRE INS. Co.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, N.

CASH CAPITAL,..... \$500,000 0

SURPLUS, Jan. 1st, 1866 205,989 83

TOTAL ASSETS \$705,989 83

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insu-

RANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000 00

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

Secretaries, { ISAAC ABBATT,
THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

H O P E

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital - - - - - \$200,000 00

Assets, March 9, 1866 - - - 252,559 22

Total Liabilities - - - - - 26,850 00

Losses Paid in 1865 - - - - - 201,588 14

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on as favorable terms as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

Board of Directors:

HENRY M. TABER,	THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	ROBERT SCHELL,
STEP. CAMBRELENG,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
JNO. W. MERSEREAU,	L. B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
WILLIAM REMSEN,	AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,	

JACOB REESE, President.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

NO. 12 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL,..... \$1,000,000

SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865..... 270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

Hanover Fire Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 45 WALL STREET.

JANUARY 1st 1866.

Cash capital..... \$400,000 00

Surplus..... 156,303 98

Gross Assets..... \$556,303 98

Total Liabilities..... 24,550 00

BENJ. S. WALCOTT,

President.

J. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

Sun Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS,)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1865 - - \$2,716,424 32

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

Insurance.

Marine & Fire Insurance.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000
Assets Nov. 1, 1865, over.....1,600,000

This Company insures at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or, in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865, FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President,
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d V. P.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

The Mercantile Mutual

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866.....\$1,366,699

ORGANIZED APRIL, 1844.

The Company has paid to its Customers, up to the present time, Losses amounting to over

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

For the past nine years the cash dividends paid to Stockholders, made from ONE-THIRD of the net profits, have amounted in the aggregate to:

One Hundred and Twenty-one and a half per cent.

Instead of issuing a scrip dividend to dealers, based on the principle that all classes of risks are equally profitable, this Company will hereafter make such cash abatement or discount from the current rates, when premiums are paid, as the general experience of underwriters will warrant, and the net profits remaining at the close of the year, will be divided to the stockholders.

This Company continues to make Insurance on Marine and Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks, on the most favorable terms, including Risks on Merchandise of all kinds, Hulls, and Freight.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold or Currency, at the Office in New York, or in Sterling, at the Office of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., in Liverpool.

TRUSTEES.

Joseph Walker,	Aaron L. Reid,
James Freeland,	Ellwood Walter,
Samuel Willets,	D. Colden Murray,
Robert L. Taylor,	E. Haydock White,
William T. Frost,	N. L. McCready,
William Watt,	Daniel T. Willets,
Henry Eyre,	L. Edgerton,
Cornelius Grinnell,	Henry R. Kunhardt,
E. E. Morgan,	John S. Williams,
Her. A. Schleicher,	William Nelson, Jr.,
Joseph Slagg,	Charles Dimon,
Jas. D. Fish,	A. William Heye,
Goo. W. Hennings,	Harold Dollner,
Francis Hathaway,	Paul N. Spofford.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President,
CLAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Prest.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Pacific Mutual Insurance

COMPANY,

(TRINITY BUILDING.)

111 BROADWAY.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1866.....\$1,164,380

DIVIDEND TWENTY PER CENT.

This company insures against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION Risks, on cargo and freight.

No time risks or risks upon hulls of vessels are taken.

The profits of the Company ascertained from January 10, 1855, to January 1, 1865, for which certificates were issued amount to.....\$1,707,310

Additional profits from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1866.....189,024

Total profit for eleven years.....\$1,896,334

The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed in cash.....\$1,107,24

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

Pecora White Lead, Zinc and Color Company.

150 North 4th Street,

Philadelphia.

SMITH BOWEN, Sec'y.

PECORA COLORS, CAUTION,

R. BROWN, INDIAN RED, YELLOW UMBER AND BLACK. All persons are forbidden to trade in PECORA PAINT unless the name of the agent is on the package. S. BOWEN, Agent, 150 N. 4th St., Phil.

This Company's **WHITE LEAD** is the whitest and most durable Lead known. The Colors are the **BEST PAINT** known for **HOUSES, BRIDGES, RAILROAD CARS, IRON FRONTS, TIN ROOFS, and DAMP WALLS.** Pecora Dark costs $\frac{1}{3}$ that of Lead and wears longer than Lead.

This Company's **ZINC** is equal to "**FRENCH,**" at **A COST OF 25 PER CENT. LESS.** The **ENAMEL CHINA GLOSS** made by this Company produces a surface similar to French China, requiring only a damp cloth to remove soil, and will wear for years.

Best No. 1 Furniture & Carriage Varnishes.

Varnish Drying Japan.

Metallic Paints.

White Lead.

Tube and Artists Paints.

Proprietors of the

American Filler,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR VARNISHES.
PECORA WHITE LEAD, ZINC, AND COLOR COMPANY.

SMITH BOWEN, Secretary,
150 North 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

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Drake Kleinwort & Cohen

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

The subscriber, their representative and Attorney, in the United States, is prepared to make advances on shipments to Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort & Cohen London and Liverpool, and to grant mercantile credits upon them for use in China, the East and West Indies, South America, &c. Marginal credits of the London House issued for the same purposes.

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52 Exchange Place, New York.

Lawrence

Brothers

& Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 16 WALL STREET, N. Y.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND OTHER STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
bought and sold on Commission for CASH ONLY.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, as with Banks.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
JOHN R. CECIL,
late Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co.
WM. A. HALSTED.

CULVER, PENN & Co.,

BANKERS,

19 & 21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Receive Deposits from Banks, Bankers and others. Orders for the Purchase and Sale of **Government Securities** receive particular attention. Special attention is given to the transaction of all business connected with the **Treasury Department.**

Bankers and Brokers.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD,
H. D. COOKE,

H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD DODGE,
PITT COOKE.

JAY COOKE & Co.,
BANKERS.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington we have this day opened an office at No. Nassau, corner of Wall Street, in this city.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New York, Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the PURCHASE, SALE, and EXCHANGE of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all issues; to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, and to all business of National Banks.

JAY COOKE & CO.

March 1, 1866.

VERMILYE & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 44 Wall Street, New York,
Keep constantly on hand for immediate delivery a issues of

UNITED STATES STOCKS
INCLUDING

6 Per Cent Bonds of 1881,
6 Per Cent 5-20 Bonds of 1862,
6 " " " " 1861,
6 " " " " 1865,
5 Per Cent 10-40 Bonds,
7 3-10 Per Cent Treasury Notes, 1st, 2d, & 3d series,
6 Per Cent Currency Certificates.

New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON GOVERNMENT STOCKS TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864 & 1865 Bought and Sold.

VERMILYE & CO.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

BANKERS,

35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

Union Bank of London,

in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD
Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS,

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

CORN, TWEEDIE & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ADOLPHUS M. CORN, DAVID TWEEDIE,
Members of the New York Gold Exchange.
EDWIN D. FOSTER,
Member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Miscellaneous.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates Government Securities, of all issues, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD. Interest allowed on deposits of Gold and Currency, subject to check at sight.

S. W. DANA,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 30 PINE STREET, ROOM 4.

Exchange on London and Paris bought and sold on Commission—also Gold Stocks, Bonds, and Gold.

REFERENCES AND SECURITIES.

Messrs. Ward & Co., Wm. & John O. Brien, Weston & Gray, McIlvaine Bro's, Washington Murray, Esq New York.

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

Bankers & Commission
MERCHANTS,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Stocks, Bonds and Governments bought and sold exclusively on Commission.

To CAPITALISTS.

Attention is called to the

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

OSWEGO AND ROME RAILROAD
COMPANY.

Interest guaranteed and payable by the

ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,

in the City of New York, on the

First Days of May and November.

These Bonds are a strictly
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

and will be sold on terms that render them a very cheap and

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

Further information on application to

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,
69 & 71 Broadway.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New York on January 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds (\$6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road, already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa, and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that the mortgage of \$5,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$10,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over \$1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell \$500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY, COOKE & CO.

Banks and Bankers.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Capital \$5,000,000

NASSAU STREET, N. E. COR. PINE STRE

All the Government Loans for sale.

Collections made for Dealers on best terms.

Tenth National Bank,

No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository of the Government.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President

Central National Bank,

318 BROADWAY.

Capital \$3,000,000.

Has for sale all descriptions of Government Bonds—City and Country accounts received on terms most favorable to our Correspondents.

Collections made in all parts of the United State and Canadas.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.

WILLIAM H. SANFORD, Cashier.

The Tradesmens

NATIONAL BANK.

291 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU STREET,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates:

U. S. 6s of 1881.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.
U. S. Compound Interest Notes.

And all classes of Government Securities.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in a parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits

LOCKWOOD & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.
Dealers in Government and other Securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

B. C. MORRIS & SON,

STOCK COMMISSION HOUSE,
NO. 17 WILLIAM STREET.

Government Securities, Railways, Petroleum, Mining, Insurance Stocks and Scrip Miscellaneous shares of all descriptions, bought and sold at the different Stock Boards.

Collections made in all the States and Canadas.

For the more thorough protection of all—both Broker and "Principal"—our business will be conducted entirely on the basis of Certified Checks; none given or received unless certified.

To more fully enable us to carry out this principle, although starting with a sufficient capital, all parties giving orders for stocks, of whatever description or amount, will be required to cover same with probable amount at time of leaving order. Receipts for such deposits given until stocks are delivered.

No Stocks purchased or sold on "Option."

Out-of-town orders solicited, and those complying with above requirements will receive special and prompt attention.

Quotations can be had daily upon application, or will be furnished if desired.

Banks and Bankers.

W. H. WHITTINGHAM,

No. 8 Broad Street.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Bought, Sold and Collected.

STOCKS,

BONDS,

GOLD, AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

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Burnett, Drake & Co.,

BANKERS,
BOSTON.

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

114 STATE STREET, BOSTON,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

AND
JOHN MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

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COMMERCIAL CREDITS for the purchase of Merchandise in England and the Continent.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS for the use of Travellers abroad.

Dupee, Beck & Sayles,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

JAMES A. DUPEE, JAMES BECK, HENRY SAYLES

Southern Bankers.

A. G. CATTELL, Pres't. }
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } Capital, \$500,000

The Corn Exchange

NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA.

Attends to **business of Banks & Bankers** on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF RICHMOND, VA.,

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the Government.

Collections made in this city and all accessible points in the South.

H. G. FANT, President.

S. A. GLOVER, Cashier.

Western Bankers.

J. B. CHAFFEE, Pres.
H. J. ROGERS, V. Pres. GEO. T. CLARK, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF DENVER,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Authorized Capital - - - - \$500,000
Paid in Capital - - - - \$200,000

Transact a General Banking business corner of Blake and F. Sts. **DENVER, COLORADO.**

GEO. T. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,
CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO.

The Stockholders of the First National Bank of Denver, constitute the firm, and are responsible for all Deposits and Business transacted by the House.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER, UNCURRENT BANK

NOTES, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points

and remitted for on day of payment.

Checks on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

FOR SALE.