

W. W. Humphreys

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to midnight of Friday. A DAILY BULLETIN is issued every morning with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day up to the hour of publication.

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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE genius of Science and of Mechanical Invention does not, in this age of wonders, move with equal strides, but speeds along at a progressive rate that seems to gather force and velocity from its momentum. Every step upon the path of progress reveals some principle beyond that which was searched for, and which in turn suggests and assists further research and further discoveries in the vast and mysterious domain where nature rules with an arbitrary but infallible supremacy. Truths that have been hidden for centuries from humanity confront us at every stage in the advance of enlightenment, and every one has in its train a multitude of useful limits and facile deductions that serve as guides into new regions of thought, experiment, and attainment. Study and enterprize reaching for the fruit of the tree of knowledge find in their grasp not only the coveted prize, but blossoms and seed unhoped for in the wildest dream of philosophy. We search no longer the fables of the past for marvels; we find them in the realities of the present and in the possibili-

ties of the future. How far the *open sesame* of experiment, unlocking the treasury vaults of science, shall carry this generation towards that approximation to omniscience that is not forbidden to human intellect, it is impossible to conjecture amid the dazzling scientific and mechanical triumphs of the present day. Possibly our children may comment upon the ignorance of this generation as we upon the benighted condition of those that have preceded us; but, however high the spirit of enlightenment may soar, it will be conceded that the nineteenth century accomplished its full share of the mission.

The convulsions that have racked our country for the last four years have turned the popular attention from the fields of science; but we emerge from internecine strife in time to witness, with becoming interest, the consummation, for such let us hope it may be, of an undertaking that has no peer in magnificence of conception, and that may prove invaluable to humanity as an agency of international concord and commercial intercourse. It cannot be strictly said that the first attempt to establish telegraphic communication between Europe and America was a failure. The practicability of the enterprize was proven, and if it fell short of the anticipations of its projectors, and disappointed the expectant world at the very threshold of success, the fault lay in the imperfection of material and instrument, and not in any radical defect in the general plan. Experience and a thorough investigation of the causes of mishap in the first instance have enabled those in charge of this great work to correct many errors of detail in the manufacture of the wire and in the process of paying out, and there is every reason to believe that the attempt now being made will be successful.

The entire length of cable, twenty three hundred miles, has been safely stowed on board the Great Eastern, and it was expected that the leviathan with its precious freight would sail from Valentia on the 10th instant. At the rate of speed at which it is proposed to lay the cable, the fleet may be expected at Trinity Bay about the 24th instant, and thus, within the present month, it is probable that the Old World and the New will commune with each other with the lightning's breath, as two friendly neighbors conversing across the brooklet that divides their respective grounds.

The completion of this work will be no mere illustration of a principle, no simple solution of a problem, for its beneficent results will be most substantial, and its effects will be apparent in the amelioration of the social, commercial, and political condition of all nations. Neighborhood naturally promotes good feeling, and those with whom we daily exchange a

word of greeting, or a friendly nod, gradually become endeared to us by the routine of habitual courtesy. But neighborly feeling does not depend so much on proximity of residence, as in the facility for the constant interchange of sentiment; and when it becomes as easy to send a message across the Atlantic as to climb the hill or cross the meadow that separates our dwelling from the nearest habitation, the people of Europe will become to us more as the inhabitants of our own social sphere, and as we become familiar with their customs and sentiments the edge of prejudice will wear away, and the spirit of mutual forbearance and toleration will be encouraged.

In a commercial point of view the Atlantic telegraph will accomplish its most immediate and tangible results. It will give the mercantile communities of either hemisphere a daily market report from the other side—a daily record of prices current and of business transactions generally. The trader will buy or sell with a clearer conception of the profits of his adventure; the value of commodities, of stocks and of exchange will be more equable, and mutual confidence will be inspired by immediate and constant intercommunication upon all matters of commercial interest. The rapidity with which intelligence can be transmitted will be a spur to enterprise, by discovering opportunities for investment, and, in consequence, a renewed life and vigor will pervade all the arteries of trade.

The operations of the Atlantic Telegraph will not be without its influences upon the political atmosphere of the nations thus brought into closer moral contact with each other. A sentiment of international hostility is often engendered by misapprehension of the motive of a foreign government, or by hasty conclusions deducted from the imperfect representations of some circumstance or expression of opinion in diplomacy. The facilities for prompt explanation and thorough understanding afforded by the telegraph, in many cases, will serve to allay popular excitement and to crush the germ of quarrel. The alleged offense or insult, exaggerated, misconstrued, or falsely reported to-day, but contradicted or explained to-morrow, will leave no opportunity for ill-feeling to feed upon surmise or error. The policy of every government is more or less shaped in accordance with an estimate of the views and action of foreign powers; and when the nations can touch each other's pulse from day to day, and constantly trace the workings of the political systems of the world, there will be less danger of the occurrence of those false steps in diplomacy that sometimes compromise the wisest administrations, and beget complications and antagonism.

And who shall say whether along the sunken wire the spirit of republicanism shall not gradually force its way to the populations of the Old World? When from hour to hour the history of this Republic's progress, the record of its grandeur, wealth and happiness is being transmitted to the masses of Europe, they will all the sooner be inoculated with the love of liberty and the aspiration toward self-government. The hand of progress beckons unceasingly to freedom, and whenever science achieves a victory, a rivet is loosened from the chains of the oppressed.

THE STATES AND THE COLONIES IN COUNCIL.

THE four colonial ministers sent to England by the Canadas to confer with her majesty's government have done their work, and its results have been laid before the world in a communication from the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain to the British House of Commons.

The confederation of the provinces, the reciprocity treaty with the United States, the defence of the colonies, and the cession of the Hudson Bay territory to the colonial confederation, were the chief subjects discussed. It cannot be said

that any very definite results were arrived at on either point. The failure of the scheme of confederation is regretted by Great Britain, and all that the home government can do to persuade the different colonies to reconsider and to adopt a plan in which foreign observers can see nothing but very decided advantages to be gained by each and by all of them, will be gladly done. The British minister at Washington has been instructed to exert himself for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty; and this simple fact, which speaks volumes for the good sense of his government, ought to impress Americans as well as Canadians with a sense of the folly of those who, on either side of the line, seek to build up restrictions which the imperial authority so frankly abandons. A century ago nothing would have been more chimerical than the notion that an European government would ever interfere to promote freedom of intercourse between its colonies and a foreign power. A century hence the notion that a system of "protection" and "prohibition" could ever have been regarded by Americans and Canadians, in the year 1865, as conducive to their reciprocal benefit, may perhaps astonish our children as much as the now exploded colonial policy of Spain in the Indies amazes ourselves. On the Hudson Bay question the home government agrees to guarantee any proper Canadian indemnity to be paid to the company for the cession of its territories, with a view to the general consolidation of the North American provinces under one system.

The upshot of these official confabulations, in short, seems to be that England is glad to see her North American colonies aspiring after unity without demanding independence, and that she will be happy to do all that she can, in a reasonable way, to help them to maintain themselves on a footing of equality with their powerful neighbor, the Republic of the United States. But the ministers of the crown were more than usually explicit in their expression of the conviction that, so far as defensive preparations in the Canadas are concerned, it is not at all likely that the British people will consent to bear any very serious proportion of the expenses necessary to make these preparations on a scale at all commensurate with the perils to be expected from the newly-developed military power of the Union in the event of war.

It is probably of good omen for the future both of the Canadas and the United States, that these details of the recent negotiations between the mother country and her colonists should have been made public previously to the assembling of the international convention, soon about to be held at Detroit. In that convention not only the Canadas, but almost or quite all the North American provinces of Great Britain will be represented; and that not mainly by politicians and agitators, but by business men who understand, or, if they do not understand, at least appreciate, the importance of the great questions involved in a practical adjustment of political and commercial relations between the colonies and the United States. To these men the action of her majesty's government, in the matter of the recent Canadian deputation, will be eloquent of the truth so vital to their interests and ours, that the real future of the colonies lies, not in their connection with Great Britain, but in their connection with the United States. By this we do not mean, of course, to imply that a political consolidation of the colonies with the Union is necessary to the welfare of either community; but simply, that it is vastly more important for the people of the colonies to learn upon what terms they are to live with their republican neighbors, than upon what terms they are to live with their royalist fellow subjects.

The mere fact of our occupying coterminous territories through many meridians of longitude, would not necessarily bring this about; but so long as the lakés tread to the St.

Lawrence, and the St. Lawrence runs to the sea, the destinies of the Northwestern States of America and of the main mass of the British North American provinces must remain as closely linked as are those of Iowa and Louisiana, and neither the colonists, nor the people of the Union, can disregard this fact in their legislation, without paying sorely for the folly of doing so in the end.

It is an eminently instructive circumstance that, while the whole commercial movement of the British colonies in North America amounted in the year 1862 to £25,895,000, the share of the United Kingdom in that commerce was but £10,095,000, against £11,192,000 of intercourse with the United States. This circumstance, we say, is "instructive," and its instruction is needed as well, we regret to admit, by Americans as by Canadians, for there will certainly be found in the convention at Detroit as many Americans as Canadians to condemn, each from his own point of view, the operation of a modified system of free intercourse, by virtue of which both Canadians and Americans have been most notably advantaged! This, however, is one of the good things to be expected from conventions large enough in their scope to include the unenlightened as well as the enlightened interests of the countries represented. Two negatives in such cases often go to make one affirmative. Canadians who go to Detroit convinced that free intercourse with the Union has nearly ruined Canadian industry, will find there Americans equally convinced that free intercourse with Canada has brought American industry to its last gasp; and it is quite possible that some of those who hold these contradictory absurdities as articles of faith, may drop them upon the ludicrous collision.

The growth of Colonial commerce with the mother country has been so strikingly coincident with the progress of freedom in the commercial legislation of Great Britain that, in looking back upon it, intelligent Canadians may find strong corroborative reasons for advocating a large and liberal policy toward their neighbors of the Union.

In 1806 the total value of the exports of the North American Colonies was £1,518,000. It required a quarter of a century to double this amount under the regime of protection in Great Britain. Alexander Baring began the battle of freedom in trade in the year 1825, but it was not till 1840 that England really entered upon that career of steady reform and progress which was consummated in the parliamentary vote on Mr. Villiers' motion endorsing free trade, Nov. 26, 1852. In 1831 the North American Colonies exhibited an export trade of £3,442,000, which trade has tripled since 1840, in a space of time about equal to that which had been required under the system of protection to duplicate it.

Even in respect to the timber trade of the Colonies, upon which it was so generally feared that the opening of the market to foreign timber must have a deleterious effect, the increased demand for Colonial timber consequent upon the increased commercial activity of Great Britain and the Baltic ports, together with the reduction in freights, has given the Colonists a better market for their timber than they ever enjoyed under the old system.

That the British North American Colonies are still far from playing their proper share in the commerce of the modern world is very evident, and it is to be hoped that the temper in which the coming Convention will discuss the many subjects proper to come before it may be such as to lead the Colonists not only to recognize this fact, but rightly to estimate and wisely to attack its real causes in the jealousies of the past, and in the restrictions which those jealousies imposed, and a deficient statesmanship still maintains, upon the natural developments of colonial industry and activity.

It cannot be satisfactory to the three millions and a half of

inhabitants of the British North American Colonies, the enormous majority of whom are of European origin or descent, to know that the total amount of their foreign commerce is not much above half the sum of that maintained by a population of but little more than one-third their number in the Australian Empire of Great Britain. Yet such is the fact, as the following figures demonstrate:

Australian Colonies, 1863.		North American Colonies, 1863.	
Area, square miles....	2,582,000	.....	514,000
Population.....	1,336,000	.....	3,309,000
Commerce.....	£58,119,000	.....	£28,486,000
Gold, subtract.....	18,000,000		
	£45,119,000		

In the matter of debt and revenue, the comparison is still more favorable to those principles to which the younger colonies of the Antipodes owe the marvelous rapidity of their growth in wealth and importance:

Australian Debt, 1863.....	£15,861,000	North American Colonial Debt, 1863.....	£16,610,000
Australian Revenue, 1863.....	7,231,000	North American Colonial Revenue, 1863.....	2,556,000

Such an exhibit as this surely ought to stimulate the people of the Colonies to a clear and comprehensive review of their position and their prospects. Properly adjusted and wisely administered, the present commercial intercourse of the Colonies with the United States may easily be doubled within the coming decade, to the incalculable benefit, as well moral and political as financial and social, of both parties. It will not be creditable to the character and the capacity of the active population of either community if the impending Convention at Detroit shall fail to produce fruits much more valuable and enduring than the "official" interviews of Mr. Cardwell and his colleagues with the representatives of the Government of the Canadas.

HOUSES AND RENTS IN NEW YORK.

It is scarcely necessary to prove that a great and increasing demand for dwellings of moderate size and in respectable neighborhoods has existed, and still continues to exist in New York. In no large city of the world are rents so exorbitant for all classes of dwellings—and moderate sized ones so difficult to obtain at all. Those of this class which do exist are mainly occupied by their owners, and the middling classes of our population are driven to occupy "tenement-houses" and floors in obscure quarters, and at extortionate rents. Experience has proved that it is impossible for families in large cities to live comfortably unless they possess a dwelling entirely to themselves. Incompatibility of tastes, differences of personal habits, degrees of cleanliness, and disputes about such furniture and other household conveniences as in "tenement-houses" are necessarily used in common, make it desirable that each family should have a home of its own.

That this almost universal want has not hitherto been supplied is principally owing to two causes. First, the manner in which this city is laid out, compels that building lots shall uniformly have a depth of one hundred feet or thereabouts; and a conventional rule has again parcelled them off into widths of twenty-five feet or thereabouts. With these arbitrary divisions, and under the high rates of taxes which have prevailed, it would not be profitable to erect dwellings of a moderate cost upon lots which necessarily represent a large outlay in the shape of taxes and interest on the investment in land. Hence no such class of dwellings has been erected of late years; until now the demand for them exceeds all bounds.

These difficulties can be removed by association, and association only, because individual capital is inadequate for the purpose. The profit will be proportionately great as the enterprise meets a popular want.

By purchasing large plots of ground and laying them out into building lots of a convenient and economical size, the difficulties which have hitherto prevented small houses from being built, at once disappear. It is not necessary that a dwelling should have the precise width of twenty-five feet, nor the lot be of the exact length of one hundred feet. From 16 to 18 feet would give sufficient width for the classes of dwellings contemplated; while from 40 to 80 would give sufficient depth. A plot 200 feet square may be subdivided into 24, or 36 or 48 lots of the size stated—such a plot being ordinarily subdivided into but 16 lots. Thus a great deal of valuable space is converted to use, and a great economy effected. Houses for lots not exceeding 40 feet in depth may have flat roofs covered with tin and protected by balustrades around the parapet, and a slate flooring upon the tin roof. With such an arrangement a suitable provision is at once formed for drying clothes or cultivating garden plants or both—and a yard or garden is dispensed with. Houses upon lots of greater length may have small yards attached. By a number of such dwellings being built together, a great deal of economy, too, may be effected in their internal arrangements.

Again, the shape of this city—like a stocking—long and narrow—with the heel at Corlear's Hook and the toe at the Battery—and the fact that the business portions of it lie mainly below Canal street and centre at the City Hall—has seriously militated against the erection of a sufficient number of small dwellings in the upper part of the island. These parts are so remote from the City Hall that too much time is consumed, and too much expense incurred in travelling to and fro twice a day. People have preferred removing to Brooklyn and to other suburbs, which, though lying across the water, and farther off in point of distance, are really nearer in point of time and economy of travel.

This difficulty also can only be remedied by association. A company owning, say 500 houses, which for example, we will suppose, are situated on the upper part of New York island can well afford to furnish daily means of locomotion to and from the business centres, either by rail or steamboat.

The latter would be much the more feasible, as not conflicting with the existing monopolies, and as being much more economical.

Like the penny and half-penny boats from Vauxhall and Westminster bridges to London bridge, boats could leave the upper portion of New York island, by either the North or East Rivers, and land passengers at wharves convenient to the business portion of the city. And should this association choose to continue the business of house-building it may not be long before it will own entire portions of some neighborhoods.

Other causes have also been at work to prevent the erection of moderate sized dwellings in New York, such as the difficulty of building detached houses at an economical rate—but these difficulties are believed to be but secondary. The main reason is the one first stated, and which has resulted from an arbitrary subdivision of street plots or blocks into building lots; and this difficulty can only be obviated by an association which can purchase entire plots, and subdivide them with a view to economy.

Hitherto in setting forth the advantages of this proposed association reference has only been had to a state of affairs entirely normal. But at the present time a great many additional advantages exist which render such an enterprise peculiarly attractive.

In times of war, and particularly civil war it is a well known fact that the population of large cities increase at an unusual rate. The greater personal security to be found among large bodies of people who maintain a good local

police, and the superior inducements which such cities usually afford for business operations invariably tend to a large abnormal increase of population; and it is noticeable that if the war continues for a sufficient length of time to allow local feelings of attachment to grow up with the new comers, they rarely return to country life, but remain in the cities which afforded them a sanctuary and a home, and to whose habits and tastes and modes of living they have grown accustomed.

Still more particularly is this the case in times of civil war, and when the city thus sought as a sanctuary against the visitations of hostile armies is remote from the scene of conflict.

In the past four years whole populations have been driven away by the menaces or actual occupation of their territory by either the national forces or the insurgents, and compelled to seek refuge in Northern cities. New York has been especially favored, both because of her size; her leading commercial position, her advantages as a great manufacturing centre, and her tolerant government. A large population from the Border States, and many persons from the extreme South are now dwelling peacefully beneath the ægis of the Empire City, and their number is daily increasing.

In addition to this powerful cause of abnormal accretion, another, and a very potent one, exists. This is the currency.

New York being confessedly both the banking and commercial centre of the country, all perturbations in prices caused by the fluctuating value of the currency must originate here. This being the case, a great attraction is furnished to all persons in business to remove hither, and practically speculate in the prices of commodities. Farmers and manufacturers from all parts of the country, East, North and West, have disposed of their investments and come to dwell in New York, in order to dispose of their means to the greatest advantage—and have brought their families with them.

The vast accessions to our population produced by these two causes are manifest in the numbers that crowd our thoroughfares, and fill our hotels and boarding houses.

The population of New York in 1860, the date of the last census, was 813,669. The rate of increase from 1850 to 1860 was 56.27 per cent. At this rate the population on the 1st of January, 1865, was 1,026,321; but it is believed that, owing to the two powerful causes of accretion mentioned above, the present population of the city is not less than a million and a half.

For this vast increase of population no provision has been made in the matter of dwelling houses, and rents have accordingly increased to such a frightful extent that, not only is it entirely impossible to procure a moderate-sized house, but any house at all. And in the case of furnished houses, even twenty-five and thirty per cent. per annum rent is known to be realized. Houses let out in suites of rooms, entire floors, and apartments, realize a still higher rate of profit. Finally, "tenement houses" yield an income perfectly unconscionable. An additional reason, growing out of this abnormal state of affairs, has acted to prevent this great and universal want from being supplied by private capitalists. This is the fear entertained by such persons that, should they build houses at the present high rate of building materials, they will suffer by a fall in the value of their investments when the prices of these materials shall have declined; but this fear is practically unfounded.

And, in this connection, it is well to remember the peculiar advantages in point of economy of building many houses together. Not only may the land be bought cheaper when in large plots, but building materials and labor, when directed systematically and with comprehensiveness of design, may be largely economised. It is not too much to say that houses

built in this way might be erected at two-thirds the price that they would cost if left to individual enterprise.

The increasing value of real estate in New York city is a fact known to all. The largest capitalists of whom New York can boast owe their fortunes mainly to investments in city property, and they are still busily engaged in securing further eligible real property about the city. In addition to these advantages, the association would possess a further one; for purchasing, as it would, plots of ground in unimproved localities, it would immediately add to their value when built upon, and thus make of it a desirable neighborhood.

With sufficient capital, it is contemplated that from 500 to 600 dwellings can be erected, averaging in value from \$4,000 to \$5,000 each, including the lots.

The chief inducements to capitalists having thus been glanced at, let us see how far these inducements will be attractive to men of small capital, whose savings in these times of fluctuation and change are wandering about in search of secure investments.

Those who keep their savings in savings banks, receive at the most five per cent. per annum for the use of their money. Meantime the principal is constantly fluctuating in its purchasing value. One hundred dollars placed in bank four years ago, would have then purchased twenty-five barrels of flour. A year later, even with the interest added, it would only purchase twenty barrels. Still another year later, and even with the interest superadded, it would purchase but fifteen barrels. Year before last it would purchase but ten barrels; last year but little over six barrels. Now, again, it will purchase fifteen barrels. As it is with flour, so it is with most everything else.

With these constant fluctuations in view, what can be a better or securer investment than improved real estate in New York city? Always sure of drawing good rents, and always certain of increasing in value, such investments have ever been, and, for centuries yet, must continue to be, sources of ever-increasing wealth to capitalists.

Come what will, then, New York City must continue to maintain its pre-eminence, and if lots which in 1850 sold for \$150 now bring \$5,000, then real estate whatever it now costs in paper will in ten years time be worth, at the least computation, ten times as much in gold. The population of New York in 1850 was 515,547. In 1860 it was, as we have already stated, 813,669. In 1865 we compute it at 1,500,000; and ten years hence, 1875, it cannot reach less than the present population of London, which is about two and three-quarter millions.

Possessed of two navigable rivers, an immense water frontage, one of the finest harbors in the world, a healthy climate, enormous manufacturing facilities, and a vast tract of fertile country all around it, to supply its daily wants of food, it outrivals any other large city in natural advantages. Its liberal laws, its public spirit, and its already great population, its public institutions, its being the banking, the railway, and the canal centre of the American system, all point to its ultimately attaining dimensions and wealth altogether beyond any other city of the world.

But with all these unquestionable advantages, and with the profitable nature of real estate investments in New York, palpable to every one who has ever lived in the city, we see people every day shake their heads at the bare mention of building before we return to specie payments and low taxes. "Real estate must bear the brunt of taxation," they say; ergo, we must live in the streets.

Is it expected that our burdens will be any less, after specie payments are resumed, than they are now? And must we gratify every desire of life but that of living under a comfortable shelter? This is absurd. The truth is that real es-

tate does not, nor ever did, nor ever will, bear the brunt of taxation. On the contrary, it usually escapes better than any other description of property. Put a tax of ten per cent upon the manufacture of tobacco, and what happens? People use less tobacco, and the trade is more and more restricted. But put a tax of ten per cent on a house and lot, and the owner straightway charges his tenant an additional *twelve per cent* (not ten per cent, but ten per cent *and a profit*), and actually makes money by having his property taxed.

No description of property can so easily and readily shift its burden of taxation as improved real estate, and consequently no property is so profitable in countries where taxation is heavy, as witness England, France, Holland, Hanover, Belgium, &c.

Lastly, what we have to say in favor of the formation of an association for this purpose is, that it can be made mutual. All would be equally interested in the success of the undertaking. No officer of such a company, except the superintendent and secretary, need receive a salary, and as even *their* functions must cease with the completion of the buildings, the trivial expense incurred in this direction will come to an end in the course of a comparatively short time. Everybody, therefore, who subscribes for the stock would be equally an owner of the company's property to the extent of his interest, and sharer of its profits to a like extent. He also has the same right to direct its affairs.

This is no mining enterprise, with doubtful lands in Colorado, Nova Scotia, or Mexico; no petroleum oil company, with dubious spouting wells in Pennsylvania or Ohio; no speculation to cheat the unwary into buying somebody's trashy property at a thousand times its real value; but an enterprise the basis of which is familiar to all, and of which all the particulars can be ascertained *on the spot* by the stockholder himself. Few people can tell whether a quartz rock and a neighboring gully are worth five millions of dollars or not; whether a piece of Apalachian land will spout with petroleum oil when a hole is bored through it or not; but every one knows what a house and lot is worth in New York, and how much rent it will bring to the owner.

Hitherto, thousands of the industrious poor have vainly endeavored to apply their small means to the purchase of a home, well-knowing the advantages of owning their own houses; but from having no way to invest their savings gradually, and being unable to purchase at once, they have neglected to secure this great desideratum, and are wandering about to-day from house to house or floor to floor at the mercy of every disagreeable landlord or fidgetty neighbor; while their children, for want of a HOME, A REAL HOME, endeared to them by association, and hallowed by the thought that it was purchased by the sweat of their honest parents, grow up like the nomads of Arabia or the Bohemians of Europe, houseless, shiftless, and scornful of all moral ties and holy attachments.

But now, every spare \$20 the workingman can rake together he can put into a house, and whenever he can succeed in completing the entire amount of its value, he can buy his house of the association at its market value, *meanwhile receiving, pro rata*, his share of whatever profits it yields, which, the higher that rents may be, will be all the greater.

It is calculated that by saving three dollars per week, and buying six shares in such an association per annum, a workingman may, by combining the dividends with the principal and purchasing more stock all the time, become the owner of a fine house and lot in the city of New York, *in ten years time*. We throw out these suggestions to our capitalists, deeming them valuable and worthy of attention.

THE FREE TRADE MOVEMENT.

Signs are not wanting that the subject of Free Trade will be made the text of the next political agitation in this country. Free Trade Declarations of Principles, Free Trade letters and arguments, and Free Trade circulars fill the air. A League of Free Traders has been formed in this city, and branch societies are being formed all over the country. Now what is Free Trade? The simplest thing in the world. Free Trade is the right to trade without hindrance, without tariffs, without custom-houses, without official restriction. People accustomed to regard custom-houses and custom officers as a necessary part of the appointments of a well constituted government may easily take alarm at proposals to abolish these time-honored fixtures. They suggest revenue deficiencies, repudiation of public debt, and a thousand other evils. Another class of people, those who live on Protection, and wax rich upon it, talk about ruin to our manufacturing interests, depopulation of New England, destitute condition of the nation in time of war, &c.

In discussing questions of this character, affecting as they do, the most important interests of the nation, it is well to proceed carefully. Free Trade is not a vain theory started by a few enthusiasts. It is a great practical principle, a principle which the whole civilized world has been practising ever since it first gained its lessons in complete Protection from China. Time was when not only import, but export duties were levied in all countries; when to buy or sell any thing under the sun without paying for the privilege of doing so, was a crime punishable by law; when vessels had to pay dues for sailing through the open sea. But one by one these restrictions have disappeared. Export duties were forbidden by the constitution of the United States; the alcavala has grown into disuse; the Scheldt and other dues are abolished.

The only question with regard to Free Trade is: how far shall it go. To determine this question let us enquire what may be the objects and effects of Protection. In the first place Protection affords the government a certain amount of revenue. Carried to a greater extreme it works a bounty to certain industries. These are its objects. Now what are its effects. Of course this question is altogether too comprehensive to be answered in a breath, but its most obvious effects are to encourage exotic manufactures and stimulate the production of foreign products. For instance let us take the article of steel pens. Without protection it is evident that no steel pens would be manufactured in this country. The price of producing good steel pens in Birmingham is from 1d. to 8d. per gross, which with freight and other charges attached would make them cost from three to twenty cents per gross to import. They are therefore a foreign product. Here they cost to manufacture some thirty or forty cents per gross. By placing a tariff of ten cents per gross, and 25 p. c. ad val., upon the importation of the article, the cost of importing the better kind is at once raised to about forty cents, and for the first time it becomes profitable for steel pens to be manufactured in this country. This is actually the case now, and a new trade for the manufacturer is thus opened. But that this object is gained without any compensating advantage is not unsusceptible of proof. Supposing, say the advocates of Free Trade, that oranges cost a penny a piece to import from Smyrna under a free tariff, and a million of such oranges are imported every year, amounting to \$10,000 in value. To enjoy the consumption of this quantity of fruit, the people of this country need only send to Smyrna 2,000 barrels of flour at five dollars per barrel. This squares the account. But suppose it is determined to stimulate the raising of oranges in this country, in other words to "increase our national resources and encourage native production." The cost of raising oranges here by means of hot-houses, &c.,

(the only means which our climate permits) is one dollar each. To discourage their importation it will, therefore, be necessary to tax them about \$1.49 each, so that Smyrna oranges when landed here will cost \$1.50, a difference in favor of the producer here of nearly fifty per cent. over the cost of production, which is not an unfair profit on such perishable merchandize.

For their 2,000 barrels of flour the people of this country would now get but 6,666 oranges instead of 1,000,000 as before, the government would still get nothing because the foreign oranges would be no longer imported, and the orange growers here would get \$9,933, of which \$6,666 is cost and \$3,267 is profit. But this profit, if it be at no higher rate on this class of merchandize than we have instanced, pays the producer no better than lesser profits on less risky products; so that the gist of the whole argument is seen to be that nobody gains by the prohibitory tariff, and the people at large suffer a sensible loss.

If a tariff of revenue be applied as a source of income to the government the Free Traders are just as ready to show that that doesn't pay as they are to show that prohibitory tariffs do not pay. For instance the entire yearly customs revenue for this country is some \$75,000,000. To collect this revenue, if the interest which the government loses on permanent investments and if all incidental expenses be taken into account, costs some \$15,000,000 per annum. This leaves a net income of \$60,000,000, to enjoy which amount of revenue \$300,000,000 worth of goods are detained an average of two weeks at the custom houses and an immense inducement to defraud the government is held out to dishonest merchants. Two weeks interest on these goods alone amount to nearly \$1,000,000 more, and if all the other incidental delays and vexations and botherations are taken into account, it will be seen that were the \$50,000,000 raised by almost any other means, it would be a great saving to the country.

We desire, when this great question comes upon the tapis, that it may be argued with moderation and with due regard to the feelings of parties who are interested in keeping up the tariff system. If they feed upon the community, as it is charged they do, we must certainly acknowledge that they do it in a very gentlemanly manner. If the screw-companies in Providence and Taunton earn from two hundred to five hundred per cent. dividends per annum, as it is charged they do, we cannot help owning that they do it in an "extremely clever" way. If New England is taking advantage of all the rest of the country by this tariff system, and robbing New York of an importing trade which under Free Trade might be double what it is now, we cannot help admitting that it is done by a very neat process, and can only be undone by equally diplomatic means.

It will not do to fume and bluster about Free Trade in the spread eagle style of oratory. Neither will it do to indulge in high-flown speeches about liberty, and say that the country is doomed to speedy destruction unless Protection is entirely abolished. But the right way to go to work is to make a quiet but firm and aggressive attack upon the existing system by showing up its disadvantages and its expensiveness, and by proving that it neither helps the government nor encourages "home production"; but on the contrary that it cripples commerce, retards the accretion of wealth, encourages unproductive employment and puts a premium on fraud and smuggling. This is the side of the question which is easily reducible to common readable English, comprehensible to the people at large. And once the sympathies of the populace are enlisted in the movement, Protection must succumb and Free Trade prevail, for the former is but for a day, the latter is for all time.

Literature.

Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan: A Story of the times of WHITFIELD and the WESLEYS. By the author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family," etc. With a preface by the author for the American edition. New York: M. W. DODD, 506 Broadway.

We rejoiced that the authoress of the Schonberg-Cotta Family is adding a new luster to her reputation by this last work. The whole reading world gave a sigh of disappointment when the "Early Dawn" succeeded the inimitable "Chronicles," not because it lacked merit or interest, but because it fell so far short of its predecessor in these two qualities. The "Diary of Mrs. Kitty," however, is fully equal to that of Elsie and Fritz in all that is natural, simple and charming. The period in which it is written, too, is one of hardly less interest than that of the reformation, being a time of great religious controversy and change, when the preaching of Whitfield and the Wesleys stirred all England to its hearts core. The style is exceedingly pleasant, and the characters most life-like, but the chief power of the book, after all, lies in the exquisite humor with which the religious eccentricities of doctrines and people are shown up, and in that higher attribute which discerns and reveres a pure religious faith, in whatever nation or age or sect it may be found. Men would be wise to remember what this little book so beautifully teaches, that while names divide and doctrines repel, the one hope and one faith of every truly Christian heart forms a tie that is drawing them all together into a closer brotherhood, and welding them more surely into a unity that is indissoluble and eternal.

We give below two extracts from the "Diary," not as the best that can be gleaned from it, but as fair specimens of its style and spirit. Aunt Hendersou is a follower of John Wesley, and a stout champion for his doctrine of perfection, which, perhaps, becomes somewhat exaggerated, like other doctrines, as it travels further from the original source. Having combatted in vain Scotch Aunt Jeanie and English Mrs. Trevelyan, she suddenly makes a master stroke, and holds up her two opponents as the proofs of her argument:

"Kitty, my dear, your mother and Aunt Jeanie are the best women I know. They are as good examples of perfection as I ever wish to see. They may argue against the doctrine as much as they like, but they prove it every day of their lives. You understand, my dear, that Wesley only argues for *Christian*, not *Adamic* or *Angelic* perfection. He admits that even the perfect are liable to errors of judgment, which your poor mother also proves no doubt, by her bigotry about the church, and Aunt Jeanie by two or three little Presbyterian crochets.

We cannot refrain from giving our readers a piece of Betty's mind, for Betty is the character of the book, a faithful old tyrant, as trenchant as she is trusty, and not to be slighted for fear of unpleasant results. She declares herself to be quite above all superstitions, but at the same time she is brimful of the most doleful signs and tokens, and quite disgusted because events don't carry them out. At last, however,

Betty coming down in the dusk, and going into the dairy, fell over the stable-bucket, which Roger had left in the way, and broke her leg. The Falmouth doctor came at once and set it, and says it is not at all a difficult or serious case.

But Betty, never having had an illness which prevented her from moving about, in her life, grimly sets the cheery doctor at defiance, and takes it for granted that she is dying.

"And its a comfort to me Mrs Kitty," she said to me this evening "to think I am. It'll be a warning to Roger as long as he lives, that's one thing; for if I've told him once about leaving that bucket in the way, and said it would be the death of some one, I've told him so scores of times; and now he'll see that I told him the truth. That is one thing Mrs. Kitty; and another is the signs and the tokens. They'll all be made plain."

"But Betty," I said at last, "it is no better than the heathens to heed such fancies. We must open our hearts wide to the Bible, and let the light of the truth and the breath of the spirit shine and search through every corner. What are all the forebodings in the world to one hour of hearty prayer! Remember, prayer was stronger even than St. Paul's forebodings; for he said he perceived that the voyage would be with much hurt and damage, not only of the ship, but also of their lives. Yet, afterwards, when he had fasted and prayed, he stood forth and said that God had given him the lives of all that were in the ship; and though the ship was wrecked, not one life was lost."

"There be some prayers" said Betty, "that can move heaven and earth."

"And prayer was stronger than prophecy once," I said, "not the prayer of an apostle, Betty, but of a poor sinful heathen city. Nineveh was saved, let Jonah be disappointed as he might at his words being set aside."

"Well Mrs. Kitty," said Betty dryly, "I hardly take it kind of you

to put me down with that poor selfish old Jew. I've thought, many a time, it was as wonderful the Almighty should speak by him as by Balaam's ass—running away from his work, nearly sinking the ship and the sailors, and then sulking and crouching like a spoilt child, because the Lord was more pitiful than he, and the poor sinful men and women of that great city, and the poor harmless dumb beasts were spared. I can't say but I do feel hurt to be likened to him."

"Betty," said I, "you know I never meant to compare you to the prophet Jonah. * * * I want you to hope, Betty, because the more we hope the better I think we pray."

"Well my dear," said Betty relaxing, "young folks most times find it easy enough to hope. If the sun shines for an hour, they think there'll never be winter again; and if old folks don't keep their wits about them, where'll the fire wood be when winter comes?"

"And Mrs. Kitty my dear, I meant no disrespect to the prophet Jonah; poor fearful soul he had his troubles sure; and if I'd been in his place I won't say I mightn't have been worse than he, although I do hope the Almighty would have kept me from caring for some poor bits of leaves, that grew up like mushrooms in a night, just because they made me cool, more than all the people in that great town, especially the innocent babes and the dumb beasts."

We might, indeed, fill pages with pieces of Mrs. Betty's mind, but we refrain, feeling sure that our readers will be satisfied with nothing less than the whole of the "Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan."

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO JUNE 24.

The tendency in favor of joint stock operations with limited liabilities is becoming more apparent, several heavy firms have been recently organized under the act. In addition to the conversion of the Messrs. Palmer's Brothers' large iron and ship building firm at Jacrou, on the Tyne, into a joint stock company, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, already announced, we have to record several similar changes of business. Of these the most marked is the combination of three London first class city firms, under the title of the London Merchants' Company. The nominal capital is £1,500,000, of which £375,000 is for the good will of the respective concerns. The houses are those of Messrs. Redfern, Alexander & Co, Messrs. Robinson & Fleming, and Messrs. Lane, Hankey & Co. The leading members of these firms constitute the Board of Directors of the new establishment. The payment for the good will is to be one-third in shares, and the remainder in debentures, maturing by instalments in ten years. This experiment is regarded with great interest as likely to lead to important results in the consolidation and economy of commercial power and capital.

A similar enterprise has been started for the reorganization of the extensive business of Messrs. James' Son, and Avery, of Birmingham and Kingsmorton, under the name of the British Screw Company, with a capital of £300,000 in shares of £20 each. The present proprietors are to receive the amount for the good will of the concern in shares which are to carry no dividend for five years, except the other holders receive ten per cent interest on their investment.

The prospectus of the British, India, and Colonial Trust and Agency Company, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £20 each, to £500,000 also illustrates the increasing tendency of capital to flow into joint stock enterprises. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Macry and the Hon. Arthur Kennard are to act as Trustees. The object is to undertake all the functions of agents, trustees, executors, administrators and assigns for all classes of clients, and especially for officers in the army and navy, and for British subjects and colonists in India and China, Australia and the Cape, America and all parts of the world. The company propose likewise to undertake the custody of valuable property in fire proof-buildings and to act in such cases as insurers.

The composition of 12s. 6d. on the pound agreed to by the English creditors of Messrs James Marshall & Son, of Stockport, who suspended in May last for a sum of £285,000, has been found impracticable, in consequence of the non-assent of an Alexandria creditor to the arrangement; the estate has therefore being placed in bankruptcy.

The following prospectuses have been issued:

The Reese River Silver Mining Company, with a capital of £100,000 (half to be first subscribed), in shares of £5, to work some mines and erect crushing mills in Nevada Territory.

The Steam Biscuit and Flour Company, with a capital of £200,000, half to be first subscribed, in shares of £10, to purchase and work the Phoenix Ship Biscuit-works of Messrs. Parkinson & Salmon, at Stepney.

The Chubua Tea Company of Assam, with a capital of £300,000, of which £200,000 is to be first subscribed, to purchase certain tea estates in Upper Assam for a sum of £168,500, payable in instalments extending over five years.

The Glenmorgan Iron and Coal Company, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £20 to lease some coal and ironstone mines near Cardiff. The purchase money is £48,976, of which £17,476 will be in cash, and the remainder in shares and debentures.

The discussion in the United States journals of the scheme for

paying off the national debt by subscription, excited the greatest curiosity and interest in England and on the continent of Europe, and the result was eagerly looked for.

Mr. Richard Thornton, of *Lloyd's*, one of the boldest and most successful merchants in London, died on the 20th of June. He left a fortune of about three millions of pounds, of which nearly one-third is said to be invested in English consols.

The proposals for subscriptions for £250,000 preference Atlantic Telegraph Cable stock, which will complete the capital of the concern were regarded with favor, considerable confidence being manifested in the success of the project.

The failure of Mr. John Jones, of the Birchill Iron works, Birmingham, is announced, with liabilities to the amount of 135,000*l.* The assets, which include 80,000 acres of land in the United States, are regarded as likely to cover the indebtedness.

In Manchester, trade presents an animation that has not been known for years. The market is active, and spinners demand higher rates with an upward tendency. Fine and printing cloths for America are in good demand. The American houses are very busy, and some of them have orders ahead that will occupy the remainder of the year. For cloths, long cloths, and domestics there is also more doing, but chiefly in the better qualities.

There is an activity in almost every branch of the American trade. In Sheffield, American orders have imparted a new activity to the cutlery and steel trades. At Wolverhampton, houses in the American trades are pressed for the completion of orders. In Nottingham, trade is brisk and labor scarce, and an advance of wages has been conceded to the men. From Bradford, Leeds, and other places the accounts are favorable.

The estimated accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Government of India for the year ending 30th April, 1865, have been issued, together with the actual accounts for the previous year. In the year ending 30th April, 1864, the gross revenue, after deducting drawbacks and repayments, amounted to 44,279,467*l.*, but direct claims upon revenue, including charges of collection, cost and charges of opium and salt, allowances under treaties, and other charges, amounting in all to 8,642,569*l.*, reduced the net receipts into the Government treasuries to 35,636,898*l.*; and the expenditure of the year being 35,558,551*l.*, there was a surplus of 78,347*l.* For the year ending the 30th of April, 1865, the gross receipts are estimated at 45,994,636*l.*, and the claims upon revenue amounting to 9,362,700*l.*, leave a net revenue of 36,631,936*l.*, or nearly a million more than in the previous year; but the expenditure being estimated at 36,895,313*l.*, there is a deficiency of 263,377*l.* The great item of land revenue, *abkaree*, &c., though still producing above 20,000,000*l.*, brought in a net income in the year 1864-65 less than in the previous year by about 160,000*l.* The assessed taxes produced some 1,196,000*l.*, showing a decline of about 240,000*l.* The customs brought in 2,065,000*l.*, a falling off to the extent of 140,000*l.* Salt produced 530,000*l.* more than in 1863-64, rising to 5,262,000*l.*; opium 280,000*l.* more, advancing to 4,806,000*l.*; and stamps above 180,000*l.* more, producing 1,815,000*l.* The cost of collection of the land revenue increased in the year 1864-65, and exceeded 11 per cent.; of assessed taxes the cost of collection advanced to 3.26 per cent., and of customs to 8.44 per cent. The cost of collection of salt revenue fell to 3.85 per cent., but including the cost of salt it arose to 6.431 per cent. The cost of collection of opium revenue fell to 1.92 per cent., but including the cost of opium it rose to 36 per cent. The tributes from native States rose to 742,280*l.* The allowances and assignments under treaties, of which a list is given for 1863-64, include some large items—120,000*l.*, the pension of the ex-King of Oude; 73,255*l.*, the personal allowance of his Highness, Newab Nazim; 53,570*l.*, stipend, &c., of the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor. The military charges of India in the year 1864-65 are estimated at 15,607,779*l.*, an increase of a million over the charges of the previous year. Public works, taking 5,685,817*l.*, absorbed a greater expenditure than in 1863-64 by 310,000*l.* The salaries and expenses of public departments took 1,171,220*l.*, being more by 13,700*l.*; law and justice, 2,306,890*l.*, being more by 186,000*l.*; police, 2,347,240*l.*, more by 47,000*l.*; education, science, and art, 585,780*l.*, more by 144,000*l.* The interest on the debt declined from 5,095,818*l.* in 1863-64 to 4,981,594*l.* The guaranteed interest on the capital of railway and other companies took 2,490,831*l.* in 1863-64, from which was to be deducted 821,548*l.* net traffic receipts, leaving a deficiency of 1,669,283*l.* In 1864-65 the guaranteed interest absorbed 2,718,952*l.*, but the net traffic receipts rose to 1,323,667*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,395,285*l.*

Information from China announces the concession of an important privilege to commerce, the authorities of that nation having issued an edict permitting Chinese to own foreign vessels, and sail them under the Chinese flag. This privilege will be of high value to American and English ship-builders and the whole mercantile community, as the Chinese can neither sail nor construct their own vessels. Under the operation of this edict the Chinese junks will soon be swept off the water. The degradation of Prince Kung has proved less prejudicial to foreign interests than was supposed. Arrogance, cupidity, and favoritism are among the charges preferred against him. Wen-siang, his successor, although a tailor by birth, is quite favorably disposed towards foreigners.

A prospectus has been issued of the Parkfield Iron Company, with a capital of £400,000, in shares of £25. The object is to purchase and increase the Parkfield Collieries and Ironworks in Staffordshire.

A prospectus has been issued of the London Quays and Warehouses Company, with a capital of £500,000, half to be first subscribed, in shares of £25, to purchase for warehouse purposes three freehold acres, known as Limehouse Dockyard, adjoining the West India Docks, with a river frontage of 350 ft.

The Manchester market was much excited during the week, the chief demand being for the India and American trade. Spinners advanced prices for new contracts, and this tended to check business. The advance was caused, to a large extent, by the large increase in the cost of the raw material. Buyers who had orders were eager to fill them, while sellers were indifferent. Producers continued to adhere to the extreme rates, and this caused falling off in the demand.

During the week there was a great excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market. The prices of all qualities advanced 2d. per lb. On the 23d of June, ordinary Sea Island was quoted at 30d. Last year's prices was 40d. New Orleans were 17d., and at the same time last year sold at 29½d. It was not thought these rates would be receded from, although the news relative to the probable supply of Cotton from America was anxiously looked for.

The cotton market at the close of last week was quiet, but it became animated at the commencement of the current week, the demand became unusually extensive from all quarters, and prices rapidly advanced. Attention has been strongly attracted to the reduction of stocks, and to the prospects of decreased available supplies from America and Egypt, as well as Brazil, to meet the increasing requirements of consumers. For Sea Island a good demand has prevailed, but prices are without material change. In American a very large business has been transacted by the trade, as well as exporters and speculators, and prices have advanced 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Brazil has been in very great request, and an advance of fully 2d. per lb. is readily obtained. The demand for Egyptian has been unusually extensive, accompanied by a rise of about 3d. per pound in the current qualities. Smyrna has become very scarce, and has advanced fully 2d. per pound. A very large business has been transacted in East India, at rapidly advancing prices; the lower kinds, which had been previously neglected, and were comparatively plentiful, have risen as much as 3d. per pound, whilst other grades are quoted at 2d. per lb. dearer, with the exceptions of Scinde and Bengal, which have advanced 1½d. per lb. China and Japan have participated in the general activity, and are ½d. per lb. dearer in the week. "To arrive," very large transactions have taken place daily, and the latest quotations were, Maceio, fair average at sea 18; ship named 18½—Egyptian, open, fair, ship named and at sea 19½ and 20; fully fair, shipped 20; fair shipping or shipped 19½; guaranteed fair, shipping or shipped 19½; ship named 20; middling fair, shipping or shipped 18½—Dhollerah, fair new merchants, ship named 13½—Oomrawuttee, fair, May sailing 13½—Western, ship named 12½, 12½, 12½; at sea 12½—Bengal, fair, ship named 8½; fair new, 2nd March sailing 9; good fair, at sea, 8½ to 9. The sales of the week amount to 139,830 bales, including 45,600 on speculation, and 30,230 declared for export, leaving 64,000 bales to the trade. Sales to-day will probably amount to about 15,000 bales, with a firm market.

A Bombay telegram of June 15 reports the Cotton market strong. Import markets dull. Exchange 2s 0½d.

Supplies of Colonial Produce in the London market being again considerable, any improvement in the value is at present prevented; the home trade demand, however, has become larger, and exporters have been purchasers to a fair extent, but speculators are scarcely doing any business; for Coffee, however, the tendency is still upwards, although an increasing stock. The market remains in a firm position for China goods, with a fair home trade and shipping business in Tea and Silk; orders, however, limited for Cassia Lignea and Camphor. Better prices not obtainable for Russian Produce, still transactions again to a fair extent in Tallow, Hemp, and Flax, but a falling off in business in Linseed. The markets remain in a firm position for American articles, and many parcels selling, principally for present consumption. The Cotton market has again been animated, demand being extensive from the trade and speculators, prices have also further advanced. Although Jute finds a more ready sale, yet rates do not rally, but stock decreases. Wool remains in good demand for home and continental consumption, with firm rates for all descriptions. There is not much passing in Dye articles, still fair deliveries and a continuance of firm prices for Indigo, Cochineal, Turmeric, and Safflower. Vegetable Oils continue to be wanted, and prices to improve for Linseed, Coconut, and Rapeseed. With the exception of Spelter and Pig Iron, only a moderate amount of business in Metals, no change, however, in the currency. A better feeling entertained towards Breadstuffs, and prices are slightly higher, still supplies to a fair extent. There is a briskness in the Provision markets, and rates rising for Butter and Bacon, supplies having rather fallen off.

We are still without rain, which is now so much wanted for the spring crops, but the barometer this morning is falling and gives indication of the desired change. The Provincial Grain markets this week have been sparingly supplied with farmers' Wheat, and in many cases an improvement of 1s per quarter has been realised: foreign Wheat also shows increased firmness. The *Gazette* returns for the week ended 17th instant are 57,802 quarters, against 70,298 quarters in the corresponding week of last year. Upon a moderate business here in the interval since Tuesday, the full currencies of

that day have been realized. The imports and exports of the past three days are on a moderate scale.

The greater part of the recent arrivals of Gold from America would go to France, although the transactions produce very little profit. There is nothing doing in Silver, but the upward movement in Cotton will tend to a resumption of the demand for India.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO THE 24TH JUNE.

In Paris the strikes of the workmen had largely embarrassed trade, and deranged ordinary operations. The trouble seems to be increasing, nearly all the trades showing more or less signs of being drawn into the vortex. The strike of the cab drivers has caused great inconvenience to the travelling community.

The weekly accounts of the Bank of France show a renewal of trade, the commercial bills discounted having increased by 38,000,000f. The cash in hand decreased during the same period by 13,000,000f, and now remains at 481,000,000f. The amount standing to private accounts has likewise decreased from 240,000,000f to 186,000,000f. The balance to the credit of the treasury has increased by 16,250,000f. The bank notes in circulation have increased by 26,750,000f.

The iron trade in France continues very active. The Paris iron masters have still a large number of orders on hand. One establishment is constructing 30 locomotives, of which ten are to have eight wheels, for one of the central French lines, and several screw steamboats of 50-horse power for the navigation of the lower Seine. An iron lighthouse of the largest size is likewise being constructed in Paris for the Government of the Argentine Republic. It is to be placed at the confluence of the Uruguay and Parana, where the junction forms the Rio de Plata.

The demand for cotton is brisk at Havre and Marseilles, and prices are firm, closing at last quotations at 200 francs the 50 kilogrammes. The demand for raw and spun silks is brisk. There is a reduction in petroleum, which is quoted at 56f the 200 kilogrammes.

The condition of the weather, which is cold and dry, begins to excite fears for the French crops. The soil is generally parched up, and from nearly all the departments unfavorable reports have been received. The crops will generally not exceed the average of the lowest years, and it is doubtful whether even the minimum will be reached. Wheat is now selling at what is believed to be the lowest figures. Choice samples were sold in Paris at from 26f to 27f the sack of 120 kilogrammes, and first quality at 25f. Polish wheat was sold in Marseilles at from 28f to 29f the measure of 160 litres, and Danubian 23f to 24f 25c. Every body is waiting the result of the crops, and buyers hold back.

The new treaty of commerce between France and Spain has been signed at Madrid by the French Ambassador, and will soon be submitted to the Cortes.

The contest between the Emperor of Austria and the Reichsrath on the mode of voting the budget, has terminated in a compromise. The Finance Committee reported favorably a resolution, which was adopted by the Lower House, granting the required credit of thirteen millions of florins necessary to pay the July interest on the public debt. It was accompanied, however, by a resolution to grant no more supplies to the government until the budget for 1865-66 shall have been voted for, in conformity with the requirements of the constitution.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase, ordering the issue of four new series of Treasury bonds, to the amount of twelve millions of roubles, to cover the deficit in last year's budget.

The announcement of a change in the Spanish ministry, caused an advance of 1/4 per cent in Spanish Passives, and 1/4 in Certificates. Senor Alonzo Martinez, the new Minister of Finance, is a Deputy in the Cortes, and he and Marshal O'Donnell, the new Prime Minister are known to entertain views that command the confidence of the stockholders.

The bill authorizing the city of Paris to make a loan of 250 millions of francs, has passed. Two hundred millions are to be devoted to the extension of the limits of the city, and the surplus is to be devoted to the re-building of the religious and municipal edifices. The city of Marseilles has also effected a loan of eight million francs, at five per cent, through the Rothschilds, for local improvements.

A curious loan for the Kingdom of Araucania is announced in London. There is no security offered either for the principal or the interest, but is stated that the interest will be paid as soon as there are sufficient funds in hand to do so.

Throughout the Continent capital has ruled about stationary. The rates in the leading cities are:—Paris 3 a 2 1/2. Vienna 5 a 4 1/2. Berlin 4 a 3 1/2. Frankfort 4 a 3. Amsterdam 3 a 2 1/2. Turin 5 a 4 1/2. Brussels 3 a 3. Madrid 8 a 9. Hamburg 2 1/2. St. Petersburg 5 1/2 a 6.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at the tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of May, inclusive, during the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
1864.....	51,700	2,450,400	560,400	90,100
1865.....	64,900	403,800	560,500	90,800
Increase.....	13,200	De.2,046,600	Inc...100	Inc..700

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a deficiency equal to 395,520 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 31st May instant, in the years indicated:

	CANAL OPENED		
	1863, May 1.	1864, April 30.	1865, May 1.
Flour, bbls.....	130,700	51,100	64,900
Wheat, bushels.....	2,625,600	2,450,400	403,800
Corn, ".....	3,224,300	560,400	560,500
Barley, ".....	46,800	98,100	99,800
Malt.....	.....	.....	92,100
Oats, bushels.....	1,327,000	1,180,000	1,741,000
Rye, ".....	42,800	22,500	20,800
Beef, barrels.....	4,607	1,900	2,990
Pork, ".....	124,807	11,500	6,810
Bacon, pounds.....	908,700	316,600	784,600
Butter, ".....	5,700	600	8,500
Lard, ".....	9,284,700	130,300	360,500
Cheese, ".....	325,700	.....	4,300
Wool, ".....	1,800	7,500	16,100

An Augusta paper publishes the following:

Messrs. Editors: In consequence of numerous inquiries daily as to the price of gold for Confederate notes during a certain period, we have, for the convenience of our citizens who may have settlements to make, prepared a table from our books, showing actual sales from January 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865, which is at your service, should you think proper to publish the same.

Very respectfully,

F. C. BARBER & SON, Exchange Brokers.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 9, 1865.

PRICE OF GOLD FOR CONFEDERATE NOTES FROM JAN. 1, 1861, TO MAY 12, 1865, INCLUSIVE.

1861.	Nov. 15.....	15 50 for 1
Jan. 1 to May 1.....	Dec. 1.....	20 00 for 1
May 1 to Oct. 1.....	Dec. 15.....	21 00 for 1
Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.....		1864.
Oct. 15 to Nov. 15.....	Jan. 1.....	21 00 for 1
Dec. 1.....	Jan. 15.....	20 00 for 1
Dec. 15.....	Feb. 1.....	20 00 for 1
	Feb. 15.....	21 00 for 1
1862.	March 1.....	26 00 for 1
Jan. 1.....	March 15.....	20 00 for 1
Jan. 25.....	April 1.....	19 00 for 1
Feb. 1.....	April 15.....	21 00 for 1
Feb. 15.....	May 1.....	20 00 for 1
March 1.....	May 15.....	18 00 for 1
March 15.....	July 1 to July 15...	18 00 for 1
April 1.....	July 15 to Aug. 15..	20 00 for 1
April 15.....	Aug. 15.....	20 50 for 1
May 1.....	Sept. 1.....	20 50 for 1
May 15.....	Sept. 15.....	22 50 for 1
June 1.....	Oct. 1.....	27 00 for 1
June 15.....	Oct. 15.....	25 00 for 1
July 1.....	Nov. 1.....	26 50 for 1
July 15.....	Nov. 15.....	28 00 for 1
Aug. 1.....	Dec. 1.....	32 00 for 1
Aug. 15.....	Dec. 15.....	25 00 for 1
Sept. 1.....	Dec. 31.....	51 00 for 1
Sept. 15.....		1865.
Oct. 1.....	Jan. 1.....	60 00 for 1
Oct. 15.....	Jan. 15.....	65 00 for 1
Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, '63.	Feb. 1.....	50 00 for 1
	Feb. 15.....	46 00 for 1
1864.	March 1.....	55 00 for 1
Feb. 1 to March.....	March 15.....	58 00 for 1
March 1.....	April.....	70 00 for 1
March 15 to May 15..	April 15.....	80 00 for 1
May 15.....	April 20.....	100 00 for 1
June 1.....	April 26.....	200 00 for 1
June 15.....	April 27.....	300 00 for 1
July 1.....	April 28.....	500 00 for 1
July 15.....	April 29.....	800 00 for 1
Aug. 1.....	April 30.....	1,000 00 for 1
Aug. 15.....	May 1.....	1,200 00 for 1
Sept. 1.....		Which was the last actual sale
Sept. 15.....		of Confederate notes.
Sept. 23.....		
Oct. 1.....		
Oct. 15.....		
Nov. 1.....		

The Taunton Gazette says the American Screw Company of that city have declared monthly dividends of 10 per cent. through the year. The annual dividend of the Taunton Oil Cloth Company, just declared, is 50 per cent., with 50 per cent. surplus reserved. The Taunton Copper Company and Old Colony Iron Company pay 10 per cent. The Locomotive Manufacturing Company has declared several large dividends during the year.

The annual report of the Stark Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., shows that from June to December, 1864, the product of the mills was nearly 700,000 pounds of goods; and from

December to June, 1865, that amount was exceeded by nearly 100,000 pounds. The quick capital of the corporation is nearly \$1,000,000, and the profits the past year have reached upward of \$400,000, of which about \$200,000 have been paid to the proprietors in dividends, and of the balance about \$40,000 has been expended for improvements, and still the financial condition of the corporation is better now than it was at the close of the last year by nearly fourteen per cent. The total property of the Company is nearly \$2,000,000.

The Portsmouth Steam Factory is in difficulties in consequence of heavy losses upon the stock of spool cotton. The indebtedness of the Company, according to the report of an investigating committee, is \$644,766, including \$288,000 due to the selling agent, for which he holds as security about 500,000 dozen spools of cotton. The goods on hand five months ago were then valued at \$500,000, and now would bring about \$250,000. The stockholders have appointed a committee to consider whether it is better to raise \$300,000 for meeting pressing obligations, or to sell the mill.

The Hill Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable July 1.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of July 1 gives the following record of the coal trade for the week :

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 53,796 02 ; by canal, 22,333 10 ; for the week, 76,126 12 tons, against 108,271 for the corresponding week last year. Loss for the week, 32,144 tons. The demand for coal has shown a slight increase within the last week, particularly for the Eastern markets. At New York the demand has not improved, and the supply is in excess of the demand. The trade, however, looks more hopeful than it did two weeks ago. Many of the operators have not yet started their collieries. If all were in operation the supply would be greater than the demand, and another stoppage would in all probability take place. It is cheaper for the collieries to stand idle than to sell coal at a loss, and many of the operators have decided to do so. We are authorized to state that there will be no reduction in the tolls and transportation on the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal on the 1st of July (today.) The trade had hoped that the companies would have found it to their interest to have made a reduction for the months of July and August, but as they have decided otherwise, our operators must govern themselves accordingly. The trade sums up this week as follows, compared with last year :

	1864		1865	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
P. and R. R. R.	68,727	1,548,744	55,793	1,220,961
Schuyl Canal.	39,544	391,033	22,333	222,609
L. Valley R. R.	31,061	742,162	14,332	630,777
Lehigh Canal.	23,411	237,949	31,375	211,848
Scranton, South.	21,377	459,495	21,332	409,390
Scranton, North.	9,926	147,660	7,837	108,170
Penn. Coal Co.				
By Railroad.	5,752	111,564	11,340	232,608
By Canal.	18,633	143,115	712	16,182
Del. and Hud.	32,228	278,670	35,254	266,416
Shamokin.	8,377	142,646	10,830	148,617
Trevorton.	1,726	30,077	539	10,839
South Mountain. ....	....	32,876	....	7,501
Franklin Co. ....	....	22,474	....	12,536
Broad Top.	8,178	184,066	3,192	117,146
Total.	268,640	4,467,481	212,769	3,615,650

The trade shows an increase this week over the last of 15,061 tons, but a falling off compared with the corresponding week of last year of 55,071 tons. The aggregate loss this year is 851,831 tons. The Tidewater Canal, damaged by the great freshet, has been repaired, and the other canals connecting with it will be ready also in a few days. This will open the Wyoming coal trade by canal again.

The coal transported by the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending June 24 and for the season is thus reported :

	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.	35,254	266,416
Pennsylvania Coal Company.	712	16,181
Total tons.	35,966	282,597
For the same period last year—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.	32,228	273,620
Pennsylvania Coal Company.	18,633	140,547
Total tons.	50,861	414,167

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

From	To date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New York, June 23, 1865.		56,463	1,687,894	212,558
New Orleans, June 15, 1865.		1,710	.....	.....
Philadelphia, June 20, 1865.		15,484	58,390	26,239
Baltimore, June 20, 1865.		14	.....	15,964
Boston, June 23, 1865.		3,534	.....	.....
California and other ports, June 20, 1865.		34,517	21,630	.....
Total.		111,737	1,767,914	254,483
To about same period 1864.		943,429	12,428,084	240,220
" " " 1863.		1,216,420	19,333,708	7,925,489
" " " 1862.		2,004,957	18,316,491	11,942,710

TO THE CONTINENT.

To date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
From New York, to June 23, 1865	18,307	94,990	11,485
From other ports, to latest dates. .	1,823	....	....
Total.	30,130	94,990	11,585
To about same period 1864.	61,116	233,689	12,531
" " " 1863.	120,783	1,465,397	61,612
" " " 1862.	590,537	7,262,530	319,565

WHISKY.—The following "loyal" method of avoiding a loss on whisky, without seeming to defraud the government, has just been invented in this city :

"A. is a distiller, and holds 100 barrels of whisky, on which the tax (two dollars per gallon) has not been paid. Whisky is selling at about \$2 03 per gallon, tax paid and cost of whisky included. A. wants to get out whole ; so he goes to B., a confidential friend, says that he does not intend to pay a dollar of tax on his whisky. B. becomes informer, and, as such, is entitled to half the proceeds of sale. The whisky is seized and sold at auction, brings \$1 95 per gallon, cash. B. receives 97½ cents per gallon for his share as informer. A. makes out the cost of the whisky, say 45 cents per gallon, which is deducted from the 97½, and the balance is equally divided between A. and B., and Uncle Sam gets 97½ cents, instead of two dollars per gallon."

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY, July 7, 1865—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The payment of July dividends has contributed largely to the supply of unemployed funds during the week ; but without producing any further ease in the rate of interest. The revival of speculation in the stock market has largely increased the demand for call loans, and the rates have kept firm at about last week's quotations. The banks have a large surplus of unemployed money, which they would prefer lending upon stocks to employing in any other way, so long as securities continue at the present moderate prices. The most general rate on call loans, at the opening of the week, was 4 per cent ; the increased demand from brokers, however, has steadily strengthened the market, and at the close the prevailing rate is 5 per cent, with exceptions at 4 per cent for larger amounts.

The discount market has shown rather more activity. The supply of bills is larger, and the demand for first class paper has been better supplied. The increased supply has been especially observable in grocers' paper. Dry goods bills are current at 6 1-2 a 7 1-2 per cent ; grocers', 6 1-2 a 7 1-2 ; produce commission, 7 1-2 a 9 per cent. Bankers' paper is very scarce ; good bankers' names would pass at 6 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—On Saturday last there was a general improvement in the tone of the stock market, and prices took an upward bound throughout the list. After the holiday of Monday and Tuesday, the improvement was continued, and for the last three days speculation has been more active than for months past. There has been for some time past a steady growth of confidence in the value of railroad securities ; and some of the leading brokers, acting upon the growing conviction of the public that the principal railroads have now obtained a regular dividend paying status, are now buying up largely in the hope of being able to distribute their stocks ultimately at a handsome profit. The extreme ease of the money market fosters this movement ; and from present indications it would seem that prices may yet go considerably higher. There is no considerable party opposing this movement by "short" sales ; on the contrary, a prominent Exchange Place broker, who for some time has been the leader of the "bears," is now one of the largest buyers for a rise. The outside public take little interest in stock speculations, operations being chiefly confined to brokers and the larger stockholders and managers of the several roads.

A variety of rumors are put in circulation, relative to the

prospective dividends of certain roads; but none appear to have any official basis, and are simply intended for speculative effect.

The following have been the closing prices of the leading shares at the New York stock exchange for the last six days, exclusive of July 3rd and 4th, which were observed as holidays on 'Change:—

	July 1st.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Canton Company.....	38	38½	38½	42
Quicksilver Mining Company.....	53	54½	59½	60½
Mariposa Mining Co.....		18½	14	13½
Cumberland Coal.....	41½	42	42	42½
Atlantic Mail S. S. Company..... x. d.	154½	155½	155½	155½
New York Central Railroad.....	94½	95½	96½	96½
Erie Railroad.....	79½	80½	82	81½
Hudson River Railroad.....	105½	108½	110	110½
Reading Railroad.....	92½	98½	99½	98½
Michigan Southern Railroad.....	62	62½	63½	63½
Michigan Central Railroad.....	107	108	108	108½
Illinois Central Railroad.....	128½	131	134	136
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.....	68½	70	70½	70½
Chicago and North Western Railroad.....	26½	27	27½	28
Chicago and North Western preferred.....	56½	57½	60½	61½
Rock Island Railroad.....	101½	102½	104	106½
Fort Wayne.....	95½	96	97	97½

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The continued advance of Five-Twenties in Europe, and the continuance of liberal purchases on European account have strengthened the market for all kinds of government bonds. The advices received on Monday of the rise of 5-20's in London to 73½, caused an immediate advance on the street to 105 a 105½ for the old issue of those bonds; but that day being almost an exclusive holiday, no transactions of consequence were effected. The subsequent announcement of a fall in London to almost 71½ failed to stay the upward tendency, and to-day the price closes at 105½, an advance of 1½ upon the quotations of last Friday. The new issue of 5-20's sympathises with the advance and closes to-day at 105. Sixes of 1881 are also stronger, and more in demand. The London financial journals report a growing confidence in United States among the British public, arising from the reconstruction of the late rebel states, and the prompt measures taken by the government for the reduction of the military and naval expenditures; and there seems to be every reason for expecting a yet further outflow of bonds to Europe. The shipment of bonds this week, by Wednesday's and to-morrow's steamers will not be less than \$1,000,000; consisting chiefly of old 5-20's, with a small amount also of sixes of 1881.

Certificates of indebtedness continue to be a favorite security for temporary investment. The new series have advanced to 98½; the old continues at 99½ a 99¾.

There are symptoms of some degree of timidity respecting the second series of 7-30 Treasury Notes retaining their value when the notes held by government contractors begin to be thrown upon the market. A prominent firm this morning threw \$1,000,000 of these notes on the market, but without affecting the price, nearly the whole amount being promptly taken by two government brokers at 99¾.

The following have been the closing quotations for the leading government securities at the Stock Exchange on each of the four last business days:—

	July 1st.	5th.	6th.	8th.
U. S. 6's, 1861 coup.....	x int.	106½	106½	106½
U. S. 5.20's coup., o. iss.....		105	104½	105½
U. S. 5.20's coup., n. iss.....		104½	104½	105½
U. S. 10.40's coup.....		97½	97½	97½
U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes } do Second series }	99½	99½	99½	99½
U. S. 6's certificates.....		99½	99½	99½
U. S. 6's certificates, n. iss.....		98½	98½	98½

The subscriptions to seven-thirties have exhibited an improvement during this week, both in this city and throughout the country generally. The third series of the seven-thirty loan has been sold through the Jay Cooke agency at the following weekly rate:

Week ending May 20,	\$12,106,700
do do 27,	9,733,600
do June 3,	6,681,600
do do 10,	12,808,000
do do 17,	11,925,000
do do 24,	15,922,700
June 26 to 29 inclusive,	9,542,650
Total	\$78,715,250

The subscriptions for the past week have been as follows:

June 30,	\$2,156,200
July 1,	3,610,400
do 3,	2,967,000
do 4 & 5,	5,668,500
do 6,	3,015,100
Total	17,417,200
Previously,	78,715,250
Total sold to date,	\$96,132,450

GOLD MARKET.—The market has been comparatively quiet through the week. The payment of the gold interest at the Treasury has relieved the pressure upon the "bears;" and gold being in good supply, they have been able to settle their shorts or borrow without difficulty. There is probably a much smaller amount of short contracts outstanding at present than a week ago. There is a caution among speculators about putting out any considerable amount of sellers' options, arising from a fear that the "bull" party may buy up more gold and "corner" them. Apart from speculative operations, the tendency of the premium appears to be downward; and if the "bears" should avoid putting themselves under the control through over-selling the market, the clique now holding about \$5,000,000 of gold off the market would probably find it prudent to sell it early, in order to avoid the loss resulting from an inevitable decline. In September and November large amounts of gold interest again become due; and there is no obvious prospect of any demand for gold during the next two months, which, with the \$9,000,000 supply now coming out of the Treasury, would produce a scarcity sufficient to produce of itself an upward movement in the price.

The shipments of specie from this port, since our last report, have been \$156,578 on Saturday last.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold during the week:

	Highest.	Lowest.
July 1,	140½	139½
July 3,	138½	138
July 4, .....	.....	.....
July 5,	140½	139½
July 6,	139½	138½
July 7,	139½	139½

The transactions for the week ending July 1 at the Custom House and Sub Treasury were—

	Custom House.		Sub-Treasury.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
June 26,	\$235,002 77	\$4,431,721 49	\$1,816,107 57	
June 27,	258,756 14	3,394,858 78	3,402,317 21	
June 28,	283,732 32	1,847,884 00	2,481,706 96	
June 29,	349,239 90	13,253,542 15	12,546,635 01	
June 30,	351,097 47	4,954,299 72	3,474,979 09	
July 1,	165,678 67	4,538,040 27	3,748,866 81	
Total	\$1,643,507 27	\$32,420,346 81	\$27,420,612 65	
Balance in Sub-Treasury on morning of June 26th....			47,821,333 46	
			\$75,242,446 11	
Deduct payments during the week.....			32,420,346 81	
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$42,822,099 30	
Decrease during the week.....			4,994,734 16	

Included in the receipts of customs for the week are \$1,633,410 99 in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions in foreign exchange have been more active, in consequence of remittances of July interest on government bonds held in Europe. This movement has helped to sustain the rates for bills, which otherwise would have had a downward tendency. There is a better supply of commercial bills; and exchange drawn against cotton to be shipped to New Orleans and other Southern ports, is now offered upon the market in amounts sufficient to give the rates a turn in favor of buyers. To-day the rates of exchange are as follows:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	190 a 109½
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	109½ a.....
Merchants'.....	108 a 108½

Francs, long date.....	5.16½a....
Francs, short date.....	5.18½a....
Antwerp.....	5.20 a5.16½
Swiss... ..	5.17½a5.15
Hamburg.....	85½a 36½
Amsterdam.....	40½a 41
Frankfort.....	40½a 41
Bremen.....	78½a 78½
Prussian Thalers.....	71 a 71½

UNITED STATES MINT.—The following is a statement of coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of June, 1865 :

GOLD COINAGE.		
Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	20,035	\$400,700
SILVER.		
Half dollars.....	45,600	22,800
COPPER.		
Cents.....	2,470,000	\$24,700
Two cent pieces.....	765,000	15,300
Three cent pieces.....	1,595,000	47,850
Total.....	5,130,000	\$87,850
RECAPITULATION.		
Gold coinage.....	20,035	\$400,700
Silver.....	45,600	22,800
Copper.....	5,130,000	87,850
Total.....	5,195,635	\$511,350

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending June 21 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
Notes issued.....	£29,998,845	Government Debt... £11,015,100
		Other securities..... 3,634,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion..... 15,348,845
	£29,998,845	£29,998,845
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors Capital... £14,553,000	Gov Securities..... £10,480,025	
Rest..... 3,220,869	Other Securities.... 20,750,345	
Public Deposits..... 9,581,293	Notes..... 9,294,390	
Other Deposits..... 13,666,566	Gold and Silver Coin. 946,065	
Seven day & other bills 449,697		
	£41,470,825	£41,470,825

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

A Decrease of Circulation of.....	£37,544
An Increase of Public Deposits of.....	779,095
An Increase of Other Deposits of.....	731,185
No Change in Government Securities.....	
An Increase of Other Securities of.....	1,233,708
An Increase of Bullion of.....	249,241
An Increase of Rest of.....	10,223
An Increase of Reserve of.....	274,181

The *Moniteur* publishes the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 22d June ; the return for the previous week is added :

DEBTOR.				
	June 22, 1865.		June 15, 1865.	
	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	7,044,724	81
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.....	797,822,975	0	823,871,025	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	7,639,816	10	7,166,942	33
Treasury account.....	131,499,115	0	108,134,924	3
Accounts current at Paris.....	171,816,002	89	157,778,862	55
Ditto in the provinces.....	28,234,759	0	28,732,185	0
Dividends payable.....	597,106	75	618,961	75
Various discounts.....	13,336,333	60	12,968,858	86
Re-discounts.....	2,789,444	5	2,789,444	5
Sundries.....	10,642,460	92	11,033,346	3
	1,380,078,539	47	1,368,745,024	55
CREDITOR.				
Cash and bullion.....	497,626,559	43	480,894,831	66
Commercial bills overdue.....	544,857	52	454,738	71
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	238,262,938	14	250,485,361	40
Ditto in the branches.....	280,197,705	0	280,170,505	0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	43,299,285	15	39,594,635	15
Ditto in the provinces.....	11,755,486	0	10,844,636	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	15,329,000	0	15,122,000	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	9,904,350	0	9,758,150	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	30,436,600	0	30,546,300	0
Ditto in the provinces.....	19,296,350	0	19,296,350	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	606,100	0	571,100	0

	June 22, 1865.	June 15, 1865
Ditto in the provinces.....	435,600	0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities.....	36,557,487	91
Securities held.....	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,383,912	0
Expenses of management.....	2,226,202	85
Sundries.....	11,894,355	33
	1,380,078,539	47
		1,368,745,024
		55

Compared with that of last week, this return shows a decline of more than 12,000,000f in the discounts, and an augmentation of 16,732,000f in the coin and bullion. The deposits are 13,540,000f more, and the circulation of notes 36,000,000f less.

The London *Economist*, of June 24, observes :

The Bank return of this week indicates that the usual precautions are being taken by the mercantile community at the approach of the half year. There is less money offering in the general market, where the Bank rate is fairly maintained. The provision for the anticipated expenditure at the coming elections tends also to limit the supply of money, and, in consequence, there is more activity in the discount department at the Bank. Exceptional operations have nevertheless taken place at 2½ per cent, and there are no appearances to indicate that other than the temporary causes alluded to influence the market or its future prospects.

In the stock exchange there is a steady inquiry, with sufficient employment for money at 3 per cent on Government securities at short periods.

Mr. Satterthwaite's American Circular, says :

The London market for American securities has during the past week been characterized by considerable animation and buoyancy. United States Government bonds have been in request on home account, and a rise of 5 per cent. has been established since our last. There have been numerous buyers of a good class for Illinois shares, which at one time to-day touched 87½, closing 85½ to 6, a rise of nearly eight dollars on the week. Erie shares, notwithstanding the want of confidence in the management of the company, have advanced four dollars. The inquiry for the various securities of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway still continues, the bonds being scarce and the debentures finding daily investors.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on July 1st, 1865 :

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,447,223	\$5,875,028	\$45,901	\$11,745,271	\$2,146,026
Manhattan.....	6,073,012	871,209	15,765	7,721,957	3,172,576
Merchants.....	7,436,671	696,777	26,810	6,143,477	2,162,616
Mechanics.....	5,442,637	203,392	25,737	4,959,045	1,584,455
Union.....	4,347,192	151,272	14,979	3,954,819	1,113,012
America.....	8,365,398	1,362,077	4,010	9,337,387	4,007,203
Phenix.....	3,941,905	121,736	19,723	3,160,078	1,266,600
City.....	5,293,448	199,899	.....	3,628,388	303,808
Tradesmen's.....	2,981,260	44,150	158,250	1,019,953	614,463
Fulton.....	2,271,978	324,540	27,434	2,480,898	.....
Chemical.....	4,735,850	1,035,684	23,920	6,267,761	1,817,955
Mercht. Exchange..	2,807,526	12,253	8,971	1,701,862	546,853
National.....	2,246,374	291,610	5,036	997,756	247,959
Butch. & Drivers..	2,299,799	66,220	43,716	1,744,633	279,648
Mech's & Trad's....	1,713,507	96,041	104,033	1,240,716	349,941
Greenwich.....	710,950	69,417	10,511	648,252	161,247
Leather Manf.....	2,916,840	110,570	.....	2,518,598	607,935
Seventh Ward.....	379,833	31,810	2,580	312,382	374,206
State of N. Y.	5,870,444	361,619	22,806	5,515,300	1,898,067
Amer. Exchange..	10,736,373	780,301	18,353	6,919,877	1,672,437
Commerce.....	17,617,332	690,787	218,000	7,173,213	1,978,000
Broadway.....	5,333,203	86,641	520,923	5,080,939	2,312,833
Ocean.....	2,061,611	81,364	12,494	1,520,468	550,247
Mercantile.....	3,865,448	103,724	4,435	3,075,484	549,421
Pacific.....	1,396,576	23,991	57,764	1,630,063	433,555
Republic.....	4,523,248	110,364	55,500	3,765,319	999,147
Chatham.....	1,716,441	19,410	6,397	1,637,370	515,626
People's.....	1,322,738	42,170	10,026	1,162,387	216,344
North Amer.....	3,337,497	102,756	33,307	2,615,355	758,110
Hanover.....	2,270,824	82,262	36,854	1,713,085	665,750
Irving.....	1,392,477	22,918	14,253	1,271,054	381,404
Metropolitan.....	3,669,024	193,692	62,205	6,796,333	3,335,000
Citizens'.....	1,412,233	39,363	22,238	1,068,568	201,617
Nassau.....	2,073,048	166,807	5,127	2,119,524	710,160
Market.....	2,527,061	61,702	.....	2,067,767	487,114
St. Nicholas.....	2,072,333	22,321	17,582	1,305,663	611,073
Shoe and Leather..	3,183,330	97,778	434,800	2,378,720	1,048,660
Corn Exchange....	3,006,003	171,894	4,160	2,469,553	693,000
Continental.....	3,242,598	265,979	11,521	2,403,217	961,000
Commonwealth....	2,685,925	49,786	30,427	3,595,171	991,838
Oriental.....	1,044,338	65,011	117,171	978,430	222,961
Marine.....	1,578,261	81,592	.....	1,585,300	487,900
Atlantic.....	1,095,705	60,341	51,493	872,088	175,518
Imp. and Traders..	4,152,836	53,555	27,484	3,966,250	1,122,597
Park.....	11,700,093	200,509	271,984	11,721,846	3,829,799
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,649,312	17,411	.....	1,609,453	563,187
Grocers.....	947,861	26,410	3,352	879,263	191,838
North River.....	1,571,824	31,012	15,997	1,476,882	293,004
East River.....	418,322	10,176	93,340	473,668	158,276
Man. and Mer.....	2,303,430	33,105	1,438	2,054,058	1,142,890
Fourth National..	13,704,727	67,972	1,886,630	10,850,267	3,945,536
Central.....	12,990,853	29,113	916,545	14,731,274	4,672,873
Second National..	1,234,867	.....	270,000	1,024,044	431,214
Dry Dock.....	2,317,760	41,619	17,887	248,113	25,000
Bull's Head.....	932,731	11,164	120,958	935,021	.....
Manufacturers'...	261,705	12,960	52,531	830,962	13,068
Totals.....	\$216,585,421	15,854,990	5,318,445	191,656,773	60,904,454

At the corresponding period of the last three years, the same items corresponded as follows :

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
1862.....	\$148,643,718	\$31,790,590	\$9,270,815	\$127,496,584	.....
1863.....	174,337,384	38,802,816	5,998,914	158,642,825	.....
1864.....	198,089,016	21,206,685	4,752,917	154,989,844	.....
1865.....	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	\$58,560,589

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year :

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Jan. 7....	195,044,687	20,152,892	3,183,526	147,821,891	.....	535,055,671
Jan. 14....	189,686,750	21,357,608	3,074,029	148,931,299	.....	538,780,682
Jan. 21....	187,060,556	20,211,569	2,979,851	156,068,355	.....	611,194,907
Jan. 28....	186,117,375	18,896,985	2,957,899	149,247,991	.....	655,828,878
Feb. 4....	185,639,790	19,682,808	2,868,646	152,703,816	.....	663,814,434
Feb. 11....	185,515,904	20,297,346	2,821,996	156,711,166	.....	584,179,409
Feb. 18....	186,365,126	20,682,819	2,855,982	156,150,634	.....	518,805,222
Feb. 25....	183,594,735	20,092,378	2,739,388	153,948,481	.....	481,028,121
Mch. 4....	186,569,665	19,880,183	2,720,666	153,009,558	.....	511,361,887
Mch. 11....	188,120,890	20,787,838	2,741,684	152,134,448	26,713,408	412,802,453
Mch. 18....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,479,837	33,645,014	625,739,238
Mch. 25....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508	35,295,153	604,796,728
Apr. 1....	204,458,855	20,584,668	4,888,950	173,870,491	42,989,382	509,148,691
Apr. 8....	204,158,839	20,045,906	4,773,528	174,850,185	46,424,957	483,658,634
Apr. 15....	206,508,095	19,538,784	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apr. 22....	204,723,196	19,122,258	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,987	272,740,215
Apr. 29....	204,277,578	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,788	66,096,274	359,950,814
May 6....	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,785	66,258,649	508,899,215
May 13....	218,502,980	23,558,281	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20....	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,082,944	208,854,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27....	212,445,121	22,068,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,524,078	429,221,798
June 3....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,879
June 10....	208,392,635	18,480,620	5,462,758	185,509,953	56,201,836	420,542,766
June 17....	208,944,311	16,880,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,344	542,070,189
June 24....	218,590,280	15,906,813	5,789,070	187,508,936	58,560,589	519,448,415
July 1....	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	478,720,318

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows :

Loans.....	Inc.	\$2,995,194
Specie.....	Dec.	51,825
Circulation.....	Inc.	29,375
Deposits.....	Inc.	4,147,831
Legal Tenders.....	Inc.	2,343,867

The statement shows a banking movement during the week the reverse of that of the week preceding, which is simply the result of the disbursement by the Treasury of the amounts loaned on temporary deposits during the preceding week. The loans show an increase of nearly \$3,000,000; the deposits of \$4,147,837, and the legal tenders of \$2,343,865. The specie movement is quite unimportant. Complaints are made on the street of the custom adopted by the banks of reckoning in their returns to the Clearing House gold checks as specie. This results in the specie being counted twice, when checks are drawn against it, and renders it impossible to ascertain accurately the amount of specie in the banks.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks on the 3d July, and the week previous, with the fluctuations in the respective items :

	This week.	Last week.	Inc.	Dec.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,292,350	\$14,442,350	Inc.	\$150,000
Loans.....	50,449,649	50,369,800	Dec.	80,849
Specie.....	1,216,293	1,208,852	Dec.	7,441
Legal Tender.....	19,570,094	19,455,055	Dec.	124,939
Deposits.....	39,127,801	39,607,041	Inc.	479,240
Circulation.....	6,688,488	6,790,444	Inc.	101,956

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at monthly periods since 1863 :

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,679,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$28,429,188
July 6, 1863.....	35,936,811	4,860,745	2,564,558	28,504,544
January 4, 1864.....	35,693,808	4,158,585	2,055,810	29,878,920
July 4, 1864.....	40,918,009	3,955,866	2,154,528	37,945,305
January 3, 1865.....	48,059,403	1,808,583	2,793,468	39,845,963
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,393,173	38,496,337
March 6, ".....	49,228,540	1,889,264	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, ".....	50,522,080	1,843,223	5,893,626	38,316,847
May 1, ".....	51,726,389	1,262,258	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53, 95,683	1,258,782	6,717,753	41,518,576
July 3, ".....	50,449,649	1,216,293	6,688,488	39,127,801

NATIONAL BANKS.—The total amount of National bank circulation issued to July 1, 1865, was \$146,927,975; of which \$3,863,100 was issued during the week ending at that date. The following national banks were authorized for the week ending July 1, inclusive :

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Mohawk.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	\$100,000
Rockland County.....	Nyack, N. Y.....	100,000
Old Lowell.....	Lowell, Mass.....	200,000
Farmers'.....	Amsterdam, N. Y.....	200,000
Merchants'.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1,500,000
Farmers and Merchants.....	Baltimore, Md.....	650,000

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Hartford.....	Hartford, Ct.....	1,182,800
National Exchange.....	Providence, R. I.....	500,000
Central.....	Middletown, Ct.....	150,000
Syracuse.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	200,000
Merchants.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	180,000
Merchants.....	Wheeling, W. Va.....	500,000
Cayuga County.....	Auburn, N. Y.....	250,000
Cumberland.....	Bridgton, N. J.....	102,100
National Bank of.....	Cohoes, N. Y.....	100,000
Farmers'.....	Ft. Edward, N. Y.....	170,000
Chester.....	Chester, N. Y.....	125,000
National Bank of.....	Auburn, N. Y.....	200,000
National Exchange.....	Auburn, N. Y.....	200,000
Hanover.....	New York.....	1,000,000
Stafford.....	Dover, N. H.....	120,000
National Bank.....	Norwich, N. Y.....	125,000
Lake Ontario.....	Oswego, N. Y.....	129,450
Mount Holly.....	Mount Holly, N. J.....	100,000
Irving.....	New York.....	500,000
Norwich.....	Norwich, Ct.....	220,000
Michigan.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	100,000
Windham County.....	Brooklyn, Ct.....	108,300
Flour City.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	300,000
National.....	Port Jervis, N. Y.....	130,000
National.....	Waterville, N. Y.....	120,000
National.....	Vergennes, Vt.....	150,000
First.....	Elgin, Ill.....	100,000
Nat'l Bk. of Commerce.....	Providence, R. I.....	1,709,000
Hampden.....	Westfield, Mass.....	150,000
National.....	Derby Line, Vt.....	75,000
Lime Rock.....	Providence, R. I.....	250,000
Merchants.....	New York.....	3,000,000
Grocers.....	New York.....	300,000
Nat'l Bk. of Com'w'th.....	New York.....	750,000
Nat'l Bk. N. America.....	New York.....	1,000,000
Phenix.....	New York.....	1,800,000
Chatham.....	New York.....	450,000
Central.....	Rome, N. Y.....	97,560
City.....	Hartford, Ct.....	550,000
First.....	Petersburg, Va.....	120,000

Agregate capital new banks.....	\$10,628,710
Previously authorized.....	820,014,210

Aggregate capital.....\$340,938,811

The following National banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money :

Merchants'.....	Wheeling, Va.
East River.....	New York.
City.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from October, 1863, to latest dates :

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
October, 1863.....	94	\$7,184,715	.....
January, 1864.....	137	14,528,712	\$29,155
April, ".....	357	42,204,474	12,144,650
July, ".....	469	95,312,945	25,825,695
October, ".....	524	99,339,400	51,394,150
January, 1865.....	681	143,641,400	76,309,890
" 7, ".....	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
" 21, ".....	736	169,099,296	83,058,200
Feb. 4, ".....	782	179,121,296	87,288,300
" 18, ".....	815	186,041,785	73,555,380
Mar. 4, ".....	855	192,949,736	99,325,600
" 18, ".....	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, ".....	973	225,246,800	111,634,670
" 8, ".....	993	232,064,150	114,524,000
" 22, ".....	1,041	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, ".....	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,380
" 13, ".....	1,130	276,167,470	128,759,020
" 20, ".....	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
" 27, ".....	1,185	284,409,120	132,472,690
June 8, ".....	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 10, ".....	1,251	299,343,520	137,772,705
" 17, ".....	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
" 24, ".....	1,334	320,924,601	143,064,875
July 1, ".....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The Ninth National Bank pays its second semi-annual dividend on the 1st of July, of five per cent, free from Government tax.

The largest subscription taken in any one day for 7-30's, second series, was that of the Ninth National Bank of New York, which amounted to \$5,554,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, held July 5, 1865, a semi-annual dividend was declared of 5 per cent.

The Board of Directors of the Hanover Insurance Company declared a semi-annual dividend of a per cent on the first instant.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.

This Table is corrected especially for THE CHRONICLE every Friday evening previous to the day of publication.

(*) Signifies that the road is in the hands of receivers; (†) that the company is in default in its interest; "S. F.," Sinking Fund; "var.," that the bonds fall due at different periods.

Description.	Amount.	Interest.	Interest.		Due.	Price.	Description.	Amount.	Interest.	Interest.		Due.	Price.
			When payable.	Where payable.						When payable.	Where payable.		
Atlantic and G't West'n (N. Y.)							Clev., Painesville & Ashtabula:						
1st Mortgage (S. F.)	\$ 980,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	New York	1879	97	2d Mortgage	\$ 228,000	7	Feb. & Aug	New York	1862	....
2d Mortgage	593,500	7	do	do	1881	....	Special, (Sunbury and Erie)	500,000	7	do	do	1878	....
Atlantic and G't West'n (Pa.)							Dividend Mortgage	900,000	7	do	do	1880	....
1st Mortgage (S. F.)	2,500,000	7	do	do	1877	97	Cleveland and Pittsburg:						
2d Mortgage	956,000	7	do	do	1882	....	1st Mortgage (Main Line)	800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	New York	1860	....
Eastern Coal Fields Branch	400,000	7	do	do	1882	....	2d Mort. (M. L.) or 1st Ex'n	1,189,000	7	M'ch & Sep	do	1873	95
Atlantic and G't West'n (O.)							3d Mort. (M. L.) or 2d Ex'n	1,166,000	7	do	do	1875	90
1st Mortgage (S. F.)	717,000	7	do	do	1876	67	4th Mort. (M. L.) or 3d Ex'n	1,059,028	6	Jan. & July	do	1892	....
2d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1883	....	River Line bonds	20,000	7	do	do	1887	....
Atlantic and St. Lawrence							Clev. Columbus and Cin.:						
Dollar Bonds (Coupon)	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	Portland.	1866	....	1st Mortgage Coupon	509,000	7	Jan. & July	New York	'64-'90	....
Sterling Bonds (Coupon)	484,000	6	Nov. & May	London.	1878	....	Cleveland and Toledo:						
City of Portland Loan (Coup)	1,000,000	6	Various	N Y P & Bos	'68-'70	....	Junction 1st Mort. 1st Div.	244,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	do	1867	....
Baltimore and Ohio:							do do 2d Div.	161,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	do	1872	....
Maryland, Sterl'g B'ds of 1838	3,000,000	5	Ja Ap Ju Oc	London.	1838	....	Tol., Nor. and Clev. 1st Mort.	9,000	7	Feb. & Aug	do	1863	....
Mortgage Coupon do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	Baltimore.	1885	100 1/2	C. and T. Income Mortgage	250	7	M'ch & Sep	do	1863	....
do do do 1850	700,000	6	Jan. & July	do	1880	100 1/2	do do (convertible)	119,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1864	....
do do do 1855	1,128,500	6	do	do	1875	98 1/2	do do do	167,000	7	do	do	1864	....
do do do 1834	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	do	1867	95	do Dividend do	123,560	7	Ap'l & Oct.	New York	1865	....
Balt. City Loan of 1855	5,000,000	6	Jan. & July	do	1890	99 1/2	do Income do	6,000	7	M'ch & Sep	do	1870	....
Bellefontaine and Indiana:							do (S. F.) Mortgage	1,802,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1885	99
1st Mortgage convertible	268,000	7	do	New York.	1866	....	Columbus and Xenia:						
1st Mortgage extended	422,000	7	do	do	'70-'09	....	Div. (due 1860, '61, '62, '66)	208,000	....	J'ne & Dec.	do	var.	....
2d Mortgage	116,000	7	do	do	1870	....	Connecticut River:						
Income bonds	87,000	....			1870	....	Mortgage	250,000	6	M'ch & Sep	Boston.	1878	....
Real Estate bonds	47,550	....			1866	....	Conn. and Passump rivers:						
Belvidere Delaware:							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	do	1876	89 1/2
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	New York.	1867	....	Cumberland Valley:						
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	Princeton.	1885	....	1st Mortgage	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	Philadelp'a	1904	....
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	do	1877	....	2d do	109,500	8	do	do	1904	....
Boston Concord and Montreal:							Dayton and Michigan:						
1st Mortgage	200,000	6	do	Boston.	1865	....	1st Mortgage	300,000	8	Jan. & July	New York.	1867	....
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	do	New York.	1865	....	2d do	2,605,000	8	do	do	1881	....
2d Mortgage Coupons	100,000	6	Jan. & July	Boston.	1870	....	Dayton and Western:						
3d Mortgage Coupons	250,000	7	do	New York.	1870	....	1st Mortgage	289,000	7	M'ch & Sep	do	1882	....
Sinking Fund	200,000	6	do	Boston.	1889	....	2d do	250,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	do	....	....
Boston and Lowell:							Delaware:						
Mortgage	440,000	6	do	Boston.	1873	....	1st Mort. guar. by P. W. &						
Buffalo, New York and Erie:							Baltimore	500,000	6	Jan. & July	Philadelp'a	1875	....
1st Mortgage coupon	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	New York.	1877	93	Guaranteed	100,000	6	do	do	1875	....
2d Mortgage coupon	426,714	7	May & Nov.	do	1872	....	State Loan	170,000	6	do	do	1876	....
Buffalo and State line:							Delaware, Lackawana & W'n:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	do	1866	....	1st Mortgage (Lack. & W'n)	900,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	New York.	1871	102
Income (1/4 in '69, 1/4 in '72)	200,000	7	Jan. & July	do	var.	....	do (E. Extension)	1,499,000	7	do	do	1875	101 1/2
Special Erie and North-East	149,000	7	do	do	'61-'70	....	2d do	2,516,500	....	M'ch & Sep	do	1881	....
Burlington and Missouri:							Detroit and Milwaukee:						
1st Mort. on 1st Division	590,000	....	Feb. & Aug	do	....	....	1st Mortgage (convertible)	2,500,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1875	....
Camden and Amboy:							2d do	1,000,000	8	do	do	1866	....
English debt (S. F.) £453,093	2,192,923	6	Semi-annu'l	London.	1880	....	3d do (convertible)	750,000	10	do	do	1863	....
Converted Sterling Loan	798,200	5	do	do	1863	....	4th do (G. W. R. R.)	500,000	8	do	do	....	....
American Loan	762,000	6	do	New York.	1864	....	Dubuque and Sioux City:						
Loan for \$500,000	500,000	6	do	do	1867	....	1st Mortgage Coupon	300,000	7	Jan. & July	New York.	1863	100
do 800,000	790,600	6	do	do	1870	....	Dubuque Western:						
do 675,000	675,000	6	do	do	1875	99	1st mortgage	344,000	7	do	do	....	....
do 1,700,000	1,700,000	6	do	do	1888	89 1/2	Eastern (Mass.):						
do 2,500,000	867,000	6	do	do	1889	86 1/2	Income (due 75,000 annually)	150,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	Boston.	'63-'64	....
Consold. Mt. Loan \$5,000,000	798,000	6	do	do	....	....	2d Mortgage (convertible)	590,000	5	Jan. & July	London.	1872	....
Camden and Atlantic:							3d do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	Boston.	1874	....
1st Mortgage Coupon	1,037,375	7	Feb. & Aug	Philadelp'a.	1872	....	1st Mtg. (State) \$75,000 a year						
Catawissa:							after '64	500,000	5	Ja Ap Ju Oc	do	'65-'71	....
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	May & Nov	do	1882	....	Galena and Chicago Union:						
Cayuga and Susquehanna:							1st Mortgage Coupon	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug	New York.	1882	101
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	New York.	1865	....	2d Mortgage (S. F.) Coupon	1,336,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1875	94
Central of New Jersey:							Elgin and State Line	189,000	....	Jan. & July	do	1879	....
1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	Feb. & Aug	do	'65-'70	101	Great Western, Illinois:						
2d Mortgage	600,000	7	May & Nov.	do	1875	131	1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	do	1868	....
*Central Ohio:							do East do	1,350,000	7	Feb. & Aug	do	1865	....
1st Mortgage W. Div	450,000	7	do	Zanesville.	1861	90 1/2	Hannibal and St. Joseph:						
1st do E. Div	800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	do	1864	90 1/2	Missouri State Loan (1st lien)	3,000,000	6	Jan. & July	do	'73-'87	....
2d do	800,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	New York.	1865	....	Land Security	3,344,600	7	April & Oct	do	1881	....
3d do (S. F.)	950,000	7	do	do	1885	85	Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1883	....
4th do (S. F.)	1,365,800	7	do	do	1876	50	Harrisburg and Lancaster:						
Cheshire:							New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July	Phil'delphia	1883	....
Bonds of '75, '77, '80	600,000	6	Jan. & July	Boston.	var.	....	Hartford and New Haven:						
Chicago, Burling'n & Quincy:							1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	New York.	1883	....
Trust Mort. S. F. convert.	470,000	8	do	New York.	1883	186	Housatonic:						
do do inconv.	3,163,000	8	do	do	1883	....	1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	Bridgeport.	1877	....
Plain B'ds, dated Sep. 20, 1860	781,000	7	M'ch & Sep	do	1890	....	Houston and Texas Central:						
2d Mort. inconvertible	940,500	4 1/2	July	F'kfort o. M	1890	....	State (1st Lien) Loan	210,000	....	do	do	1866	....
Chicago and Aurora 1st Mort	199,000	7	Jan. & July	New York.	1867	....	Mortgage	125,000	7	do	do	....	....
Central Military Tract, 2 Mort.	68,000	8	May & Nov	do	1868	....	Hudson River:						
do do Plain	65,000	8	M'ch & Sep	do	1876	....	1st Mortgage	4,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	New York.	'69-'70	....
Chicago and Alton:							2d Mortgage (S. F.)	2,000,000	7	June & Dec	do	1885	102
1st Mortgage	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1092	97	3d Mortgage	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	do	1875	100
1st Mort. pref. S. F.	554,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	do	1877	95	Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	do	1867	....
Income Bonds	1,100,000	7	May & Nov.	do	1882	86	Illinois Central:						
Chicago and Milwaukee:							Optional Right bonds	33,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1868	....
1st General Mort.	....	7	Jan. & July	do	1898	90	Construction	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	London.	1875	....
1st do (C. & M.) con.	....	7	May & Nov.	do	1874	....	Construction	2,896,500	6	do	New York.	1875	116
1st do (M. & C.) con.	....	8	Jan. & July	do	18..	....	Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	do	1890	....
2d do	....	8	do	do	18..	....	Indiana Central:						
Chicago and Great Eastern:							1st Mortgage (convertible)	600,000	7	Jan. & July	do	1866	....
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	do	1894	....	2d Mortgage	364,000</					

AMERICAN RAILROAD BOND LIST.—(CONTINUED.)

(*) Signifies that the road is in the hands of receivers; (†) that the company is in default in its interest; "S. F.," Sinking Fund; "var.," that the bonds fall due at different periods.

Table with columns: Description, Amount, Interest, When payable, Where payable, Due, Price. It lists various railroad bonds such as La Crosse and Milwaukee, Little Miami, Michigan Central, and many others, including their respective amounts and interest terms.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 7.

TRADE the past week has been interrupted by the recurrence of the National Holiday; but on Wednesday buyers came forward with a good degree of asidity, and the new fiscal year opened briskly, with prices, on the whole, pretty well supported. Purchases to a vast amount seem to have been postponed from time to time, in the anticipation that a fall in gold would bring down prices; but purchasers having been partially disappointed in this they are now obliged to come forward, and their presence in the market gives an appearance of activity to business, which is partially abnormal.

Business for the Fall season promises, however, an early and active opening. Communication with the South is being rapidly re-stored; the great staples of the South and West are in large supply, and are being pushed forward to market much more rapidly than during many months past; prices are, in most cases, liberal, and, in some, as in provisions, quite high. But for the effect upon prices, current and anticipated, of the depreciated currency, it would be difficult to discern a single obstacle to a season of trade unsurpassed in activity, and most remunerative in its returns.

In this market Cotton has been quite excited—the fluctuations wide, and the sales large. Breadstuffs being mainly on a shipping basis, have fluctuated with gold; but it may be said that gold prices are rather better. Pork and Lard are mostly subject to speculative influences, and other provisions are quiet.

Groceries have been active, especially in Sugar and Coffee; while Teas and Rice have been in moderate demand. Hides and Leather are active and higher. Naval Stores and Oils are doing rather better. Petroleum, with some decline, is more active for export. Whiskey advanced early in the week, but closed with a part of the advance lost. Metals have been irregular: Iron improving, Copper lower, Lead more active; other metals quiet. Fruits and Fish quiet and firm. Building materials scarce and firm. Foreign Liquors very quiet. Wool more active, and prices tending upward.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865

	Coast-wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Hud. R.R.	Hud. Cent'l R.R.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour..... bbls.	5,203	22,641	24,545	1,869			54,106
Corn Meal..... bgs.		301					1,450
Corn Meal..... bbls.	50	11,107	650				1,807
Whiskey..... bush.	60	1,530		760			1,149
Wheat..... bush.		421,695	4,774				426,469
Corn..... bush.	8,000	282,655	4,979				290,634
Oats..... bush.	2,758	266,164	3,977				272,899
Rye..... bush.		7,500					7,500
Malt..... bush.		25,174	647		1,422		27,243
Barley..... bush.							
Grass Seed..... bush.							
Flaxseed..... bush.		7,704	858		80		8,642
Beans..... bush.			786				786
Pear..... bush.	100	5,698	486				6,284
Beef, bbls. & ter.	10	526	95	20			651
Pork..... bbls.		238	992	50			1,280
Cutmeats..... pkgs.	49	62	83	1			195
Lard..... bbls. & te.	50	244	336				630
Lard..... kgs.							
Ashes..... pkg.		96	54		12		162
Tallow..... bush.	22		12	12			46
Grease..... bush.			91				91
Oil Cake..... bush.	1,195	3,707	4,422				9,324
Stearine..... bush.		9	12				21
Dried Fruits..... bush.							
Eggs..... bbls.		448	507	316	1,200	225	3,701
Lard Oil..... bush.		30	25	200	105		360
Cotton..... bales.	6,855	166	1,027	1,260			9,303
Wool..... bales.	362	622	466	199	93	38	1,780
Hemp..... bush.		12		67			89
Hops..... bush.			18		124		142
Hides..... No.	184	1,031	1,904				3,119
Leather..... sides.	2,310	2,012	16,963	920	765	6,000	28,970
Tobacco..... hhds.	876	435	792	532			2,635
Tobacco..... cs. &c.	760	693	197	47			1,697
Rice..... tcs. & bbls.	673						673
Rice..... bgs.							
Rosin..... bbls.	1,139						1,139
Tar..... bush.	53						53
Pitch..... bush.							
Spirits Turpen..... bush.	174						174
Crude Turp..... bush.	212						212
Copper..... bush.		233					233
Copper Plates..... bush.							
Lead..... pigs.		708					708
Spelter..... slabs.							
Sugar..... bbls.							
Sugar..... hhds.	16						16
Starch..... pkgs.				3,380			3,380
Butter..... bush.	130	3,612	670	1,443	7,000	370	9,480
Cheese..... bush.	149	1,932	1,551	28,200			31,832
Petroleum..... bbls.			3,378	1,010		751	5,139
Molasses..... hhds.							

We give, as a comparative statement, the receipts of a few leading articles per all routes since Jan. 1st, and for the same period last year.

	Since Jan. 1 1865.	Same time 1864.
Cotton..... bales	189,805	171,370
Flour..... bbls.	1,440,825	1,961,370
Corn Meal..... bush.	189,690	179,850
Wheat..... bush.	1,261,750	5,487,480
Corn..... bush.	2,350,970	1,917,430
Rye..... bush.	50,130	63,585
Barley, &c..... bush.	476,235	688,350
Oats..... bush.	2,444,390	3,302,070
Beef..... tcs. and bbls.	75,065	58,920
Pork..... bbls.	153,620	231,960
Bacon, &c..... pkg.	91,590	237,060
Lard..... bush.	81,310	150,930
Cheese..... bush.	118,775	160,760
Butter..... bush.	289,770	184,120
Rosin..... bbls.	32,307	9,921
Crude Turpentine..... bush.	1,769	5,265
Spirits do..... bush.	4,837	5,013
Tar..... bush.	4,970	15,355
Rice..... tcs.	7,040	
Ashes..... bush.	10,150	8,430
Tobacco, domestic..... pkgs.	40,905	104,950
Tobacco, foreign..... pkgs.	10,000	21,780
Tallow..... bush.	9,865	17,560
Wool, domestic..... bales.	31,045	59,880
Wool, for city..... bush.	29,250	69,800
Hops..... bush.	13,205	24,455
Whiskey..... bbls.	30,815	211,320
Leather..... sides	1,168,500	1,285,700
Oil, sperm..... bbls.	17,966	35,355
Oil, whale..... bush.	54,140	46,652
Oil, petroleum..... bush.	207,930	283,795
Oil, lard..... bush.	4,040	7,280
Whalebone..... lbs.	456,000	560,500

Imports of a few important foreign articles for the week, together a comparative statement.

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1st.	Same time 1864.
Coal..... tons	13,261	97,237	73,590
Cotton..... bales	702	34,762	28,171
Coffee..... bags	10,848	303,021	476,076
Molasses..... hhds.	3,399	92,319	78,367
Sugar..... hhds, bbls. and tcs.	10,236	185,262	139,157
do..... bxs. and bags	5,790	179,370	153,963
Teas..... pkgs.	16,197	280,359	504,223
Tobacco..... do	946	10,753	21,655
Wool..... bales	312	31,532	83,157

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Cotton..... bales	2,215	21,651	21,880
Flour..... bbls.	22,289	653,442	1,129,085
Corn Meal..... bush.	3,706	77,050	68,054
Wheat..... bush.	57,555	496,934	7,497,239
Corn..... bush.	22,830	371,359	149,395
Beef..... tcs. and bbls.	704	57,973	58,281
Pork..... bbls.	1,436	71,334	81,771
Bacon..... 100 lbs.	3,653	244,815	765,648
Lard..... bush.	2,217	154,590	325,913
Cheese..... bush.	12,749	132,964	145,328
Butter..... bush.	1,466	60,940	58,952
Ashes, Pots..... casks.	116	5,487	4,348
Ashes, Pearls..... bush.		437	371
Beeswax..... lbs.	902	135,126	242,964
Hops..... bales.		11,632	15,415
Rosin..... bbls.	374	6,122	820
Spirits Turp..... bush.	10	631	351
Tar..... bush.	70	5,097	639
Tallow..... 100 lbs.	1,903	112,320	220,183
Tobacco..... pkgs.	766	77,585	55,776
Tobacco..... lbs.	42,248	1,902,053	2,098,432
Oil, Sperm..... galls.		34,740	705,008
Oil, Whale..... bush.		11,804	182,155
Oil, Petroleum..... bush.	28,163	3,854,832	6,892,289
Oil, Lard..... bush.	325	25,581	311,485
Seed, Clover..... bags.		10,995	18,864
Staves, M..... bush.	139	6,729	7,697
Oil Cake..... 100 lbs.	4,715	225,457	319,335
Whalebone..... lbs.	2,505	152,341	349,154

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1865.

DANISH WEST INDIES.					
	Quantity.	Value.			
Corn meal, pkgs.....	200	\$5,050	Corn meal, bbls.....	183	\$944
Flour, bbls.....	1,539	10,949	Rye flour, bbls.....	100	532
Pickled fish, bbls.....	225	1,163	Pork, bbls.....	40	774
Codfish, qtls.....	50	301	Hake, cks.....	10	233
Peas, bbls.....	45	260	Beans, bbls.....	150	713
Beef, bbls.....	35	580	Bread, pkgs.....	75	496
Butter, lbs.....	8,945	2,644	Hams, lbs.....	2,100	338
Starch, bxs.....	200	590	Cheese, lbs.....	2,409	417
Corn, bus.....	100	112	Hoops.....	8,000	530
Lard, lbs.....	9,543	2,083	Lumber, ft.....	16,000	496
Drugs, cs.....	7	882	Perfumery, bxs.....	300	825
Tobacco, cs.....	1	108	Manuf'd tobacco, lbs.....	615	415
Mahogany, knees.....	153	186	Paper, bxs.....	3	206
Cassia, cs.....	3	45	Shoes, cs.....	4	272
Dental materials, cs.....	2	852	Candles, bxs.....	100	330
Tallow, lbs.....	2,964	339	Nails, kegs.....	14	87
Coal oils, galls.....	200	1,120	Miscellaneous.....		1,823
Sugar, bxs.....	13	494			
		Total.....			\$35,771

HAMBURG.					
Hardware, cs.	19	\$1,389	Staves	7,200	\$780
Skins, bales	20	8,600	Clocks, bxs.	24	908
Tobacco, cs.	107	3,474	Palm oil, cks.	350	15,360
Segars, cs.	10	5,363			
			Total		\$35,874

ROTTERDAM.					
Flour, bbls.	596	\$3,839	Sausage skins, cs.	52	\$1,500
Ex. logwood, bxs.	200	1,043	Ex. quercitron, bxs.	100	516
Pot ashes, bbls.	116	5,475	Miscellaneous		196
Mahogany, logs.	606	4,641			
Staves	6,000	700	Total		\$17,910

GLASGOW.				
Corn, bush			11,093	\$7,786

LIVERPOOL.					
Lard, lbs.	76,000	\$11,700	Butter, lbs.	47,914	\$7,163
Flour, bbls.	1,129	7,686	Tallow, lbs.	171,893	19,191
Cotton, bales	1,965	403,935	Cotton, bags	250	50,000
Arrow root, bbls.	25	800	Essence oils, cs.	3	1,630
Wheat, bush	53,699	74,876	Corn, bush	7,600	5,928
Beeswax, lbs.	902	424	Timber, ft.	32,909	14,000
Hog hair, bales	161	8,793	Flavine, bxs.	100	1,474
Beef, tcs.	155	1,930	Oil cake, lbs.	471,250	11,034
Tobacco, hhds.	288	115,950	Silver ore, bags	2,196	9,000
Brandy, pkgs.	95	2,615	Staves	36,000	4,507
Beef, bbls.	200	4,000	Mahogany, logs.	238	9,000
Oak offal, bales	38	2,076	Istle, bales	272	7,600
Sugar, hhds.	135	5,400	Rosewood, pcs.	114	392
Manuf'd tobacco, lbs.	6,010	2,300	Molasses, hhds.	300	10,000
Whale oil, tcs., lbs.	23,422	2,577	Copper ore, bbls.	457	54,840
Bones, pkgs.	50	1,000	Oars	1,000	800
Handspikes	500	200	Grease, lbs.	13,930	1,500
Dye stuffs, cks.	28	1,429	Whalebone, lbs.	2,505	3,700
Cheese, lbs.	1,263,094	188,681	Bacon, lbs.	234,636	37,587
Hams, lbs.	117,670	20,529	Miscellaneous		93
Pork, bbls.	25	800			
Arrowroot, bbls.	10	140	Total		\$1,107,180

BRITISH N. A. COLONIES.					
Flour, bbls.	3,223	\$21,065	Corn meal, bbls.	60	\$297
Kerosene, galls.	338	212	Manuf'd tobacco, lbs.	3,544	797
Dried apples, bbls.	250	378	Cheese, lb.	874	130
Cement, bbls.	150	235	Tobacco, hhds.	10	1,964
Whips, cs.	2	95	Snuff, pkgs.	25	235
Beans, bbls.	37	228	Hardware, cs.	36	813
Copper nails, bxs.	2	118	Beef, bbls.	58	900
Pork, bbls.	326	6,425	Machinery, case	1	4,400
Bricks	34,630	320	Miscellaneous		255
Drugs, bxs.	6	211			
Butter, lbs.	20,540	3,500	Total		\$42,628

BRITISH WEST INDIES.					
Butter, lbs.	38,817	\$9,133	Cheese, lbs.	4,370	\$690
Flour, bbls.	10,071	74,036	Condensed milk, bxs.	20	170
Hats, cs.	3	254	Dry goods, cs.	6	2,000
Hardware, cs.	72	3,504	Drugs, pkgs.	126	5,021
Furniture, cs.	126	3,866	Pork, bbls.	576	15,487
Corn meal, bbls.	2,603	13,698	Pickled fish, bbls.	50	800
Lard, lbs.	20,964	4,689	Hams, lbs.	3,541	744
Candles, bxs.	2,314	7,179	Tobacco, hhds.	4	1,441
Oil meal, pun's.	20	383	Bread, pkgs.	150	5,168
Peas, bbls.	200	1,216	Wooden ware, pkgs.	50	126
Corn, bush	4,037	4,316	Snuff, jars.	40	120
Oats, bush	400	325	Hay, bales	114	475
Beef, bbls.	488	6,228	Kerosene, galls.	3,869	2,352
Perfumery, bxs.	250	839	Tongues, bbls.	15	390
Lard oil, galls.	325	504	Paper, reams.	100	120
Manuf'd tobacco, lbs.	7,360	1,652	Shoes, cs.	11	841
Lumber, ft.	18,000	460	Preserves, cs.	44	623
Fancy goods, cs.	1	154	Tobacco, cs.	23	1,229
Soap, bxs.	182	588	Starch, bxs.	55	338
Books, cs.	2	140	Wine, pkgs.	5	258
Ale, bbls.	10	139	Manuf'd wood, pkgs.	23	641
Carriage	1	110	Machinery, cs.	67	1,000
Zinc, cks.	2	250	Sewing machines, cs.	2	123
Photograph mat'ls, cs.	2	100	Toys, cs.	1	149
Leather, cs.	1	246			
			Total		\$173,625

BRITISH HONDURAS.					
Drugs, cs.	19	\$916	Machinery, cs.	1	\$299
Furniture, cs.	5	129	Carts, pcs.	3	185
Shoes, cs.	3	320	Hardware, cs.	25	620
Flour, bbls.	647	5,695	Coal oil, galls.	427	230
Pork, bbls.	94	2,674	Beef, bbls.	82	2,189
Hams, lbs.	2,967	631	Codfish, qtls.	38	246
Candles, bxs.	141	786	Lard, lbs.	3,768	792
Butter, lbs.	9,557	3,215	Guns, cs.	2	421
Tongues, bbls.	1	320	Cheese, lbs.	1,398	167
Bread, pkgs.	176	750	Soap, bxs.	18	126
Manuf'd tobacco, lbs.	315	175	Pickled fish, bbls.	57	1,155
Sugar, bbls.	8	1,637	Tobacco, cs.	1	115
Chocolate, cs.	1	145	Gin, pkgs.	3	355
Alcohol, pkgs.	2	110	Matches, cs.	10	150
Manuf'd wood, pkgs.	10	300	Syrup, cs.	16	138
Clocks, cs.	4	125	Miscellaneous		2,464
Canvas, bolts	6	364			
			Total		\$28,044

CADIZ.					
Staves	84,400	\$8,189	Miscellaneous		\$17
Petroleum, galls.	4,068	2,200			
			Total		\$10,406

CUBA.					
Cooper'g mat'ls, pkgs.	2,880	\$6,005	Manuf'd iron, pkgs.	5	\$110
Trunks, pkgs.	20	194	Leather, pkgs.	1	239
Gas fixtures, cs.	5	652	Petroleum, galls.	2,300	1,818
Maizena, pkgs.	17	294	Furniture, bxs.	9	500
Paper, reams.	4,000	2,100	Paving stone, tons.	80	375
Hams, lbs.	375	98	Bacon, lbs.	1,000	160
Lard, lbs.	76,996	14,959	Hay, bales	350	477
Flour, bbls.	550	3,700	Printing mat'ls, pkgs.	3	212
Hardware, cs.	1	100	Fancy goods, cs.	12	733
Bronzes, cs.	1	110	Sewing machines, cs.	38	1,698
Butter, lbs.	5,267	1,292	Shoes, cs.	1	250
Palm oil, cks.	2	187	Tongues, tcs.	3	150
Cheese, lbs.	700	100	Miscellaneous		749
Eggs, bbls.	20	350			
			Total		\$37,552

OPORTO.					
Petroleum, galls.	1,000	\$650	Staves	12,000	\$900
Flour, bbls.	700	5,425	Clocks, cs.	13	825
Cutlery, cs.	1	85			
Wheat, bush	3,850	6,745	Total		\$14,080

HAYTI.					
Flour, bbls.	2,400	\$18,213	Rice, bags	423	\$5,413
Pork, bbls.	325	8,513	Codfish, qtls.	131	880
Pickled fish, bbls.	20	190	Lard, lbs.	4,000	878
Dried fish, bxs.	150	30	Hams, lbs.	2,253	521
Cheese, lbs.	704	205	Beans, bush	57	91
Lumber, pcs.	837	291	Butter, lbs.	500	165
Sugar, bbls.	43	2,051	Candles, bxs.	25	45
Bread, pkgs.	50	63	Miscellaneous		133
Tongues, bbl.	1	42			
Soap, bxs.	1,000	1,500	Total		\$30,224

NEW GRANADA.					
Hardware, cs.	184	\$5,842	Furniture, cs.	40	\$1,281
Drugs, cs.	278	8,636	Telegraph mat'ls, cs.	57	2,105
Flour, bbls.	628	5,126	Hoop skirts, cs.	3	627
Gunny bags, bales	26	2,340	Wood ware, pkgs.	21	249
Butter, lbs.	3,079	1,012	Oakum, bales	70	390
Kerosene, galls.	2,177	1,607	Fancy goods, case	1	304
Dry goods, case	1	106	Dental materials, cs.	4	865
Sugar, bbls.	11	430	Candles, bxs.	20	1,800
Lard, lbs.	16,716	3,618	Bells	3	200
Protograph mat'ls, cs.	3	100	Matches, cs.	6	120
Sewing machines, cs.	22	821	Agricult' imp's, pkgs.	2	658
Stationery, cs.	7	948	Caboses, cs.	2	176
Crockery, pkg.	1	164	Dried fruit, pkgs.	16	249
Shoes, cs.	9	721	Trunks, pkgs.	3	168
Car pedestals	85	512	Wheels, pairs	34	3,298
Packing yarn, coils	5	193	Iron sheets	20	215
Photograph mat'ls, cs.	23	2,184	Cloves, bags	2	33
Books, cs.	1	106	I. R. goods, cs.	4	939
Tallow, lbs.	481	72	Safes	2	300
Tobacco, cs.	2	100	Tobacco, bales	266	5,051
Caps, cs.	2	193	Soap, boxes	215	730
Cutlery, cs.	4	309	Hams, lbs.	708	172
Cheese, lbs.	141	34	Salt, bbls.	10	154
Beef, bbls.	55	951	Preserves, cs.	116	1,145
Rope, coils	10	166	Iron tank	1	475
Lumber, ft.	2,009	92	Ale, bbls.	10	170
Sheat lead, roll	1	78	Shot, kegs	2	111
Powder, cs.	3	110	Pepper, bags	8	99
Pickled fish, bbls.	4	54	Manuf'd tobacco, lbs.	23,704	8,089
Lamps, pkgs.	20	563	Print'g mat'ls, pkgs.	20	2,825
Billiard table	1	300	Machinery, cs.	40	2,707
Paper, cs.	11	624	Bags, cs.	3	111
Cotton gins, cs.	4	160	Whisky, bbls.	5	129
Carts	2	102	Combs	2	2,765
S. P. ware, cs.	1	184	Shoe nails, bxs.	15	300
Leather cloth, cs.	1	135	Bread, pkgs.	80	1,041
Revolvers, cs.	1	271	Glassware, cs.	1	35
Pork, bbls.	50	975	Miscellaneous		2,402
Tea, bxs.	35	299			
Cement, bbls.	245	375	Total		\$83,230

BRAZIL.					
Cement, bbls.	500	\$500	White pine, pcs.	6,093	\$2,243
Hardware, cs.	23	1,334	Machinery, cs.	15	1,715
Drugs, pkgs.	99	2,631	Coal oil, galls.	10,384	8,210
Rosin, bbls.	194	1,933	Photo mat, cs.	1	203
Perfumery, bxs.	65	417	Tinware, cs.	7	680
Tobacco, hhds.	10	3,007	Irons, cs.	25	313
Flour, bbls.	700	7,700	Bread, pkgs.	45	950
Shooks	300	200	Lard, lbs.	2,230	469
Lamps, pkgs.	27	173	Pitch, bbls.	10	80
Tar, bbls.	20	110	Hams, lbs.	700	158
Furniture, cs.	10	175	Preserves, cs.	6	100
Combs, cs.	2	1,050	Miscellaneous		109
Lumber, ft.	9,200	260			
Matches, cs.	19	270	Total		\$34,912

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.					
Lumber, pcs.	15,500	\$4,645	Coal oil, galls.	400	\$269
Furniture, cs.	36	36			
			Total		\$4,947

CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.					
Hoop skirts, cs.	13	\$4,442	Books, cs.	16	\$1,384
Blacking, cs.	200	1,830	Rosin, bbls.	150	922

Argols.....	21	3,568	Needles.....	6	3,131
Bark Peruvian.....	100	1,488	Nickel.....	6	1,919
Bl. powder.....	100	1,049	Old metal.....	1	1,200
Brimstone.....	39	1,000	Platina.....	1	630
Carmine.....	1	253	Plated ware.....	2	716
Cream tartar.....	105	4,900	Per. caps.....	5	973
Chicory.....	90	1,417	Saddlery.....	2	438
Cochineal.....	7	3,447	Steel.....	1,326	19,115
Cudbear.....	15	2,961	Silver ware.....	2	1,066
Gum arabic.....	62	3,527	Tin, bxs.....	23,161	128,807
Gum crude.....	74	3,070	Tin, slabs, 1, 6, 5.....	76,034	14,908
Gum copalvi.....	61	338	Wire.....	512	2,491
Gum copal.....	7	370	Spices—		
Indigo.....	103	21,527	Cassia.....	..	3,358
Albumen.....	12	734	Ginger.....	..	1,061
Annato.....	55	363	Mustard.....	2	131
Aniline dyes.....	..	932	Stationery, &c.—		
Gum kowrie.....	49	498	Books.....	69	6,727
Iodine.....	..	1,055	Engravings.....	7	3,195
Iodine, pot.....	3	310	Paper.....	47	3,845
Lic. paste.....	300	8,193	Other.....	51	3,091
Lic. root.....	13	179	Woods—		
Madder.....	202	33,856	Logwood, lbs.....	1,015	8,529
Magnesia.....	60	1,069	Mahogany.....	..	79
Oil, ess.....	33	3,616	Other.....	..	2,662
Oil, olive.....	2,002	5,280	Miscellaneous—		
Opium.....	31	12,337	Baskets.....	532	1,839
Paints.....	..	10,598	Bricks.....	..	200
Potash, hhd.....	36	3,630	Boxes.....	..	312
Potash, cholo.....	50	1,550	Buttons.....	62	15,079
Phosphorus.....	16	737	Building stones.....	..	214
Quinine.....	61	9,095	Burr stones.....	..	353
Quicksilver.....	..	1,000	Clay.....	..	250
Shellac.....	23	1,039	Cheese.....	34	2,133
Soda, bi carb.....	1,250	3,937	Cigars.....	..	39,742
Soda, caustic.....	80	1,977	Coal, tons.....	13,261	34,409
Ipecacuanha.....	40	7,047	Corks.....	..	3,614
Soda, sal.....	244	1,073	Cotton, bales.....	702	105,937
Soda ash.....	597	18,134	Cocoa, bags.....	5	286
Sponges.....	12	1,414	Coffee, bags.....	10,848	196,213
Vanilla beans.....	1	182	Fancy goods.....	..	37,098
Vermilion.....	13	2,092	Fire crackers.....	..	1,317
Other.....	..	3,967	Flax.....	161	9,190
Furs.....	82	32,339	Grain.....	..	14,827
Fruits, &c.—			Grindstones.....	..	1,081
Bananas.....	..	74	Guano.....	900	1,742
Dried fruit.....	..	457	Hair.....	2	986
Lemons.....	..	1,813	Hair cloth.....	4	2,144
Nuts.....	..	9,974	Hemp.....	526	10,121
Oranges.....	..	7,594	Honey.....	8	226
Pine apples.....	..	1,560	India rubber.....	654	31,343
Prunes.....	..	5,356	Ivory.....	12	8,754
Plums.....	..	1,640	Machinery.....	52	4,065
Raisins.....	..	6,728	Molasses.....	3,399	70,686
Sauces and preser.....	..	839	Onions.....	..	1,680
Other.....	..	1,700	Oil paintings.....	4	1,243
Instruments—			Plaster.....	..	218
Musical.....	29	4,066	Perfumery.....	1	385
Optical.....	1	399	Personal effects.....	..	26,057
Jewelry, &c.—			Pipes.....	..	6,558
Jewelry.....	4	15,479	Potatoes.....	..	5,519
Watches.....	17	46,069	Provisions.....	..	2,980
Leather, Hides, &c.—			Rags.....	..	26,921
Bristles.....	62	23,373	Rope.....	..	2,904
Boots and shoes.....	1	397	Rice.....	..	13,843
Hides, dressed.....	57	23,128	Rosin.....	200	1,925
Hides, undressed.....	..	137,236	Salt.....	..	1,993
Horns.....	..	396	Seeds.....	..	2,150
Leather.....	2	504	Soap.....	109	608
Leather, patent.....	3	1,305	Sugar, hhd., bbls., and tcs.....	10,236	429,132
Liquors, Wines, &c.—			Sugar, boxes and bags.....	5,790	78,940
Ale.....	211	2,383	Tea.....	16,197	144,876
Alcohol.....	10	515	Twine.....	4	597
Brandy.....	6	490	Toys.....	237	8,010
Beer.....	35	282	Tobacco.....	946	22,136
Cordials.....	25	51	Waste.....	459	16,738
Gin.....	3	163	Wool, bales.....	312	34,454
Porter.....	24	279	Other.....	..	1,004
Whisky.....	17	916	Total.....		\$2,422,081
Wines.....	172	1,798			
Champ'ne, bkts.....	353	2,764			
Metals, &c.—					
Brass goods.....	2	165			

COTTON—There has been a large demand throughout the week at rapidly advancing prices, and quotations to-day are from 1d a 2d per lb. higher than last week. The sales for the week are 20,000 bales on the spot, and 3,500 bales to arrive. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 137,800 bales; mid Orleans 20d per lb.

HEMP—Of 2,900 bales Manila at auction about half sold from 29l 15s a 30l 15s for fair to good current quality. Of 350 bales Sunn about half found buyers from 17l 10s a 22l for common to good quality.

JUTE quiet, and of 9,000 bales offered barely one-third was disposed of from 12l 10s a 21l 10s for common to good, with rejections and inferior from 9l 5s a 11l, and cuttings 6l.

SPELTER lower. Sellers at 21l 17s 6d a 22l.

INDIA RUBBER—A large business at higher prices, fair mid-dling Para 1s 7d, Negrohead 1s 1d. More enquiry for E. I.

IRON—Welsh steady; Rails and Bars 7l 5s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 5s cash for mixed Numbers on Clyde.

LINSEED—Import for the week 15,202 qrs, all from the E. I. Market firmer; on the spot Calcutta finds buyers at 56s, and 400 tons Patna sold at 57s ex ship. Bombay is worth 57s 6d a 58s. Sales to arrive comprise about 2,000 tons Calcutta, for shipment up to August, at 57s, sound bags, to London; about 850 tons nearly due at Hull at 54s 9d without bags, and a cargo of Taganrog, now shipping for Hull direct, at 57s a 57s 3d delivered. Imports since 1st January 272,681 quarters, against 289,931 quarters last year.

LINSEED CAKES dearer. New York in barrels 10l a 10l 5s.

MOLASSES—A small lot of Antigua sold at 17s, and a cargo of clayed Cuba, 862 casks, at 14s 3d ex quay, for Liverpool.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine offer at 54s a 53s 6d French. Refined Petroleum 2s 6d Pennsylvanian.

OILS—Fish quiet: Sperm 90l; pale Southern 44l a 45l; pale Seal 42l; Cod 51l; East India 30l a 30l 10s. Linseed quiet at 33s 6d a 33s 9d on the spot, and 33s 9d a 34s for the last four months this year. Rape continues to advance; sales of Foreign Refined at 46l 10s, and Brown at 42l 10s; Madras Ground Nut sold at 39l, and holders now demand 40l; Crude Cotton 25l 10s, Refined 31l 10s a 33l. Olive have still an upward tendency; 49l 10s paid for Mogadore; we quote Malaga 52l; Seville 51l; and Gallipoli 53l. Cocoa Nut dearer: to arrive 44s 9d has been paid for Cochin, and 43s for Ceylon, these prices are now demanded on the spot; quantities floating by last advices were 1.4 2 tons, against 6, 48 same time last year. Palm scarce, and few sellers of fine Lagos under 37s, Palm Nut is worth 32s.

RICE quiet, but steady. 10,500 bags sold at 9s for Bassein, 9s a 9s 4d for Rangoon, 13s 6d a 15s 9d for good to fine Bengal, and two floating cargoes Necranzie Arracan, 1,350 tons at 10s 9d for this country or 10s for the Continent, and 1,400 tons at 10s for the Continent.

RUM—About 300 puns Jamaica sold at 3s 4d a 3s 8d; also 350 puns Demerara at 1s 7d.

SALTPETRE—1,600 bags Bengal sold at 25s 9d a 26s for 7½ to 3½ per cent, and 108 bags from Algoa Bay at 22s a 22s 6d.

SPICES—Black Pepper: 360 bags Penang chiefly sold at 3d; 700 bags Singapore partly sold at 3½d a 3½d. Cloves: 200 bags Zanzibar were held from 3½d a 3½d, and 24 cases good Penang at 1s 3d. Ginger: 30 cases good to fine Cochin brought from 76s a 85s; 300 barrels Jamaica sold from 55s a 70s for common to good ord, and from 79s a 99s for mid to fine bold. 20 cases and 70 bags Cassia Vera were withdrawn from 35s a 36s, and 50 bales Japan Cassia at 35s. 550 bags Pimento partly sold from 2½d a 2½d for fair to fine.

SUGAR—The market has been without animation this week, but last week's prices are maintained. Of British West India 2,920 hhd's sold, including at public sale 363 hhd's, 46 tierces, 60 barrels Barbadoes from 30s a 34s 6d; 157 hhd's, 26 tierces, 102 barrels Jamaica 31s 6d a 33s 6d, 308 hhd's Demerara 32s 6d a 37s 6d, 24 hhd's with 1,161 bags Berbice 35s 6d a 38s, and 150 bags Trinidad 30s a 31s 6d. 3,034 bags Mauritius sold at 28s 6d a 35s for yellow syraps. Of 4,156 bags Bengal, three-fourths sold at 24s a 26s for brown Bate t good Khaur, 31s a 34s for yellow Gurrpattah Date, and 38s a 39s for white Benares. 584 bags Madras Aska sold at 37s 6d a 38s. Foreign: 501 hhd's, 125 barrels Porto Rico sold at 28s 6d a 34s. 237 hhd's, 100 barrels Cuba Muscovado all sold at 29s a 32s 6d. Privately 400 boxes Havana sold at 30s a 32s 6d, and 6,000 bags unclayed Manila at 26s. Afloat the following cargoes have been sold: one Havana, 2,000 boxes No. 12 at 25s 3d, fully insured; four Cuba Muscovado, all with landing weights, 535 hhd's 100 boxes at 21s 6d, 383 hhd's 100 barrels at 22s, 944 hhd's at 21s 6d and 460 boxes clayed at 22s, 702 hhd's 165 boxes Molasses Sugar at 20s 6d; one Brazil, 3,000 bags Maceio at 20s 3d, fully insured; two Mauritius, 7,790 bags No. 12 at 25s 3d, 3,918 bags No. 12 at 25s 6d, both fully insured, and all for U K.

TALLOW firmer, and St. Petersburg Y C is worth 41s 9d on the spot, and 42s 9d for the last three months.

TEA—17,000 pkgs sold at public sale this week without material change in prices. Good common Congou 1s a 1s 1d.

TIN—English without change; Blocks 97s, Bars 98s, Refined 100s. Foreign: Straits sold at 92s cash, and 93s to arrive.

London mail dates are to the 24th June, by the China, at Boston. A circular reports:—

COCHINEAL—Of 290 bags about one-half sold at an improvement of 1d per lb.; prices ranged from 3s a 3s 4d for ord to good Honduras silver, with Teneriffe from 3s 1d a 3s 2d for fair silver, and from 3s 3d a 3s 4d for dark. Mexican mostly taken in at 3s 1d for good, and 2s 9d for very ord silver.

COFFEE very firm at full prices for Plantation Ceylon, and 6d a 1s advance for Native. The sales have comprised 680 casks 106 barrels 300 bags Plantation at 81s a 85s for low mid to mid, and 86s a 91s for good to fine mid. 574 casks 25 barrels 4320 bags Native at 67s 6d a 71s for good to fine ord, and 71s 6d a 73s for superior. 111 bags Mysore at 65s 6d for good ord mixed. 412 bags Singapore Java brought 65s 6d a 66s. Foreign: 1216 bags Guatemala all sold at 72s 6d a 75s for good to fine ord, and 80s a 81s for low mid colory. Further portions of the first cargo Costa Rica were offered this week, and all sold at steady prices, comprising 9026 bags at 74s a 78s 6d for fine ord mixed to fine fine ord, and 79s a 83s for low mid to mid colory. Of Brazil 865 bags sea damaged Rio sold at 61s a 63s, but 1630 bags sound were bought in at 63s a 67s. The Dutch Company's sale in Holland, consisting 84,200 bags Java, held on 21st inst. went off with spirit, mostly at 1 cent above the May sales.

COPPER—Tough Cake and Tile 30l a 92l, best selected 94l a 96l, Sheathing 98l a 100l, Y. M. Sheathing 8½d a 8½d. Foreign: Chili Slab 80l a 83l.

LEAD dull. Common Pig 20l.

CORN—The supplies of English continue short, and in some instances an advance of 1s per qr has been obtained, but the market is without animation. Average price of English Wheat for the week ending 17th inst. was 41s 1d on 51,802 qrs returned. W. A. WHEAT 43s a 46s.; Winter Red 41s a 44s., Spring 41s a 43s per qr.; A. FLOUR 22s a 24s per barrel.

Havana advices to the 30th June :

SUGAR (clayed).—Late on Wednesday last a pretty large sale was effected at rates ranging near the actual basis, varying according to the condition of the sugar. But the last advices received were unfavorable, both from the United States and Europe, and they have evidently affected the general aspect of the market, throughout the week; buyers generally have reduced their offers to a basis which has not proved acceptable to holders, who, on the contrary, appear to be more and more exacting and disposed to retire their goods from the market rather than to make any concession in price.

No. 12 at 7½ rials per arroba—50s. Freight and 16½ per cent. prem. of Exchange—25s. 1d. stg. per cwt. free on board; and fcs 28.11 cms. per 50 kilos (without freight), exchange on Paris at 4 per cent. P.

Last year at this date No. 12 being at 9½ rs.—freight 57s. 6d. and exch. 10 per cent.—stood in at 31s. per cwt. f. o. b.

MUSCOVADOES.—No transactions have been reported on the spot. Shipments on planters' accounts have gone forward from the coast, and stocks are diminishing. The extreme quotations are 6 a 8 rs per a.

MOLASSES.—The only sales we hear of is a small lot of clayed for New Orleans at 4 rs. In Mantanzas and Cardenas good clayed can be had at 3 rs. per keg.

HONEY.—Buyers would willingly pay now 4½ a 4¼ rs. per gallon,

COTTON.

The market has been excited and active, at an advance of 3 a 4 cents per lb. from the prices of last Saturday. The heavy advance in the Liverpool market, the continued light receipts at Southern ports, an active demand for consumption, and reduced stocks, constitute the basis of an advance which is well supported. The sales of the week have been about 15,000 bales. Receipts 9,300 bales. Export last week, 2,215 bales. Stock estimated 40,000 bales. We quote :

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland:	Fla.	Mob.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	27	38	38	38
Good Ordinary.....	41	42	42	42
Middling.....	49	50	50	50
Good Middling.....	51	52	52	52
Middling fair.....	54	55	55	55

The market to-day is active. Sales 4,000 bales.

We have no later mail dates than last week from New Orleans. Telegraphic advices to the 3d of July, report a sluggish market—middlings 38 a 39c.—receipts light. Latest Memphis dates report no cotton coming in, middling 34c. There appears to be no increase in the quantity of cotton passing Cairo. Galveston advices to the 26th June, report considerable arrivals of cotton from Houston—no prices named. At Augusta, Georgia, cotton was selling at 22 a 24c.; very little has as yet arrived at Savannah. From Charleston the reports are a blank. At Mobile the receipts were more libetal. The Red River had fallen at last advices, and deliveries from that quarter would probably be delayed till the next season.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury is in possession of data, upon which he estimates the quantity of cotton east of the Mississippi, at 1,200,000 bales, and west of the Mississippi, in Texas, 1,000,000 bales, making a total of 2,200,000 bales. We estimate the product of the growing crop at 1,250,000 bales.

Liverpool dates per China, to the 24th June, report: "The market has been in a very excited state throughout the week, closing, however, with less buoyancy. American has advanced 2d. per lb., while all other Long and also Short Staples have risen in value from 2d. to 3d. per pound, the most marked advance being in Egyptians, from the accounts received from Alexandria this week of the ravages of Cholera, which are causing a cessation of business there."

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	17½ 17½	17½ 18	17½ 18	30 —
Good ordinary....	18 18½	18½ —	18½ —	— —
Low Middling....	19 —	19½ —	19½ —	— —
Middling.....	19½ —	19½ —	20 —	34 —
Good Middling....	20 —	20 20½	20½ —	— —
Middling Fair....	20½ —	20½ —	— —	— —
Fair.....	— —	— —	— —	42 —

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American... 6800	1360	3720	11880	151410	149500	
East Indian. 25440	18870	21030	65340	688730	627140	
Brazilian... 8070	2400	2780	13250	167270	109740	
Egyptian... 13740	2420	10390	26550	247490	187560	
Other Sorts. 9950	4180	7680	22810	232230	221830	
Total.... 64000	30230	45600	139830	1347300	1251110	

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	1822	128690	108714
East Indian.....	2	305763	432730
Brzilian.....	500	152752	116845
Egyptian.....	6064	223935	217448
Other Sorts.....	33	144116	221053
Total.....	8421	955256	1096799

STOCKS.

	This Day.	1864.
American.....	29600	19530
East Indian.....	97740	129770
Brazilian.....	37200	23940
Egyptian.....	59570	77940
Other Sorts.....	52880	88810
Total.....	276900	339900

COTTON AT SEA.

	This Year. Bales.	1864. Bales.
East Indian.....	468000	385000
Egyptian.....	48000	133000

BREADSTUFFS.

THERE is a decided improvement in Flour, Wheat and Corn. The receipts have been liberal; but the demand has been very heavy both for export and home consumption. The advices both from Great Britain and Germany, indicate deficient crops, and that a large export demand may be expected in this market. The yield of the Wheat harvest just gathered in Maryland, turns out to be very deficient; and there has been a large business done in the finer sorts of Wheat for that quarter. The "Eastern" demand for Corn is very heavy, and prices have advanced in the face of liberal receipts, both here and at the West. The accounts of the Wheat harvest at the West are favorable to a good yield; and the quantity held over from last year is evidently large. Of Corn there is a liberal supply of last year's growth, but the prospects of the growing crop are not the best, except in the "Border" States. The coarser grains are generally reported as doing well. The most noted movement of the past week is that which has taken place in Rye, for Germany, of which 50,000 bushels were sold.

The following are closing quotations in this market :

Flour, Superfine State and Western... per bbl.	\$5 25	a \$5 50
do Extra State.....	6 00	a 6 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	6 50	a 6 75
do Extra Western, common to good.....	6 15	a 8 10
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	8 25	a 11 00
do Southern, supers.....	6 85	a 7 80
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	7 85	a 11 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	6 20	a 8 60
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 00	a 5 50
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	4 75	a 5 25
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 27	a 1 31
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 28	a 1 32
do Red Winter.....	1 40	a 1 45
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	1 50	a 1 55
Corn, Western Mixed.....	70	a 81
do Western White.....	82	a ..
do Western Yellow.....	..	a 83
do Southern Yellow.....	85	a ..
do Southern White.....	..	Nominal.
Rye, Western.....	80	a 85
do North River.....	85	a 90
Oats, Western.....	68	a ..
do State.....	65	a ..
do Canada.....	60	a ..
Barley.....	1 00	a 1 30
Barley Malt.....	1 50	a 1 60
White Beans.....	1 00	a 1 25

The following summary shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago during the week ending July 1 :

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

	Flour. bils.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.
Total Receipts....	39,744	318,217	1,080,133	458,072	22,076	4,180
Cor. week last y'r	30,357	343,661	648,934	184,993	7,508	927

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

	Wheat. brls.	Flour. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.
Total shipped....	30,521	251,431	884,537	345,588	34	139,228
Cor. week last y'r	47,290	298,975	755,663	298,533	760	

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago from January 1 to July 1, for four years :

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	428,352	606,918	678,785	757,457
Wheat.....	3,330,429	4,995,813	3,565,339	5,096,822
Corn.....	7,209,811	7,809,256	15,718,788	11,383,476
Oats.....	4,594,808	2,985,165	2,760,435	1,059,901
Rye.....	227,883	263,084	352,270	465,498
Barley.....	269,435	149,437	149,375	431,325

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	334,354	596,361	732,553	604,205
Wheat.....	2,407,456	4,507,946	2,878,052	4,988,386
Corn.....	6,987,542	5,334,809	14,402,718	9,114,932
Oats.....	3,856,872	4,375,600	2,676,882	821,766
Rye.....	146,592	133,796	267,540	339,972
Barley.....	112,874	73,395	38,876	144,614

The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending July 1 :

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Chicago....	39,744	318,214	1080,133	458,072	4,180	22,076
Milwaukee..	5,370	274,754	4,136	17,757	....	....
Toledo.....	30,092	217,493	18,740	1,335	....	....
Detroit....	20,053	37,051	9,065	7,330	129	....
Cleveland..	1,042	79,071	2,816	16,024	700	....
Totals....	97,201	926,583	1114,940	501,218	5,009	22,076
Prev. week.	101,043	917,445	758,849	654,969	3,207	16,334

A Rotterdam circular of the 20th June reports an advance in wheat at that market of 15 a 20 cts. per hectolitre, with unfavorable weather.

Liverpool dates to the 24th June report :

"The weather continues dry and hot. Farmers are busy with hay harvest and do not deliver so freely of wheat, which has checked any further decline in that article. The trade is, however, dull. At Tuesday's market there was more doing in Wheat at the prices of Friday last. No demand for Barrel Flour. Indian Corn dull. *Tuesday* Wheat was steady at full prices. Flour neglected. Indian Corn quiet."

QUOTATIONS.

		s. d.	s. d.
Flour.	Extra State (per 196 lb.)	21 0	a 22 0
do	Philadelphia and Baltimore... do	21 6	a 22 6
do	Ohio..... do	22 6	a 24 0
do	Canadian..... do	21 6	a 24 6
do	Sour and Heated..... do	18 0	a 20 0
Wheat.	Chicago and Milwaukee.....(per 100 lb.)	8 0	a 8 3
do	Amber Iowa..... do	8 6	a 8 8
do	Red and Amber Winter..... do	8 4	a 8 10
do	White—Western..... do	8 6	a 9 0
do	do Southern..... do	9 0	a 9 6
Indian Corn.	Yellow.....(per 480 lb.)	28 6	a 0 0
do	Mixed..... do	28 6	a 0 0

FARMER'S DELIVERIES.

Week ending 17th June, 1865.....	51,802 qrs. at 41s. 1d.
Same time 1864.....	101,873 " 40s. 3d.

IMPORTS

	Wheat. Qrs.	Flour. Brls.	Sacks.	Ind. Corn. Qrs.
United States and Canada....	1,312	1,907	....	2,338
France, Spain, and Portugal..	4,662	....	12,052	....
North Europe.....	1,214	....	....	....
Mediterranean and Black Sea..	....	....	....	331
Other Places.....	....	....	....	....
Total for week.....	7,188	1,907	12,052	2,669
Total since 1st January....	167,673	63,242	169,472	41,680
Same time 1864.....	689,325	377,215	308,111	17,151

THE CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipts for the week ending Monday, July 3rd, were: At Allerton's, 3,689 head; at other city yards, 1,005 head; at Bergen, N. J., 724 head, making a total of 5,418 head, and showing a decrease of 229 head when compared with the supply of last week. The usual two days that are allotted to transactions at Bull's Head had to be merged into one this week, in consequence of the 4th of July falling upon Tuesday; and brokers had great dif-

ficulty in clearing out even a portion of the heavy supply for the season at a decline of 2c per lb in the general sales.

The ruling quotations at the close were as follow:—Extras, none; First quality, 15½c a 16c per lb; Good do, 14c a 15c do; Medium, 12½c a 13½c; Poor do, 10c a 12c do; Poorest, 9c to 10c do.

MILCH Cows.—There is more animation in the demand, and prices for fair grades rule about \$5 per head higher. We quote choice \$80 a \$100 per head; good, \$60 a \$75 do; common, \$40 a \$55 do.

VEAL were in plentiful supply, and being in good condition bring the full prices of last week.

We quote:—Extras, 10c a 11c per lb; Good, 9½c a 10c do; Common to Good, 7c a 8c do.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Sheep were again greatly in excess of the inquiry, and experienced a decline of 1½c a 2c per lb. Lambs hold up to the prices given for the past two weeks.

We quote:—Sheep (Sheared), Extra, 5½c a 6c per lb; Fair to Prime do, 5½c a 5¾c do; Common to Fair do, 5c a 5½c do. Lambs, 11c a 12c do.

SWINE.—Most of the stock was taken immediately upon arrival at last week's rates, though the closing trade showed a disposition toward a reduction.

We quote:—Prime Heavy Western (Corn-fed), 10c to 10½c per lb; do do light do, 9½c a 10c do; Distillery fed, 9½c a 9¾c do. Small retail pigs, 10c do.

Receipts of all live stock for the week ending Monday, July 3rd: Beeves, 5,418; Cows, 108; Veal, 1,402; Sheep and Lambs, 13,215; Swine, 10,739.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 7th.

Trade, as usual the first week in July, is very quiet; and the limited stocks of leading fabrics of domestic manufacture contribute to the customary inactivity.

There is a better demand for goods, however, than is apparent on the face. Commission houses have but to receive, charge, and distribute their goods as they reach the market, fixing their own prices, the jobbers being only too glad to get them. There is less apprehension of a sudden large supply of raw cotton, with such a fall in prices as would embarrass the marketing of the current productions of the mills at remunerative prices. There is actually no accumulation of goods anywhere to meet the active demand for the coming season, and there can be no such accumulation until the consumption of cotton is materially increased to—say, about 1,500 bales daily.

STANDARD BROWN SHEETINGS are again higher. Lawrence and Appleton 32c.; Stark and Indian Head 31½c.; other marks 25 a 31c.

BLEACHED GOODS are very scarce and firm; the bleacheries all have orders ahead of their capacity, and prices of all grades show a firmness which the lighter brown goods do not share.

PRINTS are very firm—very few goods are offering except light work, and some old styles of dark. For new styles of dark work, there is a disposition to advance prices to about 30c. for prime madders. Such goods as are selling go at old prices. Spragues regular, 28½c.; National, 24½c.; Merrimac and Pacific, 30c.; American, 26½c.; Richmond, 27c.; inferior goods, 15 a 20c.

CHINA DRILLS are firm, with more doing at 30c.

DELAINES are jobbing out at 25c. Fall styles not offered as yet.

LAWNS.—The few in the market are readily taken up.

GINGHAMS are firm. Glasgow, 31c.; Lancaster, 31½c.

STRIPES AND TICKS are firm.

WOOLEN GOODS show uniform buoyancy in good styles of all grades. The supply is not equal to the demand either in broadcloths, cassimeres, Union goods, or satinets. The state of trade in these goods is most favorable to full prices. Wools are not more than 15 per cent per lb. lower than when gold was at 240, with little prospects of a fall, as manufacturers are nearly all behind their orders.

In foreign goods there is no feature to notice. The market for the season may be said to remain closed.

The importation of dry goods at this port, for the week ending

July 5th, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows :

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool.....	742	\$304,865	401	\$123,202	850	\$327,668
do cotton.....	237	60,188	94	28,775	436	110,862
do silk.....	242	198,936	274	311,704	202	206,785
do flax.....	734	99,983	291	66,317	368	103,843
Miscellaneous dry goods..	157	39,210	71	22,636	135	37,406
Total.....	2,102	\$703,182	1,131	\$557,634	1,991	\$786,569

Withdrawn from warehouse and thrown into the market during the same period :

Manufactures of wool.....	309	\$107,685	57	\$21,102	354	\$142,586
do cotton.....	139	33,088	20	6,863	155	35,492
do silk.....	25	23,591	51	57,425	47	62,327
do flax.....	242	50,185	65	12,162	210	50,699
Miscellaneous dry goods..	27	6,880	2	892	68	11,990
Total.....	742	\$221,429	195	\$98,444	834	\$303,094
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2,102	703,182	1,131	557,634	1,991	786,569
Total thro'n upon mark't	2,844	\$924,611	1,326	\$656,078	2,825	1,090,663

Entered for warehousing and total entered at the port during the same period :

Manufactures of wool.....	433	\$175,930	1,546	\$681,374	716	\$370,028
do cotton.....	31	12,458	459	145,460	89	15,932
do silk.....	37	54,154	190	176,493	54	61,880
do flax.....	189	26,609	484	101,146	158	63,010
Miscellaneous dry goods..	3	1,337	305	40,634	20	974
Total.....	693	\$270,488	3,984	\$1,145,107	1,037	\$511,874
Add ent'd for consumpt'n	2,102	703,182	1,131	557,634	1,991	786,569
Total entered at the port.	2,795	\$973,670	4,115	\$1,702,741	3,028	1,298,443

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending July 5, 1865 :

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5, 1865.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....110	\$52,226	Gloves.....82	\$11,213
Cloths.....27	16,915	Worsted's...348	141,024
Carpetings...97	21,874	Hose.....18	3,777
Blankets....4	345	Worsted y'n. 8	2,209
Shawls.....15	2,746	Lastings...1	564
		Braids & bds 49	\$18,144
		Cot. & wor'd 149	56,631
			850 \$327,668

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....72	\$24,690	Laces.....17	\$5,661
Colored....122	30,367	Braids & bds 12	2,689
Prints.....9	3,109	Handker'fs. 3	917
Ginghams...7	2,327	Gloves.....52	9,492
Emb'd mus..7	6,741	Spool.....17	3,802

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....57	\$78,859	Ribbons....41	35,055
Satin.....1	888	Laces.....32	27,935
Crapes.....3	3,204	Cravats....1	3,206
Plushes....2	1,830	Raw.....15	19,309
Velvets....33	\$25,123	Braids & bds 3	2,074

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....354	\$94,537	Laces.....1	2,119
Linen & cott. 3	914	Hadkfs.....8	5,982
		Threads....2	\$296
			368 \$103,848

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Le'th'r glo's. 15	\$12,086	Embroideri's 20	8,156
Matting....20	364	Colls & cuffs 1	460
Oil cloth...4	321	Corsets....26	9,157
Clothing....21	1,633	Straw goods. 3	654
		Feath. & flow. 20	2,292
		Susp. elast....5	2,233
			135 \$37,406

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens....110	\$47,448	Gloves.....8	3,307
Cloths.....27	14,155	Worsted's...61	25,412
Carepeting. 21	7,006	Delaines....6	3,374
Blankets....30	3,360	Hose.....9	4,034
Shawls.....2	665	Worsted y'n 5	1,392
		Braids & bds 16	\$8,593
		Cloth & wor'd 59	23,840
			354 \$142,586

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons....88	\$18,421	Shawls.....2	349
Colored....15	3,245	Braids & bds 2	697
Muslins....2	952	Handker'fs. 2	567
Velvets....1	394	Gloves.....23	5,057
		Spool.....12	\$2,756
		Hose.....8	2,054
			155 \$35,492

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....22	\$38,548	Gloves.....1	\$484
Satins....4	5,000	Cravats....1	400
Velvets....9	11,376	Silk & wo'd 4	1,827
Ribbons....4	3,835	do. & cott. 1	505

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens....206	\$49,668	Thread....4	\$1,031
			210 \$50,699

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Leather gl's. 11	\$5,057	Feath. & flow 10	\$3,636
Matting....35	43	Susp. elast...12	\$4,255
			68 \$11,990

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens....124	\$60,048	Shawls.....15	10,490
Cloths.....18	25,583	Worsted....351	153,861
Carpeting...6	574	Delaines....12	6,726
			716 \$370,028

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cotton.....51	\$6,668	Velvets....6	2,205
Colored....31	6,727	Laces.....1	382
			89 \$15,982

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....34	\$45,813	Velvets....5	5,354
Crapes.....2	2,303	Ribbons....8	5,795
		Silk & worst. 1	854
		do. & cotton 4	1,651
			54 \$61,880

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens....144	\$55,602	Handkerch's 13	6,670
		Threads....1	738
			158 \$63,010

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Straw goods 19	\$697	Susp. elastics 1	277
			20 \$974

The advices by the *China* speak of excitement and a large advance at Manchester and other British markets. The following are the latest reports :

MANCHESTER, Thursday, June 22.

A moderate business has been going on to-day, especially in yarns ; but the advanced quotations of producers appear to have checked, generally, and in a marked manner, that activity which prevailed amongst buyers at the beginning of the week. Nevertheless, the former remain very firm, at Tuesday's rates, and, in some instances, forced on by enhanced cost, and strengthened by long engagements, ask even higher prices, although the general tone of the market is decidedly tamer.

The rapid advance which has taken place in the prices of yarn and cloth during the last week or ten days is, we hear, tempting some parties to place their late purchases of both on this market for re-sale, a course of action always prejudicial to the interest of producers.

LEICESTER, June 22d.

Yarns. The most noticeable feature we have to report in yarns is an advance of 1d. per lb. in carded descriptions. Combed remain for the present the same ; lambswools are firm, without any alteration in the list. Hosiery. The sock and hose establishments are exceedingly full of orders, and the shirt houses are daily receiving fresh additions. With the exception of the fancy houses, who are yet behind other branches the hosiers are now generally well employed. In elastic webs we have also an improvement to report, both for home and export consumption. The greatest difficulty this branch has now to contend with is the rapidly increasing advance in the raw material.

The course of the dry goods market will depend very much on the cotton market and the supply and price of the raw material.

The cotton market at the close of last week was quiet, but it became animated at the commencement of the current week, the demand became unusually extensive from all quarters, and prices rapidly advanced. Attention has been strongly attracted to the reduction of stocks, and to the prospect of decreased available supplies from America and Egypt, as well as Brazil, to meet the increasing requirements of commerce. For Sea Island a good demand has prevailed, but prices are without material change. In American a very large business has been transacted by the trade, as well as exporters and speculators, and prices have advanced 1 1/2d.

Thomas Winans and his brothers, who for the past few years have been residing in the vicinity of London, have recently entered into a contract with the Emperor of Russia for the running and keeping in order the Railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, one of the greatest works of the kind in Europe, and which was originally built and stocked by them. Since the retirement of these gentlemen from the management of the road, some years since, its affairs have been in the hands of a French company, but not giving entire satisfaction to the Russian Government, the Messrs. Winans have again been sought out to manage it. The new contract is for eight years, and they are to receive eight million roubles per annum for the work—a rouble being worth seventy-five cents in American money.

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.

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.

Ashes—Duty: 15 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free. Market firm.

Pot, 1st sort..... per 100 lb @ 7 50
Pearl, 1st sort..... 7 75 @ 8 00

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Of 209 lb and upward..... per lb 13 @

Barilla—Duty free.

Teneriffe..... per ton @

Beeswax—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.

Dull.
Yellow, Western and South. per lb @ 50

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 per cent.

Rio Grande shin..... per ton 35 @

Bread—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.

Pilot..... per lb @ 5 1/2

Navy..... @ 4 1/2

Crackers..... 9 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 per lb.

American, gray and white... per lb 50 @ 1 62 1/2

Candles—Duty, tallow, 2 1/2; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents per lb.

Sperm, plain..... per lb 35 @

Sperm, patent..... 45 @ 50

Stearic..... 30 @ 31

Adamantine (boxes) (light weights) 20 @ 22

Cement—Rosendale..... per bbl 1 60

Chains—Duty, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

One inch and upward..... per lb @ 9 1/2

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 per ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents per 28 bushels of 80 lb per bushel.

Liverpool Orrel. per ton of 2,240 lb @

Liverpool House Cannel..... @ 8 00

Nova Scotia..... 8 50 @ 9 00

Anthracite, by dealers per ton of 2000 lb..... 8 50 @ 10 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents per lb.

Caracas..... (in bond) per lb @

Maracaibo..... do @

Guayaquil..... do 55 @ 60

Para..... do 20 @

St. Domingo..... do @

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb; all other 10 per cent ad valorem in addition.

The week has been one of great activity; the sales, mainly of Rio, foot up about 24,000 bags, of which 11,000 bags to-day. Prices have ruled steady.

Java..... per lb 38 @ 34 1/2

Rio, prime..... gold, @ 22 1/2

do good..... cash, @ 22

do fair..... duty @ 20 1/2

do ordinary..... paid @ 18 1/2

do fair to good cargoes..... @ 19

do fair to good cargoes, (gold, in bond)..... @ 14

Laguayra..... 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2

Maracaibo..... 29 @ 31 1/2

Jamaica..... 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2

St. Domingo..... gold 18 @ 18 1/2

do (in bond)..... gold 12 1/2 @ 13

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 per cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. per square foot, 3 1/2 cents per lb. All cash.

Dull and drooping.

Sheathing, new..... per lb @ 45

Sheathing, &c., old..... @

Sheathing, yellow..... @ 35
Pig, Chile..... @ 45
Boltz..... @ 45
Brazilers'..... @ 28
American ingot..... @ 28

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.
Manila..... per lb 21 @ 22
Tarred Russia..... @ 19
Tarred American..... @ 27
Bolt Rope, Russia..... @

Corks—Duty, 50 per cent ad val.
1st regular, quarts..... per gross 48 @ 50
1st regular, pints..... 39 @ 40
Mineral..... 50 @ 52
Phial..... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents 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 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, 36; 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 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1 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 Gueda 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 Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 per cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1 1/2; 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. (All nominal.)

Rather better demand.
Aloes, Cape..... per lb 85 @ 25
Aloes, Socotrine..... @ 4
Alum..... @ 70
Annato, fair to prime..... 50 @ 15
Antimony, Regulus of..... 14 1/2 @ 40
Argola, Crude, Oporto..... 35 @ 29 1/2
Argola, Refined..... (gold) 4 @ 40
Arsenic, Powdered..... 25 @ 41
Assafetida..... (gold) 41 @ 70
Balsam Capivi..... @ 2 60
Balsam Tolu..... @ 1 75
Balsam Peru..... @ 55
Bark, Calisaya..... @ 4 1/2
Berries, Parisian..... @ 55
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) @ 22
Bi Chromate Potash..... 3 1/2 @ 31
Bleaching Powder..... 30 @ 65
Borax, Refined..... 62 50 @ 65
Brimstone, Crude..... per ton 6 1/2 @ 35
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb 95 @ 1 00
Brimstone, Elor Sulphur..... @ 1 70
Camphor, Refined..... @ 19
Cantharides..... @ 3 40
Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 15 @ 3 40
Castor Oil (cases)..... per gallon 3 40 @ 50
Chamomile Flowers..... per lb 58 @ 60
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) 5 @ 5 1/2
Caustic Soda..... do 60 @ 62
Citric Acid..... do 85 @ 88
Cochineal, Honduras..... do 75 @ 77 1/2
Cochineal, Mexican..... do 1 1/2 @
Copperas, American..... (gold) 33 1/2 @
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 45 @
Cubebs, East India..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cutch..... @ 3 1/2
Epsom Salts..... @ 14
Extract Logwood..... @ 80
Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. 7 1/2 @ 8
Gambier..... per lb 95 @ 1 00
Gamboge..... 80 @ 90
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 65 @ 85
Gum Arabic, Picked..... 34 @ 36
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... 1 00 @
Gum Benzoin..... 28 @ 30
Gum Kowrie, good to prime rough Gum Gedda..... 19 @ 20
Gum Damar..... 36 @ 40
Gum Myrrh, East India..... 70 @
Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... @ 55
Gum Senegal..... @ 45
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 85 @ 1 00
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... (gold) 3 15 @ 3 25
Hyd. Potash, French and English..... 5 50 @ 5 50
Iodine, Resublimed..... 3 00 @ 3 50
Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... 40 @ 76
Jalap..... 45 @ 42
Lic Dye, good and fine..... 23 @ 24
Licorice Paste, Calabria..... 33 @ 38
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... 30 @
Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do..... 1 00 @ 1 25
Manna, large flake..... @
Manna, small flake..... @
Manna, Sorts..... @
Nutmalls, Blue Aleppo..... 80 @ 90
Oil Anis..... 2 75 @

Oil Cassia..... 5 00 @
Oil Bergamot..... 8 25 @ 8 50
Oil Lemon..... 4 75 @ 5 00
Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin..... 5 25 @ 5 75
Opium, Turkey..... (gold) 5 87 1/2 @ 65
Oxalic Acid..... 1 00 @
Phosphorus..... 37 1/2 @
Prussiate Potash..... 53 @
Quicksilver..... (gold) 3 00 @ 20
Rhubarb, China..... 14 @ 1 95
Sal Eratus..... 40 @
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... 1 87 1/2 @
Sal Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) 40 @
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 25 @
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 24 @
Seneca Root..... 18 @ 22
Senna, Alexandria..... 60 @ 65
Senna, East India..... 24 @ 2 1/2
Shell Lac..... 40 @ 40
Soda Ash (80 per cent)..... (gold) 8 10 @ 2 25
Sugar Lead, White..... 8 20 @
Sugar Lead, Brown..... 58 @ 60
Sulphate Quinine..... per oz. 2 20 @
Sulphate Morphine..... 30 @
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) 14 @
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 16 00 @
Vitriol, Blue..... 22 00 @
Cotton, Phenix, No. 1..... per yard 26 00 @ 90

Duck—Duty, 30 per cent ad val.
Ravens, Light..... per pce 16 00 @
Ravens, Heavy..... 22 00 @
Scotch, Goureck, No. 1..... 26 00 @
Cotton, Phenix, No. 1..... per yard 90 @

Dye Woods—Duty free.
Light stock, prices nominal.
Camwood..... (gold) per ton 45 00 @ 48 00
Fustic, Cuba..... @
Fustic, Tampico..... @
Fustic, Tabasco..... @ 22 00
Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) do
Fustic, Maracaibo..... do
Logwood, Laguna..... @
Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 35 00 @ 40 00
Logwood, Hond..... 26 00 @ 27 00
Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 24 00 @ 25 00
Logwood, St. Domingo..... @
Logwood, Jamaica..... @
Lima Wood..... (gold) 60 00 @
Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ 55 00
Sapan Wood, Manila..... @

Feathers—Duty: 30 per cent ad val.
Prime Western..... per lb 65 @ 0 67 1/2
do Tennessee..... @ 40

Fire Crackers—Duty: \$1 per box of 40 packs.
Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash) per box @

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. Produce of the British North American Colonies, FREE.
Steady but quiet market.
Dry Cod..... per cwt. 6 75 @ 7 00
Dry Scale..... 5 00 @
Pickled Cod..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 7 00
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. Shore..... @
Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... 13 75 @
Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. Shore..... 15 25 @ 15 75
Mackerel, No. 2 Bay..... 12 75 @
Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... 10 25 @ 10 75
Mackerel, No. 3, Halifax..... @
Mackerel, No. 3, Small..... @
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1..... 33 00 @ 35 00
Salmon, Pickled..... per ton @
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1. per hf. bbl. 35 @ 40
Herring, Sealed..... per box 25 @ 30
Herring, No. 1..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 50
Herring..... per bbl. 11 1/2 @ 17

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 1/2; Filibers and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 per cent ad val.
Market very quiet prices firm.
Raisins, Seedless..... per hf. cask @ 6 25
do Layer (new)..... per box 5 40 @ 5 40
do Bunch (new)..... @ 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Currants (new)..... per lb 24 @ 25
Citron, Leghorn..... 18 @ 17 1/2
Turkish Prunes..... 18 @ 20
Dates..... 26 @ 26 1/2
Almonds, Languedoc..... 25 @ 26
do Provence..... 41 @ 43
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... 88 @ 90
Sardines..... per box 24 1/2 @ 25
do per hf. box @ 25
do per qr. box @ 17 @ 17 1/2
Figs, Smyrna..... per lb 25 @ 30
Brazil Nuts..... @ 10
Filberts, Sicily..... 17 @ 17 1/2
Walnuts, French..... 13 @ 14

Furs and Skins—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.
Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.
Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

Beaver, Dark..... per lb 2 00 @ 2 50
do Pale..... 1 50 @ 2 00
Bear, Black..... 4 00 @ 10 00
do Cubs..... 2 00 @ 6 00
Badger..... 10 @ 70
Cat, Wild..... 10 @ 75
do House..... 10 @ 20
Fisher, Dark..... 4 @ 6
Fox, Silver..... 4 00 @ 20 00
do Cross..... 3 00 @ 5 00
do Red..... 1 50 @ 2 00
do Grey..... 25 @ 70
Lynx..... 1 50 @ 2 00
Marten, Dark..... 3 00 @ 4 00
Mink, Dark..... 3 00 @ 5 00
do Pale..... 2 00 @ 3 00
Muskrat..... 20 @ 25
Otter..... 3 00 @ 6 00

Venetian red, (N. C.)... 3 00 @ 3 50
Carmine, city made... 19 00 @ 20 00
China clay... 35 @ 40 00
Chalk... 4 50

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.

There has been a considerable renewal of the export demand, but with more liberal supplies near at hand; the prices of last week are not fully sustained.

Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity... 33 1/2 @
Refined, free... 71 @ 73
do in bond... 52 1/2 @ 53

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val.

Blue Nova Scotia... 4 40
White Nova Scotia... 2 40
Calcined, eastern... 2 50
Calcined, city mills... 2 50

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents.

Pork has been subject to violent speculative fluctuations, which seem to be entirely uncontrolled by ordinary mercantile considerations.

Beef, plain mess... 10 00 @ 14 00
do mess, extra, (new)... 12 00 @ 16 00
do prime mess... nominal.

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents; and uncleaned 2 cents per bush.

Rungoon is rather scarce and firm. Carolina... 9 75 @ 10 50
East India, dressed... 9 00 @ 10 00
Patna, cargo styles... @

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.

Turks Islands... 51 @
Cadiz... @ 60
Liverpool, ground... 1 55 @ 1 25

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 2 1/2 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per bush.

Refined, pure... (cash)... @ 24
Crude... (cash)... @ 14 1/2
Nitrate soda... (cash)... 5 1/2 @ 6

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1/4 cent per bush; canary, \$1 per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.

Clover... @
Timothy, reaped... @
Canary... 5 00 @ 6 00
Linseed, American, clean... @

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Drop... @ 14
Buck... @ 15

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.

Tsatlees, No. 1 @ 3... 13 00 @ 13 50
Taysaams, superior, No. 1 @ 2... 12 00 @ 12 12 1/2
do medium, No. 3 @ 4... 10 50 @ 11 00

Soap—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val.

Sales 300 bxs. Castile (gold)... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per 100 lb.

Plates, foreign... (cash)... @ 9 1/2
do domestic... @ 8 1/2

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per bush. (All cash.)

Inactive. Cassia, gold... 82 1/2 @ 85
do (in bond)... 26 1/2 @ 28
Ginger, race and African... 20 @ 24

Spirits—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2.50.

Brandy, Cognac... 4 50 @ 9 00
do Rochelle... 4 25 @ 4 60
Rum, St. Croix... 3 25 @
Gin, Holland... 2 60 @ 3 10

Domestic Liquors.—Cash. Alcohol, 80 and 95 cent... 4 10 @

Brandy, gin, and pure spirits... @ 2 25
Rum, pure... @ 2 35
Whisky... in bbls. 2 07 @ 2 09

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cent per lb and 10 cent ad val. (Store prices.)

English, cast. (2d & 1st qty)... 19 @ 24
do spring... (2d & 1st qty)... 12 @ 14
do blister... (2d & 1st qty)... 13 @ 20

German... (2d & 1st qty)... 15 @ 17
American blister... 12 @ 14

do cast, hammered... 20 @ 22
do cast, rolled... 13 @ 16
do spring... 13 @ 14

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per bush.

Since the Fourth, the market has been very active. The sales amount to 7,000 hds. and about 6,000 boxes. The market has been steady.

New Orleans... @
do clarified... @

St. Croix... @
Porto Rico... 11 @ 15 1/2

Cuba, Muscovado... 9 1/2 @ 14 1/2
do fair refining... 10 1/2 @ 11

do good refining... 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do fair to good grocery... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

do box, Nos. 7 @ 10... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do box, Nos. 11 @ 12... 12 @ 12 1/2

do box, Nos. 13 @ 10... 12 1/2 @ 14
do box, Nos. 16 @ 18... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

do box, Nos. 19 @ 20... 16 @ 16 1/2
White... 16 1/2 @ 17

Manila... 10 1/2 @
Brazil, brown... 10 1/2 @ 11

Melado... 7 @ 8 1/2
Stuarts' loaf... @ 19 1/2

do best crushed... @ 19 1/2
do granulated... @ 19 1/2

do ground... @ 19 1/2
do white—A... @ 18 1/2

do yellow—C... @ 17 1/2

Sumac—Duty: 10 cent ad val.

Sicily... 110 00 @ 185 00

Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

American, prime, country and city... 10 1/2 @ 11

Teas—Duty: 25 cents per lb. Market active.

Hyson... 1 00 @ 1 60
Young Hyson... 80 @ 1 60

Gunpowder and Imp... 1 10 @ 1 85
Hyson Skin and Twankay... 50 @ 80

Japan (uncolored)... 85 @ 1 15
Oolong... 70 @ 1 50

Souchong and Congou... 55 @ 1 50

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val.

Plate and sheets and terne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb. Quiet, and more or less nominal.

Banca... (gold)... @ 27 1/2
Straits... (gold)... @ 26 1/2

English... (gold)... @ 24
Plates, charcoal I. C... @ 12 50 @ 13 00

do I. C. coke... 9 75 @ 11 50
Terne, coke... 9 50 @ 10 00

do charcoal... 13 25 @ 13 50

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents per bush; and manufactured, 50 cents per bush.

Market is more active. Kentucky—Lugs and low leaf... 6 @ 9

Medium to good... 10 @ 16
Fine to select... 18 @ 20

Seed Leaf—Connecticut and N. York, fillers... 7 @ 10

do do do wrappers... 15 @ 30
do do do run'g lots... 12 @ 15

Pennsylvania and Ohio, fillers... 6 @ 7
do do do wrappers... 10 @ 15

do do do running lois... 9 @ 11

Foreign—Havana, wrappers... (duty paid) 1 20 @ 2 00

do assorted... (duty paid) 1 00 @ 1 50
do fillers... (duty paid) 90 @ 1 10

Yara, assorted... (duty paid) 80 @ 1 00
Cuba, assorted... (duty paid) 70 @ 80

St. Domingo, assorted (in bond)... 6 @ 20
Ambelema, Giron, and Carmen (in bond)... 6 @ 20

Manufactured—Tax paid. 5's and 7's—best... @

do medium... @
do common... @

10's and 12's—Best... 55 @ 62 1/2
do medium... 50 @ 55

do common... 37 1/2 @ 45
Half pounds, bright—best... @

do medium... @
do common... @

82's... @
Negrohead twist, (Western)... @
do (city made)... @

Pounds (Virginia)—extra fine, bright... @

do do fine... @
do do medium... @

Navy pounds—best... 75 @ 80
do medium... 65 @ 75
do common... 55 @ 60

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, 1/2 cent ad val.

South Sea... 1 20 @ 1 25
North west coast... @
Ochotsk... 1 40 @
Arctic... 1 40 @ 1 45

Wine—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val.

Madeira... 5 50 @ 15 00
Sherry... 4 00 @ 13 00

Port... 3 00 @ 11 00
Burgundy port... 1 75 @ 2 40

Lisbon... 2 00 @ 2 60
Sicily madeira... 1 80 @ 2 00

Red, Spanish and Sicily... 1 60 @ 1 90
Marseilles madeira... 1 75 @ 1 90

do port... 1 85 @ 2 00
Malaga, dry... (gold)... @ 1 15

do sweet... (gold)... @ 1 10
Claret, low grades... (gold) per cask 35 00 @ 50 00

do low grades... (gold) per dozen 2 75 @ 3 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.

No. 0 to 18... 30 cent off list.
No. 19 to 36... 40 cent off list.
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plata... 7 1/2 @ 8

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market has shown much activity the past few days, and the tendency is upward.

American, Saxony fleece... 70 @ 73
do full blood Merino... 68 @ 70

do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino... 65 @ 68
do native and 1/2 Merino... 60 @ 65

Extra, pulled... 70 @ 72
Superfine, pulled... 64 @ 70

No. 1, pulled... 60 @ 63
California, fine, unwashed... 42 @

do common, unwashed... 20 @ 25
Peruvian, unwashed... 35 @ 37

Chilian Merino, unwashed... 35 @ 40
do Mestiza, unwashed... 30 @ 33

Valparaiso, unwashed... 30 @ 32
S. American Merino, unwashed... 35 @ 37

do Mestiza, unwashed... 32 @ 35
do common, washed... 25 @ 27

do Entre Rios, washed... 45 @ 47
do Creole, unwashed... 40 @ 45

do Cordova, washed... 55 @ 65
Cape Good Hope, unwashed... 33 @ 37

East India, washed... 25 @ 28 1/2
African, unwashed... 20 @ 36

do washed... 35 @ 48
Mexican, unwashed... 30 @ 35

Texas... nominal.
Smyrna, unwashed... 25 @ 32

do washed... 42 @ 45
Syrian, unwashed... 27 @ 32

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Sheet... 12 @ 12 1/2

Freights—To LIVERPOOL: Cotton... 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Flour... @ 10
Petroleum... @

Heavy goods... 7 6 @ 10 00
Oil... 10 00 @ 15 00

Corn, bulk and bags... 4 @ 4 1/2
Wheat, bulk and bags... 4 1/2 @ 5

Beef... @
Pork... @

To LONDON: Heavy goods... @ 17 6

Oil... 15 @ 20
Flour... 1 9 @ 1 10 1/2

Petroleum... 5 00 @
Beef... @ 3 6

Pork... @ 2 9
Wheat, in ship's bags... @ 6

Corn, bulk and bags... @ 5 1/2

To GLASGOW: Flour... @

Wheat... @ 6
Corn, bulk and bags... @ 5 1/2

Petroleum... @ 20 00
Heavy goods... @ 25 00

Oil... 20 @
Beef... 4 @

Pork... 3 @

To HAVRE: Cotton... @

Hops... 1 @
Beef and pork... @

Measurement goods... 10 @
Wheat, in shipper's bags... @

Flour... @ 5
Petroleum... @ 6

Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc... @ 8 00 @ 10 00

Ashes, pot and pearl... 35 @
To MELBOURNE (Br. ves.) per foot 37 1/2 @

To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.)... 37 1/2 @

To SAN FRANCISCO, by clippers: Measurement goods... per foot 65 @ 70

Heavy goods... per bush 1 1/2 @
Coal... @

There has been very little going forward to Europe, except Grain, of which the shipments have been stimulated within a day or two by a decline in rates of about a penny per bushel. The shipments to-day embrace Corn and Wheat to Liverpool, at quotations, and Rye to German ports, at 3 1/2 a 4d per bush.

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

THE work of repairing and rebuilding those of the Southern railroads damaged or destroyed by the war has been very generally commenced or proposed by their respective corporations, and these efforts have been so heartily seconded by their respective communities that we look forward with confidence to the result of their exertions. Doubtless, capital, materials, &c., will be largely required from the North, and this assistance, we believe, will be readily extended.

We see it stated that Major-Gen. J. D. Webster has been ordered to make a tour of inspection over important lines of Southern railroads. This is done in order to facilitate the transmission of the mail, and is the result of interviews between the Postmaster-General and General Grant.

The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh, will soon be rebuilt.

A branch of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, in Pennsylvania, is to be constructed from Litiz to Lancaster.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad is virtually the continuation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the point where that great trunk line touches the Ohio River to Cincinnati. In consequence of the interruptions of the B. & O. R. R., resulting from the war, the business of the M. & C. Road has been almost entirely of a local kind during the last three years. Its gross receipts during its last fiscal year were \$1,038,165, and the net earnings \$427,405. Two dividends were declared during the year—one in cash, on the first preference shares, and one in stock, on the first and second preference shares. The liabilities of the Company embrace first preference shares, \$6,205,474; second preference shares, \$3,819,771; common stock and scrip, \$2,022,484 sterling bonds, \$1,000,000; dollar bonds, \$1,691,292; etc.

The Columbus and Indianapolis R. R., connecting the capitals of the great states Ohio and Indiana, consists of a consolidation of two or three roads. In effecting this consolidation, the outstanding bonds of the several companies were taken up by exchanging for them the bonds of the new company, running forty years, at 7 per cent., and secured by mortgage on the whole 206 miles of the road. This arrangement made the bonded debt of the new Company \$4,000,000, requiring \$280,000 to pay the annual interest. Sinking funds are also provided sufficient to pay the debt at maturity. The earnings of the several roads previous to consolidation were at the rate of \$1,078,835 per annum. Deducing 50 per cent. for gross earnings, the balance would be \$530,417.

Regarding the railroad interests of Cincinnati, we have the following news items from a wide awake correspondent:—"Our railroads are all, complaining of lower receipts and higher expenses. Railroad stocks and bonds are much lower. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock is about 10 per cent. below par. Little Miami 6 per cent. bonds are selling at about 87 to 90. Dayton and Michigan second 7 per cent., interest guaranteed by Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, have sold as low as 85. The Mad River Railroad has purchased the right of way of the Tunnel Railroad at a large price, say about \$150,000, but it pays for half of it in bonds, which cost only about 20 cents on the dollar. Some very wealthy capitalists in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington City will be the chief owners of this new line. It will cost them less than any other railroad in Ohio."

The Government is about to build a railroad from Brazos Santiago to Brownsville, so as to make garrisoning and provisioning the posts on the Rio Grande more easy. The country produces nothing, and the troops must receive all their supplies from New Orleans.

We understand that the suit of the stockholders of the old Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, will be brought before Judge Davis, in the United States District Court in this city on Wednesday.

A meeting was held in St. Louis on the 29th June, to consider the subject of completing the projected railroad from St. Paul, Minnesota, to that city. Resolutions were there adopted in favor of the speedy construction of the line, and for the continuation of such roads as would be necessary to perfect commercial intercourse between St. Louis and the different parts of the State of Iowa.

An official return of railways in France, for the first quarter of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of last, has been issued. It shows that the total length of railway worked on the 31st March last was 13,684 kilometres (7,177 miles), and that on the same date of 1864 it was 12,063. Of the 13,684, 7,782 were what is called the Old Network—that is, the old trunk or independent lines—and 5,302 the New Network, that is, the prolongations and embranchments, for which a guarantee of interest is given by the Government. The total receipts in the first quarter of 1865 were 120,774,553fr; in that of 1864 they were 115,027,049fr—increase 5,747,504fr. Compared with 1864, the receipts per kilometre in 1865 were for the Old Network 7.27 per cent. more on the Northern line, 34 more on the Eastern, 1.48 on the Southern—0.93 less on the Western, 4.80 less on the Orleans,

1.96 on the Mediterranean, 11.27 on the Victor Emanuel. In the New Network the Northern presents an increase of 1.94 per cent. the Southern of 16.4:—whilst the Eastern has declined 0.58, the Western 2.10, the Orleans 4.8, and the Mediterranean 9.41.

The Stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company met in Toledo, June 25, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed consolidation with the Great Western Railroad Company, the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company and the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company. There were 62,609 votes cast, each representing one share of the stock, of which number 51,349 were given for the approval and ratification of the proposed arrangement, and 11,260 against it. The agreement was thereupon declared confirmed. The Illinois companies take action upon the subject on Friday, the 30th. No doubt is entertained of the result in their case, and the consolidation is regarded as inevitable.

CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD SHARE LIST.

N. B.—A dash [—] signifies "nil," and leaders [...] "not ascertained."

Companies.	Cost of road & equipment.	Share capital paid in.	Earnings.		Dividends on paid capital.	Par value.	Market price.
			Gross.	Net.			
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Boston and Chelsea	110,000	110,000	8,800	7,409	6		
Broadway, Boston	256,257	250,000	129,615	15,895	6		
Cambridge	734,671	727,800	(Union Co)		9		
Dedham and West Roxbury		41,000					
Dorchester and Roxbury	18,742	12,000	(Metro polit'n)		6		
Lowell (Horse)	43,894	40,129	11,062	766			
Lynn and Boston	254,611	250,000	129,927	12,191	8		
Malden and Melrose	60,246	200,000	20,807				
Medford and Charlestown	35,000	23,000	(Middlesex)			50	
Metropolitan (Boston)	1,420,141	176,075	580,043	49,981	6		47
Middlesex (Boston)	488,945	400,000	170,235		8		59
Quincy	135,245	71,600	28,510	1,366			
Salem and South Danvers	173,980	150,000	37,017				
Somerville	50,000	50,000	(Middlesex)		5		
Stoneham Street (Boston)	35,300	32,900	7,454				
Suburban	95,500	5,000	(Middlesex)				
Suffolk (Boston)	(Sold to Metro.)		34,198	1,261			
Union (Transportation)	241,447	100,000	278,428				
West Cambridge	13,600	13,600	(Leased)		6		
Winnisquamet	62,154	60,000	21,389				
Worcester	86,651	75,800	25,453				
CONNECTICUT.							
Fairhaven and Westville	100,000	100,000			8		
Hartford and Weathersfield	300,000	300,000					
NEW YORK.							
Broadway (Brooklyn)	216,918	200,000	55,780	15,491	6	100	
Brooklyn, Bath, & Coney Island	106,125	61,625				100	
Brooklyn, Central and Jamaica	804,870	492,150	146,218	7,216			
Brooklyn City	1,331,357	1,000,000	542,641	132,836	9	100	
Brooklyn City and Newtown	284,765	346,000	61,453	7,881	3		
Brooklyn City and Ridgewood	51,328	53,500					
Buffalo Street							
Central City (Syracuse)							
Central P. K. N. & E. Riv. (N. Y.)	994,455	446,073	19,794	7,008			
Coney Island and Brooklyn	543,687	494,800	63,286			100	
East and North River (N. Y.)	650	650					
Eighth Avenue (N. Y.)	978,534	800,000	388,598	124,445	12	100	
42d street & Grand street Ferry	726,361	600,000					
Fourteenth Street (N. Y.)							
Grand street & Newtown (W. g.)					8		
Harlem Br., Morisania & Ford m							
Main and Ohio Street (Buffalo)							
Niagara street (Buffalo)							
Ninth Avenue (N. Y.)	447,598	795,360	97,241	23,479		100	
N. Riv. & Wall St Ferry (N. Y.)							
Port Morris and Westchester	1,200	1,200					
Rochester City and Brighton		81,500	7,636	3,977			
Second Avenue (N. Y.)	1,135,848	650,000	280,354	51,127		100	
Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	1,161,893	750,000	412,600	99,227	10	100	
Tenth Avenue and 32d St. (N. Y.)							
Third Avenue (N. Y.)	1,819,368	1,170,000	682,431	233,079	12	100	
Troy and Lansingburg							
Utica City	2,160	7,080	1,693	310			
V. Brunt St. & Erie Bas. (B'k'n)	62,000	500,000	4,582	752			
NEW JERSEY.							
Hoboken and Hudson City	32,000	30,000					
Hoboken and Weehawken	134,400	70,000	17,228	9,986	3		
Jersey City and Bergen Point							
Orange and Newark	411,000	211,000	71,050	19,183		50	
West Hoboken and Hoboken	100,000	40,000					
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Chestnut and Walnut (Phila.)	235,421	100,000	123,761	50,439	40	10	494
Citizens' (Pittsburg)	185,912	100,000	100,381	20,036	8		
Delaware County	79,729	23,780	6,876	1,473			
Fairmount and Arch St. (Phila.)	194,618	200,000	77,533	5,901	7 1/2		18
Frankford and Southw'k (Phila.)	750,261	490,530	251,897	81,029	8	50	
Germantown	377,824	112,245	176,540	41,534			
Girard College (Phila.)	81,612	100,000	102,862	24,708	12 1/2		26
Green and Coates St. (Phila.)	232,954	150,000	166,776	51,494	20		33
Hestonv., Mantua & Fairmount	100,000	60,000	59,473	3,929			18
Lombard and South St. (Phila.)	127,217	90,000	54,041	6,320			16
North Philadelphia							
Oakland (Pittsburg & E. L.)	29,506	29,500	37,005	1,491			
Philadelphia & Darby	86,447	100,000	32,449	6,297	2		
Pittsb'g, Alleghany and Manch'r	93,921	75,000	67,990	6,096			
Pittsburg and Birmingham	65,255	48,000	58,060	15,984	4		
Race and Vine (Fairmount)	305,000	180,000	95,336	1,418			12 1/2
Richmond & Schuylkill (Phila.)	130,000	100,000					
Ridge Avenue and Manyunk	179,635	120,000	39,334	8,113			
Second and Third St. (Phila.)	478,202	203,757	355,774	98,863	27 1/2	20	78
17th and 19th St. (Phila.)	114,368	120,000	41,269	9,418	5		
Spruce and Pine (Phil. & Gr's F)	175,610	159,312	79,670	21,297	6		22
10th and 11th Sts. (Citizens)	176,049	192,750	162,367	51,179	20	20	48 1/2
13th and 15th Sts. (Phila.)	103,000	100,000	116,913	24,831	25		20 1/2
West Philadelphia	337,200	249,100	230,673	16,333	7 1/2		64
MARYLAND.							
Baltimore City	700,000	670,000	200,350	41,052			42

RAILROAD EARNINGS—MONTHLY.

Year.	ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1864	207,298	229,041	226,733	197,267	214,679	314,521	332,098	406,076	446,044	396,847	381,810	357,556	3,769,970
1865	354,755	384,147	448,815	406,680	460,422								
CHICAGO AND ALTON.													
1860	55,734	55,123	74,690	63,995	86,211	76,426	81,453	103,635	94,928	107,758	73,751	64,937	928,641
1861	81,531	75,621	78,361	65,358	75,250	63,761	73,474	136,897	141,174	122,467	104,254	80,236	1,038,464
1862	73,169	93,591	110,935	72,196	81,994	90,625	95,036	128,191	132,639	119,469	115,201	111,955	1,225,001
1863	109,850	101,355	104,372	122,084	132,301	145,542	149,137	157,948	170,044	170,910	156,669	153,594	1,678,706
1864	100,991	154,418	195,803	102,723	178,786	206,090	224,257	312,165	354,554	320,879	307,603	252,015	2,770,484
1865	261,903	232,583	288,159	263,149	312,316								
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND													
1860	72,834	66,703	77,408	89,170	104,272	100,403	82,895	139,049	134,500	145,839	92,873	75,457	1,181,008
1861	83,030	63,975	77,007	76,609	102,163	90,621	88,410	130,542	154,084	152,537	123,319	118,753	1,261,050
1862	120,776	90,607	75,676	76,459	102,353	138,374	119,947	117,066	146,268	161,503	138,795	125,595	1,423,439
1863	140,024	130,225	122,512	126,798	144,995	170,937	139,142	160,306	210,729	216,030	196,435	201,134	1,929,267
1864	158,735	175,482	243,150	185,013	198,679	205,865	224,980	307,874	375,860	324,865	236,617	221,037	3,095,470
1865	305,554	246,331	289,403	186,172	227,260	311,180							
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.													
1863	232,208	202,321	221,709	240,051	280,209	359,888	275,506	299,607	473,186	551,122	435,945	404,183	3,975,935
1864	273,876	317,839	390,355	371,461	466,830	565,145	482,054	519,306	655,364	708,714	705,496	545,943	5,858,297
1865	535,675	481,165	506,290	467,710	568,904	727,192							
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO.													
1859	59,856	56,779	75,709	62,294	55,652	52,778	44,781	61,791	72,389	79,673	76,304	82,220	780,236
1860	78,170	67,210	86,260	76,032	65,907	55,085	50,386	66,573	84,603	94,406	82,467	82,400	829,499
1861	85,239	76,918	85,663	90,324	65,502	63,137	52,269	60,285	84,640	98,528	88,401	105,253	955,959
1862	106,263	88,468	103,175	87,915	69,716	64,910	71,716	78,538	102,176	112,507	117,284	164,896	1,167,544
1863	145,916	146,839	165,780	121,273	103,407	99,569	90,882	95,134	130,551	150,397	143,836	185,920	1,579,509
1864	154,058	176,105	203,329	158,077	125,000	100,000	113,515	154,245	182,110	183,649	184,614	208,291	1,942,998
1865													
ERIE.													
1859	304,708	319,593	372,296	380,343	349,953	33,657	361,819	359,114	455,235	465,959	536,608	414,764	4,651,049
1860	354,000	345,000	433,311	457,161	393,409	393,409	319,955	477,642	600,104	587,242	561,448	412,723	5,335,424
1861	404,507	391,933	458,560	547,174	506,610	430,063	372,705	419,010	515,948	719,354	734,108	714,211	6,214,183
1862	699,097	601,595	638,006	626,070	587,416	528,842	595,024	615,962	756,421	885,136	902,906	963,859	8,400,324
1863	845,695	839,949	956,445	948,059	848,783	770,148	731,243	687,092	816,501	965,294	1,024,649	1,035,321	10,469,461
1864	984,837	934,133	1,114,508	1,099,507	1,072,293	1,041,975	994,317	1,105,364	1,301,005	1,222,568	1,224,909	1,324,217	13,429,648
1865	908,341	886,039	1,240,626	1,472,120	1,359,219								
HUDSON RIVER.													
1859	192,161	190,589	175,773	121,123	141,269	115,444	125,305	155,164	156,973	170,157	157,443	232,033	1,933,434
1860	212,714	209,422	161,047	134,006	156,281	129,996	140,880	167,220	180,000	193,951	169,549	220,370	2,076,822
1861	223,157	205,343	167,560	139,751	150,808	122,683	114,804	135,299	146,424	173,261	197,762	246,283	2,023,537
1862	307,320	281,568	308,963	202,346	192,442	151,427	159,769	193,442	212,118	239,911	270,083	403,571	2,922,970
1863	458,953	425,047	366,802	270,676	244,771	202,592	190,364	219,561	268,100	302,174	295,750	484,550	3,728,440
1864	501,231	472,240	356,626	278,540	281,759	253,049	273,726	306,595	361,600	340,900	340,738	507,852	4,274,556
1865	525,936	418,711	424,870	311,540	351,759								
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.													
1860	185,257	155,926	200,994	183,758	219,890	188,060	193,931	248,971	259,643	321,059	243,163	225,196	2,664,646
1861	321,844	279,268	229,324	192,054	199,488	177,829	189,280	268,983	289,862	284,020	243,249	224,401	2,899,612
1862	190,130	236,637	181,084	191,648	206,246	269,282	261,079	352,786	414,543	410,356	372,593	259,463	3,445,827
1863	299,944	271,085	275,643	289,224	334,687	407,992	343,929	511,305	478,576	496,433	437,679	424,531	4,571,028
1864	327,900	416,588	459,762	423,797	406,373	510,100	423,578	640,179	799,266	661,391	647,141	608,402	6,329,447
1865	546,410	522,555	592,276	491,297	454,604								
MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.													
1862	33,904	26,252	25,891	38,579	32,668	29,384	37,271	56,687	46,452	81,329	55,257	48,544	512,218
1863	38,203	53,773	60,540	64,306	35,326	40,706	58,704	52,864	77,112	83,059	76,764	68,863	710,225
1864	56,540	77,874	90,855	73,215	86,964	75,055	89,533	94,375	96,662	90,576	97,047	92,772	1,017,668
1865	98,112	86,626	93,503	82,116	73,842								
MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.													
1860	37,520	32,301	39,501	45,811	59,082	48,797	37,429	60,229	139,761	163,615	90,900	44,895	799,841
1861	54,246	44,027	43,637	49,102	112,266	141,771	107,117	90,463	134,726	177,879	120,184	67,190	1,153,407
1862	83,903	62,907	47,010	61,759	150,218	144,915	108,721	76,163	109,661	154,369	122,272	61,835	1,163,724
1863	67,130	76,132	44,925	88,177	106,967	111,260	71,587	69,353	155,417	205,055	138,242	112,913	1,247,258
1864	102,749	115,135	88,221	140,418	186,747	212,209	139,547	113,299	168,218	178,526	149,009	117,013	1,711,281
1865	98,183	74,283	70,740	106,689	146,934								
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA.													
1859	104,345	106,828	143,626	145,258	138,084	123,796	101,710	151,170	173,870	218,465	196,495	152,172	1,754,819
1860	131,467	119,833	166,454	170,842	175,481	124,688	127,273	136,821	233,851	273,722	203,402	134,072	2,068,896
1861	140,925	116,938	153,170	186,951	170,362	161,391	126,558	178,773	235,690	276,181	231,265	189,077	2,169,077
1862	163,152	153,728	157,500	192,120	200,826	181,983	190,915	276,819	276,109	325,818	305,224	279,559	2,647,833
1863	248,784	230,508	557,227	268,613	264,935	241,236	189,145	238,012	208,106	375,867	332,360	348,048	3,302,541
1864	256,600	304,445	338,454	330,651	267,126	311,717	278,891	358,862	402,219	407,107	448,934	411,806	4,120,153
1865	363,996	366,361	413,322	366,245	352,194	402,122							
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.													
1860	110,712	107,749	160,311	165,741	158,510	123,085	128,393	198,540	551,423	300,474	196,162	129,032	2,505,142
1861	142,334	119,764	151,617	172,614	149,550	133,620	123,377	144,882	216,846	307,323	242,069	200,124	2,134,114
1862	230,159	159,658	151,902	175,696	166,039	174,002	172,169	216,624	295,906	322,369	307,474	228,624	2,100,702
1863	242,073	245,858	236,432	238,415	236,453	206,221	193,328	215,449	308,168	375,468	379,704	306,186	3,168,005
1864	252,435	278,848	348,802	338,276	271,553	265,780	263,244	346,781	408,445	408,866	405,510	376,470	3,969,010
1865	306,324	279,137	344,228	337,240	401,456								
NEW YORK CENTRAL.													
1859	380,239	370,544	509,211	478,563	409,628	447,813	5						

THE CHRONICLE'S RAILROAD SHARE LIST,
CONTAINING THURSDAY'S MARKET PRICE IN NEW YORK.

Share Capital paid in.	Last divid'd.	Companies.	Market Price.	Share Capital.	Last divid'd.	Companies.	Market Price.	Share Capital paid in.	Last divid'd.	Companies.	Market Price.
	P. c.	ALABAMA.			P. c.	MAINE.			P. c.	PENNSYLVANIA.	
\$877,953		Alabama and Florida		\$151,838		Androscoggin	58	\$1,362,218		Atlantic and Great Western	
835,010		Alabama and Mississippi		2,494,900		Atlantic and St. Lawrence		1,983,900		Beaver Meadow	
1,067,006		Ala. and Tennessee Rivers		1,287,779		Kennebec and Portland		3,500,000		Catawissa	
		Mobile and Girard		1,050,860		Maine Central	97	6,900		Cumberland Valley	18 1/2
		Mobile and Ohio		1,500,000		Portland, Saco and Portsmouth		5,798,250	5	Del., Lackawanna and West'n.	150
1,419,769		Montgomery and West Point		169,200		Somerset and Kennebec		60,000		East Pennsylvania	
		ARKANSAS.				MARYLAND.		1,000,000		Elmira and Williamsport	80
351,524		Memphis and Little Rock		3,118,902	4	Baltimore and Ohio	106	600,000		Erle and Northeast	56
		CALIFORNIA.		1,650,000	5	Washington Branch	106	1,182,550		Harriburg and Lancaster	
793,850		Sacramento Valley		2,260,000		Northern Central	45	1,800,565		Hempfield	
		CONNECTICUT.				MASSACHUSETTS.		622,545		Huntingdon and Broad Top	20 1/2
307,010		Danbury and Norwalk		1,830,000		Boston and Lowell	100	710,000		Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	
1,936,740		Hartford, Provid. and Fiehill	150	4,076,974		Boston and Maine	110	2,297,250		Lehigh Valley	59
2,350,000	3	Hartford and New Haven		3,160,000		Boston and Providence	120	2,046,100		Little Schuylkill	80
2,000,000		Housatonic		4,500,000		Boston and Worcester	120	4,132,925		Mine Hill and Schuylk. Haven	56
1,031,800		Naugatuck		681,666		Cape Cod Branch	60 1/2	3,147,750		North Pennsylvania	24 1/2
736,538		N. Haven, N. London and Ston.		1,591,100		Connecticut River	190	13,430,250		Pennsylvania	56
1,010,000		New Haven and Northampton		3,000,000		Eastern	87	1,267,200		Pennsylvania and Norrist'n.	54 1/2
602,152		New London Northern	85	3,540,000	4	Fitchburg	103 1/2	5,010,944		Phila. and Schuylk. Erie	21
3,000,000		New York and New Haven	120	200,000		Lowell and Lawrence		15,211,228		Philadelphia and Reading	99 1/2
2,122,600		Norwich and Worcester	98	500,000		Nashua and Lowell	115 1/2	999,200		Philadelphia and Trenton	145
		DELAWARE.		500,000		New Bedford and Taunton	105	7,460,000	5	Phila., Wilmington, and Balt.	50 1/2
406,132		Delaware		367,155		N. York and Boston Air Line	104	1,767,373		Pittsburg and Connell	97
744,520		Newcastle and Frenchtown		3,015,100	4	Old Colony and Fall River	102	6,164,532	2 1/2	Pittsb'g, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	40
		FLORIDA.		1,650,000		Providence and Worcester		500,000		Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	43
		Florida		243,305		Salem and Lowell		367,300		Tioga	
191,485		Florida and Alabama		250,000		Taunton Branch	110			RHODE ISLAND.	
		Flo. Atlantic and Gulf Central		923,942		Troy and Greenfield		1,508,000		N. Y., Providence, and Boston	115
		Pensacola and Georgia		2,214,225		Vermont and Massachusetts	40 1/2	437,917		Providence, Warren & Bristol	81 1/2
		GEORGIA.		5,150,000	5	Western (incl. Alb. & W.S. etc.)	128			SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1,250,000		Atlanta and West Point		1,141,000		Worcester and Nashua		706,365		Charleston and Savannah	
733,700		Atlantic and Gulf—M. Trunk		1,800,000		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		1,201,000		Charlotte and South Carolina	
151,887		Augusta and Savannah		2,085,925		Boston, Concord and Montreal	62 1/2	1,429,008		Greenville and Columbia	
4,366,800		Brunswick and Florida		1,500,000		Cheshire	44	985,743		North-Eastern	
4,156,000		Central of Georgia (and Bank)		1,000,000		Concord (par \$50)	57 1/2			South Carolina	
1,500,000		Georgia (and Bank)		595,598		Manchester and Lawrence	103 1/2			TENNESSEE.	
669,950		Macon and Western		3,068,400		Merrimack and Conn. Rivers	78	505,214		Central Southern (Tenn.)	
1,275,901		Muscogee		500,000		Northern New Hampshire		1,289,673		East Tennessee and Georgia	
2,921,900		Savannah, Albany and Gulf		997,862		Sullivan		536,654		East Tennessee and Virginia	
built and		South Western		5,009,200	5	NEW JERSEY.		3,809,949		Memphis and Charleston	
		Western and Atlantic		1,000,558		Belvidere Delaware	129	570,000		Memphis and Ohio	
		ILLINOIS.		3,630,000	3 1/2	Camden and Amboy	6	298,721		Memphis, Clarkev. & Louisv.	
4,205,939	5	Chicago and Alton	96	1,157,800		Camden and Atlantic	6	798,285		Mississippi and Tennessee	
5,738,640	6	Chic. Burlington and Quincy	110	4,397,800	5	Central of New Jersey	135	317,447		Mississippi Central and Tenn.	
3,731,316		Chicago and Northwestern	27 1/2	156,850		Morris and Essex	90	144,894		McMinnville and Manchester	
5,603,000	5	Chicago and Rock Island	104	1,203,553		New Jersey	150	2,056,544		Nashville and Chattanooga	
6,028,400		Galena and Chicago Union		1,307,759		Northern New Jersey				Nashville and Northwestern	
1,648,561		Great Western	65 1/2	581,893		Raritan and Delaware Bay	65	595,922		Tennessee and Alabama	
19,015,970	5	Illinois Central	134			Warren	103	216,962		Winchester and Alabama	
1,780,295		Ohio and Mississippi		687,872		West Jersey				TEXAS (all aided by State).	
3,900,000		St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	33	850,000	3 1/2	Atlantic and Great Western				Buffalo, Bay-u, Braz. & Col'r'do	
		INDIANA.		1,977,950	5	Buffalo, New York and Erie	60	275,000		Galvest., Houst. & Henderson	
1,106,679		Cincinnati and Chicago		20,105,200	4	Buffalo and State Line	200	455,000		Houston and Brazoria	
986,061		Evansville and Crawfordsville		3,758,466		Erie	82			Houston and Texas Central	
611,050		Indiana Central		1,852,716		Hudson River	109 1/2			San Antonio & Mexican Gulf	
1,689,900		Indianapolis and Cincinnati		24,209,000	3	Long Island	90	1,280,400		VERMONT.	
835,971		Ind., Pittsburg and Cleveland	69	5,717,100		New York Central	95 1/2	2,233,376		Connect. & Passumpsic Rivers	16
1,015,907		Jeffersonville		4,571,900		New York and Harlem		1,097,080		Rutland and Burlington	
772,812	8	Indianapolis and Madison		396,340		Northern (Ogdensburg)	80	5,000,000		Rutland and Washington	
2,600,000		Louisv., N. Albany & Chicago	36 1/2	610,000		Oswego and Syracuse		1,378,500		Vermont Central	
1,517,450	10	Terre Haute and Richmond	159 1/2	1,499,100		Rensselaer and Saratoga	106	516,164		Vermont and Canada	00
		IOWA.		300,000		Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg		332,000		Vermont Valley	
752,733		Burlington and Missouri		500,000		Saratoga and Schenectady				Western Vermont	
516,072		Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska		63,102		Saratoga and Whitehall		1,403,016		VIRGINIA.	
2,998,253		Dubuque and Sioux City		1,200,130		Staten Island		2,969,861		Alex., Loudoun & Hampshire	
921,449		Keok., Ft., Des Moines & Minn.		606,911		Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.		1,500,124		Manassas Gap	
2,700,000		Mississippi and Missouri				Troy and Boston		468,605		Norfolk and Petersburg	
		KENTUCKY.				NEW YORK.		2,063,655		Northwestern Virginia	10
1,552,100		Covington and Lexington				Atlantic and North Carolina		1,365,300		Orange and Alexandria	
514,500		(Lexington and Frankfort)		1,545,225		North Carolina		833,200		Petersburg and Lynchburg	
1,104,500		Louisville and Frankfort		4,000,000		Raleigh and Gaston		1,981,197		Petersburg and Roanoke	
5,892,100		Louisville and Nashville		973,300		Wilmington and Manchester		1,041,880		Richmond and Danville	57
		LOUISIANA.		1,130,470		Wilmington and Weldon		835,750		Richm., Frederick & Potomac	77
3,242,316		N. O. Opelousas and Gr. West'n		1,340,213		Western North Carolina		657,512		Richmond and Petersburg	60
		N. O. Jackson & Gr. Northern		290,212		OHIO.		844,200		Richmond and York River	
1,283,050		Vicksburg, Srepeport & Texas				Atlantic and Great Western		3,162,754		Seaboard and Roanoke	
		MICHIGAN.				Bellefontaine and Indiana	25	3,452,513		Virginia Central	70
		Chic., Detroit & Can. G. T. Junc.		866,939		Central Ohio	14			Virginia and Tennessee	
2,950,000		Detroit and Milwaukee	108	1,859,513		Cinc., Hamilton and Dayton	133	800,000		WISCONSIN.	
6,057,436	6	Michigan Central		1,628,356		Cinc., Wilmington and Zanesv.		4,940,000		Kenosha and Rockford	
9,016,200	3 1/2	Mich., S'th'n & N'th'n Indiana	63 1/2	2,441,176		Cleveland, Columbus and Zanesv.	130	4,826,800		Milwaukee and Minnesota	
		MINNESOTA.		5,000,000	7	Cleveland and Mahoning	45	2,705,720		Milw'kee and Prairie du Chien	37
		Minnesota and Pacific		1,086,065		Cleveland and Mahoning				Racine and Mississippi	
		Southern Minnesota		3,300,000		Clev., Painesville & Ashtabula	70 1/2			CANADA.	
		Minnesota and Cedar Valley		3,832,712	5	Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103 1/2	11,750,000		Buffalo and Lake Huron (1/2 y.)	
		Minnesota Transit		3,526,800	4	Cleveland and Toledo		1,631,130		Montreal and Champlain	15
		MISSISSIPPI.		369,673		Clev., Zanesville and Cincin.		15,123,430		Grand Trunk	
2,000,961		Mississippi Central		750,000		Columbus and Indianapolis	99	16,802,745		Great Western	
798,285		Mississippi and Tennessee		1,490,800		Dayton and Xenia	15			Northern (O. S. & H.)	
1,000,000		Southern Mississippi		2,452,217		Little Miami	110			NEW BRUNSWICK.	
		MISSOURI.		2,951,267		Marietta & Cincinnati, reorg.		4,658,706		European and North American	
7,153,836		Hannibal and St. Joseph		10,379,554		Ohio and Mississippi		1,350,000		New Brunswick and Canada	
2,459,207		North Missouri	84	6,246,950		Pittsburg, Columbus and Cin.				NOVA SCOTIA.	
500,000		Platte County		1,906,736		Sandusky, Dayton and Cinc.	82	4,273,281		NOVA GRANADA.	
3,486,916		Pacific		2,697,090		Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark				Panama	255
71,513		South Western Branch		848,770		Toledo and Wabash		5,000,000	5		
1,971,127		St. Louis and Iron Mountain		3,314,775	3 1/2						

PREFERRED AND GUARANTEED RAILROAD STOCKS.

Railroads.	Am't of shares out-standing.	Divid'ds		Market price.	Railroads.	Am't of shares out-standing.	Divid'ds		Market price.	Railroads.	Am't of shares out-standing.	Divid'ds		Market price.
		Rate.	Paid.				Rate.	Paid.				Rate.	Paid.	
Atlantic & St. Law. (guar.)	2,494,900	6	6		Erie (preferred)	8,535,700	7	7	8 1/2	Peoria & Bureau Val. (guar.)	1,200,000	7	6	
Balt. and Ohio. (pref.)	3,000,000				Hannibal and St. Jo. (pref.)	5,253,856	7	7	50	Philadelphia & Read. (pref.)	1,551,800	7	7	
Boston, Con'd & Mont. (pref.)	1,354,000	6		70 1/2	Harrisburg and Lan'r (guar.)	1,132,100	7	7		Philadelphia & Trenton (guar.)	1,000,000	7	10	
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie (pref.)	850,000	7			Housatonic (preferred)	1,180,000	8	8	104	Pitts. F't W'ne & Chic. (pref.)	2,000,000	7	7	
Cheshire (preferred)	2,017,825	7		44	Marietta and Cinn. (1st pref.)	5,105,384	7	3	40	Pittsfield & N. Adams (guar.)	450,000	6	6	100

MINING STOCKS—GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, IRON, LEAD, ETC.

Copper Stocks.				Copper Stocks.				Iron, Coal, etc., Stocks.				Gold, Silver, etc., Stocks.			
Companies.	Number of shares.	Par value of shares.	Market price p sh.	Companies.	Number of shares.	Par value of shares.	Market price p sh.	Companies.	Number of shares.	Par value of shares.	Market price p sh.	Companies.	Number of shares.	Par value of shares.	Market price p sh.
Copper:				Copper:				Iron:				Gold, Silver, and Quicksilver:			
Acton	200,000	5	15c	Jefferson	20,000			Copake	50,000	50	5	Etna (G.)	50,000	10	
Acton Falls	50,000	5		Keweenaw	20,000		4	East River	6,000	50		Acadia (G.)	100,000	3	
Adventure	20,000			Kickapoo	20,000			George's Ck C & I Md	10,000	100	113	Albion (G.)	100,000	3	
Albany and Boston	20,000		19	King Phillip	20,000			Harewood	20,000	5		Alpine (G.)	150,000	10	
Algomah	20,000			Knowlton	20,000		5	Kahtadin	3,000	100		Alps (G.)	100,000	5	
Alliance	200,000	2		Lafayette	200,000	1		Lake Superior	20,000	25		American	200,000	2	
Allonez	20,000		1	Lake	200,000	1		Massachusetts	25,000	1		Am. & Mex. (S.) N. M.			
American	200,000	2		Lawrence	20,000			Mount Pleasant	10,000	50		Am. Pioneer			
Amygdaloid	20,000			Lennoxville	100,000	5		Teal Lake				Arizona (silver)	do		
Annapolis	50,000	10		Logan	100,000	3		Tyson	50,000	10		Atlantic (G.)	N. S.	100,000	2
Arizona	10,000	100		Lyster	200,000	2		Lead and Zinc:				At. & Pac. (G. & S.) Nev	50,000	10	
Ascot	20,000	20		Madison	20,000	2		Amenia	N. Y.	5		Bay State (G.)	200,000	5	
Astor	20,000			Malden	20,000			Bucks Counts	Pa.			Beacon (G.)	N. S.	200,000	2
Atlas	20,000			Mandan	20,000			Canada	Ca.	100,000	5	Benton (G.)	Col.	100,000	5
Aztec	20,000			Manhattan	20,000			Clute		100,000		Black Hawk (G.)	do	50,000	100
Balt. and N. C.	20,000	5		Marquette	20,000			Crystal Lake				Boston (G.)	do	10,000	50
Bare Hill	do		150c	Maryland	do		5	Erie				Brigge (G.)	do	10,000	100
Bay State	20,000		11	Mass.	20,000			Gay's River	100,000	2		Bullion (G.)	do	200,000	25
Beaver	20,000			Massachusetts	do			Hampton	100,000	5		Burroughs (G.)	do	100,000	10
Bedford	125,000	5		Mendota	20,000		4	Keystone	Pa.	80,000		Canadian (G.)	Ca.	200,000	2
Black River	200,000	2		Merrimac	20,000		4	Lancaster	do	200,000		Central (G.)	Col.	50,000	20
Bohemian	20,000			Meteor	20,000			Macomb	N. Y.	12,000	5	Chaudiere (G.)	Ca.	100,000	5
Bolton	200,000	5		Mesnard	20,000		1	Mineral Point	100,000	5		Chebucto	N. S.	100,000	5
Boston	20,000			Michigan	20,000			Mount Hope	N. Y.	100,000	5	Colonial (G.)	Ca.	100,000	2
B. and Corinth	20,000	10		Middlesex	20,000			National		1		Colorado (G.)	Col.	50,000	10
Brooklyn	20,000			Minnesota	20,000		15	New Jersey	N. J.	20,000	100	Consol. Greg'y (G.)	do	50,000	100
Brome	100,000	5		Missisquoi	150,000	2		N. Y. & Boston	N. Y.	100,000	5	Copalsinshe (G.)	do	200,000	20
Cabot	20,000			Montezuma	N. Mex.	300,000	5	Oswegatchie	Ca.	100,000	5	Corisannie (G.)	do	100,000	10
Caledonia	20,000			Morrison	20,000			Placencia Bay	N. F.			Corydon (G.)	do	100,000	25
Cambridge	20,000			Nashua	20,000			Ramsay	Ca.	20,000	25	Day & Bushnell (G.)	Ca.	300,000	10
Canada	100,000	4	60c	National	20,000			Rossie	do	100,000	5	Denver (G.)	Ca.	50,000	20
Carp Lake	20,000			Native	20,000			Shawangunk	N. Y.	100,000	5	Dorset (G.)	do	170,000	5
Cascade	20,000			Naumkeag	20,000			Sussex	N. J.			El Dorado (G.)	Nev.	100,000	5
Central	20,000		50	Nelson	200,000	1		Union		100,000	5	Empire (S.)	do		
Champlain	200,000	2		Nequaket	20,000			Walkill	N. Y.			Empress (S.)	do		
Chatham	200,000	2		Nevada (silver)	20,000			Coal and Anthracite:				Eureka (G.)	Cal.		
Chaudiere	100,000	1		New England	20,000			American	Pa.	37,500	25	Excelsior (G.)	Col.	30,000	10
Chester	200,000	1		Newton	200,000	1		Ashburton	do	50,000	50	Frankfort (G.)	do	100,000	2
Chiticamp	30,000	5		New York	20,000			Atlantic & G. C.	Md.			Garrison's (G.)	Col.	100,000	5
Chippewa	20,000			N. Y. and Passaic	N. J.	100,000	5	Baltimore	do	100	15c	Gilbert River (G.)	Ca.	100,000	5
Cleveland	100,000	5		North Cliff	L. S.	20,000	50c	Bear Valley	do	40,000	12	Gilpin (G.)	Col.	100,000	5
Cliff	20,000			North Silver Lake	do	20,000		Beaver Meadow	Pa.	100,000	50	Gold	do	100,000	5
Clifton	20,000			North State	do	20,000	26c	Belmont	do	10,000	50	Gold Field	do	50,000	10
Collin	20,000			North Sutton	Ca.	100,000	5	Big Mountain	do			Gold Hill	do	50,000	10
Columbian	20,000			North Western	L. S.	20,000		Blackhall	N. S.	8,000	25	Gold River	do	100,000	3
Consolidated	20,000			Norwich	do	20,000		Boston & Pictou	do	100,000	5	Gunnell (G.)	Col.	300,000	10
Copper Falls	20,000		17	Ogima	do	20,000		Bridgeport	Pa.	30,000	10	Halifax (G.)	N. S.	200,000	2
Copper Harbor	20,000			Ontonagon	do	20,000		Broad Mountain	do	30,000	10	Harmon (G. & S.)	Nev.		
Copper Hill	200,000	1		Ottawa	Ca.	200,000	1	Butler	do			Holman (G.)	Col.	150,000	2
Copperas Hill	50,000	10		Pacific	L. S.	20,000		Cape Briton	N. S.	200,000	2	Hope (G.)	do	80,000	25
Cornwall	100,000	2		Pennsylvania	do	20,000	25	Carbondale	Pa.			Isaac's Harbor (G.)	N. S.	100,000	5
Dacotah	20,000			Petherick	do	20,000		Central	do			Isabella (G.)	Col.		
Dana	20,000			Pewabic	do	20,000	33	Clinton	do			Kennebec (G.)	Ca.	100,000	5
Deep River	N. C.		5	Phila. and Boston	do	20,000		Coal Brook	do	4,000	50	Kent (G.)	N. S.	200,000	1
Delaware	L. S.	20,000		Phoenix	do	20,000	12	Continental	do	10,000	50	Lake (G.)	Col.		
Derby	do	20,000		Pittsburg & Best	do	20,000	60	Cumberland (pref.)	Md.	50,000	100	Lake Major	N. S.	12,000	50
Devon	do	20,000		Pontiac	do	20,000	1	Daniel Webster	Pa.	5,000	100	Libertad (G. & S.)	Mex.		
Dorchester	do	20,000		Prince of Wales	Ca.	200,000		East Mahanoy	Pa.			Manhattan (G.)	Col.	100,000	10
Douglas	do	20,000		Providence	L. S.	20,000		Everhart	Pa.	20,000	25	Mariposa (G.)	Cal.	100,000	100
Dover	Ca.	200,000		Quincy	do	20,000	57	Franklin	do	5,000	100	Massachusetts (G.)	Ca.	500,000	5
Dudley	L. S.	20,000		Reid Hill	Ca.	200,000	1	Fulton	do	60,000	5	Mex. Pac. (G. & S.)	Mex.	100,000	100
Dunham	Ca.	200,000	2	Richford	L. S.	60,000	5	Gilbertson	do	5,000	100	Montague (G.)	N. S.	50,000	10
Durham	do	200,000	5	Ridge	L. S.	20,000		George's Creek	Pa.	10,000	102	Montana (G.)	Col.	100,000	5
Eagle River	L. S.	20,000	3	Rockland	do	20,000		Grand Tunnel	do	4,000	100	Montezuma (G. & S.)	N.	100,000	5
El Dorado (silver)	do	20,000		Roscoe	Ca.	200,000	1	Green Mountain	Pa.			Mt. Alpine (G.)	Col.	250,000	5
Escot	Ca.	25,000	20	Rudisell	do	20,000		Hampton & Balt.	Md.		92	Mt. Vista (G. & S.)	Nev.	50,000	10
Essex	200,000			St. Clair	L. S.	20,000	4	Hazleton	Pa.	32,300	50	New England (G.)	Col.	50,000	5
Etna	L. S.	20,000		St. Flavien	Ca.	100,000	5	Henry Clay	do	3,000	100	New Gregory (G.)	do	50,000	10
Eureka	do	20,000		St. Francis	do	100,000	5	International	N. S.	20,000	50	New York (S.)	do	100,000	10
Everett	do	20,000		St. Mary's (L. & M)	L. S.	20,000		Lawrence	Pa.	2,000	100	N. Y. & N. S. (G.)	N. S.	100,000	5
Evergreen Bluff	do	20,000		Salem	do	20,000		Locust Mountain	do			Nova Scotia (S.)	do	100,000	2
Flint Steel	do	20,000		Sharon Consol.	do	20,000		Lorberry	do	4,000	100	Oldham (G.)	do	100,000	2
Forest City	do	20,000		Sheldon	do	20,000		Macan	do	2,000	100	Otate (S.)	Mex.		
Forest Shepherd	do	20,000		Silver Creek	do	20,000		Mahanoy	do	1,000	20	Palma (S.)	do		
Franklin	do	20,000		Silver Hill	do	20,000		Metropolitan	do		100	Peck (G.)	N. S.	100,000	5
French Creek	Pa.	100,000	5	Silver Lake	do	20,000		Middle Coal Fields	do			Peninsular (S.)	L. Cal.		
Gardner City	L. S.	20,000		Silver Valley	do	20,000	10c	Mill Creek	Pa.			Picacho (S.)	A. T.	50,000	50
Gardner Hill	do	20,000	75c	Southampton	Ca.	100,000	5	Milgrave	do	2,500	50	Pontiac (G.)	Col.	50,000	20
Girard	do	20,000		South Bedford	do	200,000	2	Narragansett	R. I.	8,000	10	Prince Albert (G.)	Ca.	100,000	2
Glade	do	20,000		South Side	L. S.	20,000		New Creek	Pa.			Quartz Hill (G.)	Col.	40,000	25
Glencoe	Ca.	200,000	1	Springfield	Md.		5	North and Luzerne	do			Quicksilver	Cal.	40,000	25
Globe	L. S.	20,000		Stadecona	Ca.	100,000	5	Penn.	do	100,000	50	Renfrew (G.)	Ca.	120,000	2
Grand Portage	do	20,000		Star	L. S.	20,000	2	Penn. Cannel.	do	6,000	50	Riviere du Loup (G.)	do	20,000	10
Grand Trunk	Ca.	100,000	5	Stark	Vt.	100,000	2	Picton	do	4,000	100	Rocky			

The Insurance Journal.

For the insurance companies of New York City, or rather for all companies having risks in the city, the change in the Fire Department is a matter of greatest interest. The question, for some time past in litigation, having been settled in favor of the new commissioners and paid department, it remains to be seen whether the change will be attended with any increase in the number of fires and consequent loss to companies. The new department, once well established, will probably be as efficient as the old, its friends believe much more so; the only question is—will the members of the old department be so hostile to the new as to take violent measures to prevent their action, or set fire to buildings out of revenge for their removal? There is at present no reason to suppose that the old members will be guilty of this criminal conduct; the change, occurring by virtue of a law regularly passed and afterwards sanctioned by the decision of the highest court of the State, we believe will be submitted to quietly.

Insurance companies have withstood well the difficulties arising from great fluctuations in the currency; perhaps no interest representing so large an amount of capital has been so little affected by the sudden changes in finances and fall in gold—this is shown in the dividends declared since the end of the war. Many of the companies declare dividends the present month for the first time since the great monetary changes of the spring, and the amounts compare very favorably with their former ones; we notice, among others, the following:

Company	Rate	Company	Rate
Commercial Fire	5 per ct.	Globe	5 per ct.
Commerce	5	Imp's & Tr'ds	5
Citizens'	10	Long Island	10
Empire City	7	Mercantile	5
Firemen's Insurance Co.	5	Nassau	7
Harmony	5	N. Amsterdam	5
Howard	10	National	8
Hanover	6	Pacific	6
Hamilton	4	United States	5
Germania	5		

These figures speak for themselves; and it is very gratifying to all directly connected with the insurance interest, as well as to stockholders and parties insured, to see the companies safely through the great financial crisis, declaring dividends as large as usual, and having every prospect of success in the future.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Fire Insurance Companies.	Capital.	Par Val.	Last Semi-annual Dividend.	Bid.	Last Sales.
Adriatic	\$300,000	\$25	January	85	85
Aetna	200,000	50	3 1/2 & 30 Sep	93 1/2	95
American	200,000	50	May	125	135
Arctic	500,000	50	May	100	100
Astor	150,000	25	May	100	100
Atlantic	300,000	50	March	110	110
American Exchange	200,000	100	May	87 1/2	87 1/2
Baltic	200,000	100	New	100	100
Beekman	200,000	25	February	92	92
Bowery	300,000	25	December	160	160
Brevoort	150,000	50	February	70	70
Broadway	200,000	25	February	6	6
Brooklyn, L. I.	153,000	17	January	10	10
Central Park	150,000	100	January	76	80
Citizens'	300,000	20	January	219	219
City	210,000	70	February	119 1/2	119 1/2
Clinton	250,000	100	January	105	105
Columbia	500,000	50	January	95	95
Commercial	200,000	50	July	120	131
Commonwealth	250,000	100	April	80	90
Continental	500,000	100	January	171 1/2	171 1/2
Corn Exchange	400,000	50	January	101	101
Commerce	200,000	50	January	101	101
Croton	200,000	100	April	175	175
Eagle	300,000	40	April	127	127
Empire City	200,000	100	January	102	102
Excelsior	200,000	50	January	61	61
Exchange	150,000	30	January	117	117
Firemen's	204,000	17	January	70	90 1/2
Firemen's Fund	150,000	10	January	90	90
Firemen's Trust	150,000	10	January	112 1/2	112 1/2
Fulton	200,000	25	January	80	100
Gebhard	200,000	100	February	110	110
Globe	200,000	50	April	90	90
Goodhue	200,000	100	January	156 1/2	156 1/2
Greenwich	200,000	25	January	92 1/2	92 1/2
Grocers'	200,000	50	April	90	90
Gallatin	150,000	50	May	114	114
Germania	500,000	50	July	100	100
Guardian	200,000	15	July	25	25
Hamilton	150,000	15	July	124	124
Hanover	400,000	50	January	100	100
Harmony	800,000	50	January	124	124
Hoffman	200,000	50	New	100	100

Fire Insurance Companies.	Capital.	Par Val.	Last Semi-annual Dividend.	Bid.	Last Sales.
Home	2,000,000	100	January	8	145
Hope	200,000	50	January	5	100
Howard	800,000	50	July	10	80
Humboldt	200,000	100	January	5	100
Indemnity	150,000	100	February	5	100
International	1,000,000	100	New	100	100
Importers' & Traders'	200,000	50	May	8	100
Irving	200,000	25	May	8	156
Jefferson	200,000	30	March	8	118
Jersey City	150,000	50	July	5	118
Knickerbocker	280,000	40	January	5	118
Kings County	150,000	20	January	5	118
Lafayette	150,000	50	January	5	113
Lamar	300,000	100	January	5	107
Lenox	150,000	25	January	5	169
Long Island	200,000	50	July	10	98 1/2
Lorillard	500,000	25	February	4	140
Manhattan	500,000	100	January	10	135
Market	200,000	50	January	3 1/2	130
Mechanics' & Traders'	200,000	25	January	6	110
Mechanics'	150,000	50	July	5	200
Mercantile	200,000	50	January	10	200
Merchants'	200,000	50	January 10 & 50 Sep.	10	130
Metropolitan	800,000	100	January	100	105
Montauk	150,000	50	New	100	175
Morris (paid in \$200,000)	500,000	50	January	7	141
Nassau, L. I.	150,000	50	January	8	95
National	200,000	37 1/2	January	8	80
New Amsterdam	200,000	26	January	6	150
New World	200,000	50	January	6	110
New York Equitable	210,000	35	January	6	100
New York Fire & Mar.	200,000	100	February	6	100
Niagara	1,000,000	50	June 6 & 50 Sep.	3	100
North American	500,000	50	October 10	3	100
North River	350,000	25	January	6	125
Nor'-West'n (Oswego)	150,000	25	January	6	125
Pacific	200,000	25	January	5	90
Park	200,000	100	January	5	101
Peter Cooper	150,000	20	January	10	130
Phoenix	500,000	50	January	3 1/2	101
People's	150,000	50	January	3 1/2	98
Relief	200,000	50	February	3 1/2	112
Republic	300,000	100	February	5	120
Resolute	200,000	100	February	5	125
Rutgers	200,000	25	February	5	103 1/2
Security	1,000,000	50	January	5	103 1/2
St. Mark's	150,000	25	January	5	103 1/2
St. Nicholas	150,000	25	January	5	103 1/2
Stuyvesant	200,000	25	January	5	103 1/2
Sterling	200,000	25	January	5	103 1/2
Standard	200,000	50	January	5	103 1/2
Tradesmen's	150,000	25	January	5	103 1/2
United States	250,000	25	January	5	103 1/2
Washington	400,000	50	January	5	103 1/2
Williamsburgh City	150,000	50	January	5	103 1/2
Yonkers & N. York	500,000	100	January	5	103 1/2

MARINE COMPANIES.

Companies.	Capital.	Last dividend.	Payable.	Bid.	Last Sales.
G. West..	\$1,000,000	Jan., 20 csh, 40 scp.	Jan. July		
Columbian.	3,500,000	March	Jan. July		
Mercantile..	600,000	July 3 1/2	Jan. July		
Metropoli'n	800,000	Jan., 10 and 50 scp.	Jan. July		
Washingt'n	200,000	July 3 1/2	Jan. July		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Companies.	Capital.	Par. val	Last dividend.	Bid.	Last Sales.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	\$1,000,000	\$25	July		
New York L. I. & Trust Co.	1,000,000	100	February		
Union Trust Co.	1,000,000	100	February		
United States Trust Co.	1,000,000	100	February		

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

Companies.	Capital.	Par. val	Last dividend.	Bid.	Last Sales.
American Telegraph Co.	1,000,000	100	10	6	159
U. States Telegraph Co.	3,000,000	100	4 quarterly	90	100
Western Union	1,000,000	100	April 25th	2	70

GAS STOCKS.

Companies.	Capital.	Par. val	Last dividend.	Bid.	Last Sales.
Brooklyn Gas Co.	2,000,000	20	10	6	119
Citizens' Gas Co., Brooklyn	1,000,000	20	10	6	117
Harlem Gas Co.	400,000	50	10	6	140
Manhattan Gas Co.	4,000,000	50	10	6	185
Metropolitan Gas Co.	2,500,000	100	10	6	113
New York Gas Co.	1,000,000	50	10	6	113
Williamsburgh	1,000,000	50	10	6	127 1/2
J'y City & Hoboken Gas Co	1,000,000	20	10	6	283 1/2
Paterson Gas Light Co.	110,000	5	10	6	95

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Companies.	Capital.	Par. val	Last dividend.	Bid.	Last Sales.
Adams	3,000,000	100	10	6	159
American	3,000,000	500	10	6	290
National	250,000	100	10	6	100
United States	2,000,000	100	10	6	100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,000,000	100	10	6	800

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. ‡ cts.	Not Exc. † o. ‡ cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton ...	33	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c)	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	*60
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n ...	33	
do do Marseilles	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5	
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co)	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez....	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prp'd ...	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct str from N. Y. ...	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n ...	45	
do do Marseilles, ...	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England, ..	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazils, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch mail from Bordeaux.....	*33	*66
Bremen, Prussian closed mail,.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd ...	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m. ...	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m. ...	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd ...	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml. ...	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux..	30	60
Canada	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	33	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton... ..	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles,....	53	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30	60

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. ‡ cts.	Not Exc. † o. ‡ cts.
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama ...	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton ...	33	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton ...	45	
do do Marseilles.....	53	
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail	*30	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail ...	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionoan Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet ...	21	
do do Brit. packet ...	5	
do French mail,	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacoa via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail ...	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Eng. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste..	36	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	33	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail ...	*15	
Gambia, via England	33	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemburgh) Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.....	24	
do open mail by British pkt..	1	
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*25	
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*35	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from New York.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid ...	23	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. ‡ cts.	Not Exc. † o. ‡ cts.
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c) ..	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton ...	45	
do do via Marseilles....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxumburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	23	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail... ..	33	
do do French mail..	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt..	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt ...	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n ...	33	
do do via Marseilles	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast....	34	
do to places excepted above.....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin) Prussian closed mail... ..	*30	
do do when p'paid ...	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail ...	28	
do do French mail....	*21	*42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail. ...	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York.....	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via Lon., by Amer. pkt....	21	
do open mail, via Lon., by British pkt....	5	
New Brunswick.....	*10	
Newfoundland.....	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama,).....	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton... ..	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles	39	45
do do French mail....	*30	*60
do do by mail to San Francisco	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Mars'ls	39	45
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama ...	10	
do Gulf Coast of.....	34	
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).....	*46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail, ...	*38	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	
Peru.....	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prep.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	
do do French mail.....	*27	*54
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*23	
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do do Brem. or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	
do do do when pre.....	28	
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	*15	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*35	
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	22	
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	53	
do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	
do do by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	
do via Havana.....	34	
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 36c.).....	*40	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*33	
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 33c.).....	*35	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	
do by Hamburg mail.....	*19	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.....	28	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*32	
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	

Countries.	Not Exc. † o. cts.	Not Exc. † o. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
West Indies, British.....	10	
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	*30	
do do when pre.....	28	
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	

AUCTION NOTICES.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.
By KOBBE & CORLIES.
 Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD STREET.
WEDNESDAY,
 At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
 OF
RIBBONS, SILKS, AND MILLINEY GOODS
 Of recent importation,
 On a credit of four months, for approved indorsed notes, for all sums over \$100.
 Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

A. L. CURTIS, Auctioneer.
By Curtis & Co.,
 168 and 170 CHURCH Street, between Leonard and Franklin Streets.
 Our regular sales of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS will be held on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
BOOTS and SHOES on MODAYS and THURSDAYS.
RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS on FRIDAYS. Every week during the season.
MONDAY,
 At 10½ o'clock.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
WEDNESDAY,
 At 10 o'clock,
 By order of A. Purdie, Esq., who is retiring from business,
 At his store, No. 42 Walker street, up stairs,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF MACHINERY,
 Consisting of Ribbon Looms, with Jacquards, Spinning Wheels, Braiding Machines, Fluting Machines, Hand Looms, Warping Mills, Binding and Gimp Machines, Chenille Machines, &c., &c., and all Machines suitable for the manufacture of Ladies' Dress Trimmings.

ALSO,
SILK on Spools, Cotton and Mohair Cords, Beads, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Fixtures and lease of Lofts.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
By J. E. Halsey & Co.
HARDWARE TRADE SALES and AUCTION ROOMS,
 No. 55 BEEKMAN and 85 ANN Street.
 We will give our personal attention to sales of Foreign and Domestic **HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, FANCY GOODS,** and general **MERCHANDISE.**
 Regular sales will be held on each Tuesday and Friday throughout the season.
 Cash Advances made upon consignments without any additional charge.

J. A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.
B Haggerty & CO.
 Salesrooms 9 Broadway and 57 Reade Street.

TUESDAY
 At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, 279 Broadway.
PACKAGE SALE at four months' credit for approved endorsed notes—300 packages Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade.
LAST SALE OF THE SEASON,
 Including
 40 pieces 6-4 Toile du Nord.
 44 pieces 6-4 Challies.
 50 pieces 4-4 Poplins.
 40 pieces 4-4 Poile de Chevre.
 50 pieces 4-4 superfine new style Lastings.
 135 pieces 4-4 Neapolitans.
 120 pieces 6-4 Neapolitans, ex fine.
 50 pieces 5-4 Gros Grains.
 50 pieces 4-4 Gros Grains, ex fine and new style.
 50 pieces 6-4 Florent a Soie.
 The above are new and fresh goods, per late arrivals.

ALSO,
 — pieces 22 to 34 inch Black Gros de Rhines, Taffetas, and Gros Grains.
ALSO,
 2,000 dozen 3-4 and 5-8 New-Stitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
ALSO,
 4-4 White Linens, Napkins, Towels, Drills, &c.
ALSO,
 An invoice of Jaconet and Book Muslins.

ALSO,
 100 pieces English Shirting Flannels.
ALSO,
 200 pieces Cloths, to close invoices, Consisting of
 — pieces 6-4 Belgian Black Cloths.
 — pieces 3-4 Satin Laine.
 — pieces 6-4 Satin Royale.
 — pieces 6-4 Tricot Sedan.
 — pieces 6-4 Tricot Repts.
 — pieces 6-4 Sussia Lustre Beaver.
 — pieces 6-4 Moscovas.
 — pieces 6-4 Sealskins.

ALSO,
 A full line Italian Cloths and Satin de Chines, in all widths and qualities.
ALSO, FOR CASH,
 (for account of whom it may concern),
 2 cases Woolen Shirtings.
 cases Balmoral skirts.
 16 cases Gents' Mauds.
 Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
FOR SALE—Two Pews in St. Mark's Churche, Nos. 163 and 164.

D. D. LOCKWOOD, Auctioneer.
By Lockwood Bros. & Underhill
 Stores Nos. 29 Murray and 33 Warren Sts.
 Our **REGULAR SALES** will be held on **TUESDAY** and **FRIDAY** throughout the Season.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS, and **GOODS HELD FOR FUTURE SALES IF REQUIRED.**

TUESDAY
 At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room,
BY CATALOGUE—FOR CASH—A general assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, in lots adapted to the city and country retail trade.
 Catalogues and Samples morning of sale.

LEOPOLD LITHANER, Auctioneer.
By Lithaner & Cristalar.
 Stores Nos. 131, 133 and 135 Duane Street,
OUR REGULAR SALES OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS will be held on **TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,** AND OF **WOOLENS and TAILORING GOODS** each **THURSDAY** throughout the Season.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS, without additional charge.

A. JOURNEY, Auctioneer.
By A. Journey,
 No. 8 PINE Street.
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c., at public or private sale. Out-door sales and sales of Furniture at residences attended to.
 Houses and stores rented.

**United States
7.30 LOAN.
THIRD SERIES,
\$230,000,000.**

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

**U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.
GOLD BEARING BONDS.**

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is paid semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7 3-10 per cent amounts to

- One cent per day on a \$50 note.
- Two cents per day on a \$100 note.
- Ten cents per day on a \$500 note.
- Twenty Cents per day on a \$1000 note.
- One dollar per day on a \$5000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscription.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this Third Series of Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with 6 per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market: This amount, at the rate which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

**No. 114 South Third Street,
MAY 15, 1865. PHILADELPHIA.**

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH C. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r.

THE

NINTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,

363 BROADWAY.

Capital Paid in - - - \$1,000,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Business Men solicited. Government bonds for sale; 7 3-10th U. S. Notes on hand, for immediate delivery. U. S. Certificates of indebtedness bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE

Columbian Marine Insurance Co.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau Streets.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - \$3,500,000.

DEALERS WITH THIS COMPANY will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, RETURNS IN CASH, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether losses accrue or not, upon all new risks under the NEW YORK FORM OF POLICY, as follows:

- 1st. Upon all VOYAGE risks upon CARGO, a return of TWENTY-FIVE per cent.
- 2d. Upon VOYAGE risks upon FREIGHT, a return of TWENTY per cent.
- 3d. Upon TIME risks upon FREIGHT, and upon VOYAGE and TIME risks upon HULLS, a return of TEN per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

PREMIUMS PAID IN GOLD will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| Edward Rowe, | Daniel W. Teller, |
| Daniel W. Lord, | John D. Bates, |
| George Miln, | Charles Hickox, |
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| Thos. A. C. Cochrane, | Lawrence Myers, |
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| THOS. LORD, | B. C. MORRIS, |
| Vice-Pres't. | Pres't. |
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**T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS,**

And Government Loan Agents.

No 6 WALL STREET,

Buy and Sell Government Securities and Specie, AT BEST RATES, AT THE COUNTER.

FOUR PER CENT ALLOWED ON ALL DEPOSITS, Subject to Check at Sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other Securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board, at the usual Commission.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

**HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,**

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall street.

B. S. WOLCOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

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