

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

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

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE circulation of the country in 1860 was, taking coin and bank notes together, about \$250,000,000, increasing and decreasing in obedience to the constantly varying demands of trade. It is now not less than \$1,000,000,000, and it neither increases nor diminishes, but remains always the same whether trade is brisk or slack. If there exists any good reason why this unnatural state of the currency should be maintained, we are at a loss to perceive it. Surely the government bonds require no "floating." Subscriptions amounting to four millions per day in seven-thirties must be gratifying enough to the officers of the government. Bonds of this kind cannot surely go a-begging in fair currency, when the call of interest in Wall street is but from three to four per cent. Over one hundred millions in five-twenties are acknowledged by the London papers to be held by capitalists in England, while Frankfort sends interest-coupons for over ninety millions of bonds. Our credit stands well with all the world, and only stands less than the credit of any other

government because no attempt has yet been made to resume specie payments in this country. Do the taxes not come forward fast enough? Then let the collectors bestir themselves, and pile on the load. We have it from one of these officials himself, that a large tax-payer, who, a short time ago, through a mistake of his book-keeper, had paid \$10,000 more taxes than he was called upon to pay, actually insisted upon its being retained by the collector, rather than that the trouble should be incurred of sending the return to Washington for correction. With such a spirit as this, the people of this country cannot be accused of a want of willingness to furnish the government all the means it can. But while the people are thus considerate for the government, the latter should in turn bestow some thoughts on the people. It should think of the vast inconvenience and loss which daily results from the continuance of a high premium on gold, and endeavor to put an end to it at once. We have every confidence both in the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and believe that if the currency is not reduced, some excellent reason exists to the minds of these functionaries why it should not be. But may they not be mistaken? May it not, after all, be the very best policy for all concerned to return immediately to specie payments? Let us examine this subject dispassionately.

First, is it possible to return to specie payments? To do this would necessitate the funding of some \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000 of the currency—in other words, the withdrawal of two-thirds of the non-interest bearing greenbacks in circulation. At the rate at which money is now being loaned to the government, this would take two or three months time, provided the money could be devoted by the government to that purpose, and not expended in other ways. Mr. McCulloch may have some arrearages to pay, he may be temporarily short of funds, but certainly the income which the government has derived from the internal revenue, from loans, and other sources, has not been so far behind the daily demands of government that he cannot wait for two or three months before he pays off the last contractor or the last bureau budget. Then, when enough greenbacks for the seven-thirty or other bonds are received and cancelled, to bring the currency to par, he can resume the payments he is making now, and pay up outstanding accounts as fast as he pleases, for money will come in much faster than it ever has yet. Such a proceeding will jeopardize the interests of certain heavy operators who are in high favor at Washington, say the enemies of the Administration. Such insinuations we repel with honest indignation. It will

compel the National banks to put up more securities, and thus endanger the pet system of the treasury, say others. This is absurd. The national banks have now a circulation of \$146,927,975 loaned upon securities amounting to \$340,938,000, which is equal to \$2.32 for every dollar of bills issued. Even should we come to specie payments this very day, with Five-twenties in London at 71 in gold, which would of course become their price here, the National banks would still hold securities, the par value of which would be \$242,025,880 in gold, which is equal to \$1.64 for every note issued. With assets amounting to sixty-four per cent over and above their liabilities, and which can be immediately converted into gold at pleasure, the National Banks are thus seen to be quite able to meet any reduction of the currency, however rapid, which the government can possibly inaugurate. Does the Secretary of the Treasury entertain the opinion that should he allow the currency to approximate to par, he may fail to secure any further loans, because the quantity of circulation being reduced, what remained of it would find constant and active employment, and would consequently not flow into Mr. J. Cooke's net? We can assure the Secretary that these fears are not well founded. True the currency would be actively employed in effecting the exchanges of commerce, true it would not flow in response to Mr. Jay Cooke's polite invitation; but is it not a piece of financial blindness, to regard as the only source of supply for government loans the currency of this country? The time has gone by when financial problems of every sort were checked by the quantity and activity of the local currency. Finance ministers have now a much larger field for their operations. It is not the currency of their own country but the currency of the entire world which they must study, it is not a little country stream that they are fishing in for loans, but the vast ocean which belongs to all mankind. The flow of emigration and capital which has gone on uninterruptedly for the last half century from almost every country on the globe towards those most inviting to laborer and capitalist, a flow which is evidenced by the equalization of the rates of interest for money, has brought all nations into communion. To-day the rates for call loans in New York, London, Paris, Vienna, and indeed all the great banking centres of the world, only vary but one to two per cent. This is positive proof that money is free to flow almost uninterruptedly between all these places, and that the offer of a higher rate for loans, if due allowance is made for whatever of risk or labor may attend the transaction at any one of these places, will be sure to attract capital for investment from all the others. The Atlantic telegraph soon to be laid, will, by placing the hemispheres in instant communication, convey intelligence to and fro of any change either in supply or demand, and equalization will go on until the rates of interest at all the great banking centres of the civilized world will be the same. With these proofs that he is dealing not with the currency of this country but with the currency of the entire world, does it not seem strange that the Secretary should still have reason to delay specie payments?

The people of Europe are not so stupid as not to perceive the immense advantages offered to them by the seven-thirty loan. They know full well that the rate of interest it offers is far above the market value of money. The risk they run is scarcely worth mentioning. The loan must soon be all filled, and as the treasury has no authority to offer any more, their chances of an extremely favorable investment will be gone. They know all this. They also know that in two or three years at farthest this government will be able to borrow all the money it wants at three per cent, and that it will do so, and call in all its present obligations, and replace them with bonds bearing a lower rate of interest just as fast as it can.

And knowing all this, they are sending their surplus funds here as fast as they can, and will send it faster and faster all the time. We venture to say that if England had not possessed the shrewdness to pass the late Limited Liabilities Act, a large portion of the entire savings of her people would have found its way long ago to our shores. By passing this act, however, they threw open a wide door to profitable investments, and United States government bonds have now to take their chance with the rest of the numerous profitable investments which this act opened to British capitalists, in competing for loanable funds. All that our government has to do to get money is to offer enough for it, and it can have all the riches of the earth at its feet.

We are at a loss, therefore, to perceive any good reason for not returning to specie payments. On bonds which are worth 71 in gold, we now pay 6 per cent. gold interest on their par value. This is equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. As fast as the bonds go to par, just so fast will this rate sink to six per cent., and subscriptions to the loan concomitantly cease. To keep up the subscriptions, all the treasury has to do is to offer a little higher rate, and this it has the power to do under act of Congress. It will only be for a short time on a comparatively small amount of bonds; it will be no more than we have been paying hitherto—indeed not so much, for within the year we have paid as high as 18 per cent. in gold (6 per cent. on par value of bonds rated at 33 in gold)—and above all it will enable us to return to a condition that will restore strength to our wounded commerce, bring fresh hopes to our heavily burdened people, impart faith to our creditors, and confer honor upon the promises of our republican government—we mean specie payments.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE equivocal nature of the political relations between the United States and Mexico must, sooner or later, result in open antagonism or a definite understanding. This government cannot ignore the essence of a nationality bordering upon our own territory and acknowledged by the great powers of the world. Pending the struggle between the revolted States and the Federal authority, the privilege of reticence on the part of the Administration upon the subject of Mexican affairs was conceded as due to international expediency; but the struggle ended, it becomes a matter of national dignity as well as duty to define frankly and explicitly the position of this Government in regard to the imperial claim of Maximilian. Interests of magnitude, not only political, but industrial and commercial, are involved in the settlement of this question; and in the disposition of an issue so important, it behooves the American people to act with calmness and discretion, holding the impulses of popular prejudices subject to the promptings of reason, and submitting with the best possible grace to the uncompromising absolutism of facts, and to every honorable argument of safety and self-interest.

It is not to be concealed that popular opinion, founded simply upon sentiment and traditional doctrine, is averse to the introduction of imperialism upon this continent; and if, to-day, the voice of the American people could pass judgment without appeal to arms, the republicanism of Mexico, weak as it was and fraught with the elements of corruption and revolution, would be restored. But that is not, exclusively, the question. It is for us to determine whether the immediate restoration of Mexican republicanism would be worth the peril and burdens of a foreign war, in which our exhausted country would have to confront at least one of the most powerful of the potentates of Europe; and if the self-reliance and indomitable spirit of our countrymen is willing to invite such an arbitration, it is further to be considered whether the Mexican problem cannot be solved to our satisfaction with-

out recourse to the armed intervention of this government.

It must be admitted that the Mexicans have not approved themselves well qualified for the mission of self-government. From the hour when they cast off their allegiance to the mother country, their land has been the arena of incessant strife and periodical revolution. Our own republic made its independence the instrument of its prosperity, and under the influences of freedom it has advanced to the front rank of nations; but there is some attribute, apparently inherent in the Mexican race, that has paralyzed the hand of progress and thwarted the intention of self-government. It cannot be denied that this evil quality, half lethargy, half turbulence, is a characteristic of the people and not of climate, soil or lack of opportunity; for California and Texas have been redeemed by the infusion of life and energy from our own populations. The illustration is opportune, and suggests the method by which the whole of Mexico can be republicanized in substance as well as in name. Their populations must be inoculated with Americanism, and tutored to political independence and industrial progress by immediate contact with our people.

It is true that we cannot spare from the area of our own territory, where boundless resources wait to be developed, a sufficient number to constitute a numerical superiority in Mexico; but we can spare enough to act efficiently as the missionaries of enlightenment and republicanism. The Mexicans require leaders, instructors, examples of industry, enterprise and political action at their own threshold. They must be educated to the work of their own redemption. If our fleets and armies could give them republicanism tomorrow, they would abuse it; teach them to earn it by their own energy and devotion, and when it is theirs, they will better understand its mechanism and appreciate its blessings.

Maximilian is certainly not jealous of the introduction of the American element in his Empire. On the contrary, he has thus far evinced a most laudable anxiety to encourage immigration from this Republic, and his efforts to secure the co-operation of American capital, enterprise and labor for the development of the natural resources of Mexico, entitle him to consideration as a sagacious and well meaning prince, devoted to the regeneration of the neglected and disordered territory over which he has assumed a difficult, if not a dangerous sceptre. Maximilian, doubtless, appreciates the instability of his throne, and has concluded, wisely, that by giving an impetus to the commerce and industry of the country he can at least secure a respite from revolution. We too can afford to wait a little, while the Mexican people are being indoctrinated with the true principle of republicanism; and we can abide the period of probation with the better grace from the circumstance that meanwhile a vast field for profitable adventure will be open to ourselves. A very few years will suffice to place the industrial system of Mexico under the direction of capitalists and business men from this Republic; and then, in good time, the political question will resolve itself without precipitating an international war.

Let us examine, therefore, the immediate inducements presented to our capitalists, and to those adventurous spirits that are looking about for new fields in which to exercise their talents. Maximilian has issued an imperial decree authorising a "Company of Mexican-American Immigration," and to that company he extends the most liberal conditions, and opens the most inviting prospects. The director of this society, Mr. Canfield, is at present in the United States for the purpose of promoting the success of the enterprise. It will not be uninteresting to exhibit the resources that Mexico has in store for those who purpose immigration or investment. They are embraced in an official document, signed by the Mexican "Minister of the Interior" detailing

the enterprises that offer to foreign capitalists in the Mexican Empire, and which we have translated for the information of our readers.

PURCHASE OF LAND.—Land can be obtained in all the various degrees of climate, and consequently adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of produce.

Upon the coast, and, in general, in the warm regions south of Mexico and Morelia, cotton, coffee, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, etc., can be cultivated.

The elevated lands, such as Guanajuato, San Luis, Zacatecas, produce all the cereals, besides the vine, the olive and flax, and all kinds of cattle are raised.

In Morelia and Oajaca, the silkworm could be raised with much success, as the Chinese mulberry grows admirably, and the silkworms are of surpassing beauty. The natives, accustomed to the care of the cochineal, could attend to all the necessary details.

INDUSTRY.—The industrial sphere offers a vast field for development in Mexico. There are as yet only great factories of cotton and woollen stuffs, and glass and common earthenware and flour mills; everything else can therefore be established, and a factory of linen stuffs would be very profitable, on account of the great number of water falls that can be utilised as motive power, in the vicinity of which flax grows with vigor.

MINES.—By the laws of the Empire, aliens can hold possession of the mines as well as Mexicans, whether by furnishing capital for their working to the proprietors, or by right of discovery. In this category, nature has been so prodigal to Mexico that occupation will not be lacking for capital as well as for strangers who may immigrate.

At the south of Morelia, district of Coalcoman, there are abundant mines of iron, copper, and of a natural bronze that comes from the mine with the convenient alloy of zinc.

At Oajaca there are mines of gold, silver and iron, in the neighborhood of forests and of rivers of considerable size. Subsistence is so cheaply earned that it is a pretext for the indolence of the natives, who have in reality no wants.

As to the rich silver deposits of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Catorca, Tasco, and so many others, it can be said that they are imperfectly known, and that they possess immense riches destined to be brought to light when they are well worked. Already a great number of mines are being profitably worked, and not long ago, one of those of Guanajuato produced one of the richest yields of the world.

In the neighborhood of Jalapa there are deposits of gold, iron and coal, as well as a fabulous abundance of copper.

Near Tuxpam, Tlaxcala, south of Morelia and of Matamoras, coal is found, and, in general, all the mountains abound in mineral products that have been neglected on account of the civil wars and limited population.

At Zinapan, there are mines of opal; in the neighborhood of Atareja and Iturbide, of quicksilver, marble, salt, sulphur, saltpetre, etc., etc., are generally found at a great number of localities.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Thus far, a single line of railroad is in construction from Vera Cruz to Mexico; another has been granted to the Pacific, to follow closely the direction of the great valley, through which runs the Lerma, that is to say, by way of Toluco and the departments of Mexico, Morelia, Guanajuato and Jalisco, and to terminate at San Blas. But others are to be constructed, and the government is well disposed to issue the grants to private companies; the lateral lines to connect with this principal artery are as follows:

1. From the river Acambara to Guanajuato and Queretaro. 2. From Guanajuato to Guadalajara via Leon and Lagos. 3. From Queretaro to Matamoras, via San Luis Potosi and Saltillo. 4. From Lagos to Zacatecas and Durango, via Aguascalientes. 5. From the port of Mazatlan to Durango and Chihuahua.

The four first of these lines traverse localities that will ensure them great activity, and that present no difficulties of construction; there are, however, other routes that may offer good speculation to the company undertaking them.

There are, also, several rivers that can be made navigable, such as the Panuco, that empties into Tampico Bay; the Zacatula or de las Balsas, that flows into the Pacific, and is open to boats as far as Puebla; the river Santiago, from San Blas through the departments of Jalisco and Morelia; the Coatzacoalcos, as far as the middle of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and other rivers of less importance.

Such is the bill of fare that accompanies the cordial invitation of Maximilian, and it is worthy of remark that his policy exhibits a marked favoritism for the bone and sinew and monied power of our country. For civil engineers, for artisans in almost every branch of mechanical industry, for practical and theoretical miners, for shipbuilders, architects, and manufacturers, for farmers and all who have experience in agricultural pursuits, and especially for capitalists, a field of enterprise is open where they will be sure to meet with welcome and encouragement. But while fulfilling the mission of industry to their own profit, the energy, self-reliance, and habit of free thought that distinguishes those nurtured under the influence of our republican institutions will not fail to strengthen and ennoble the Mexican character, and prepare them for the responsibilities of self-government. If our Republic had been spared the ordeal of civil strife, the intrigue by which imperialism was thrust upon the Mexican people

would not have been consummated. But it is now an accomplished fact, and as such it must be accepted. The tacit acquiescence of our Government thus far in the sway of Maximilian renders it impossible to dispute his position without throwing down the gauntlet to France, and perhaps to Austria and other powers of Europe. We have let go by the opportunity for diplomatic action; but there still remains, without recourse to arms, a channel for the vindication of the spirit of the Monroe doctrine. Americanize Mexico, and republicanism will re-assert itself.

THE SUEZ CANAL—EUROPE AND THE EAST.

The most striking chapter in the first volume of the Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar," is that in which the nephew of the great conqueror, who designed to "make the Mediterranean a French lake," sums up the commercial and political history of the states which rose and flourished about the shores of that great water before Rome had reached the term of her republican progress.

One after another the splendid cities—Egyptian, Phœnician, Greek, Carthaginian—which lit up their beacon lights of civilization from the Isthmus of Suez to the Pillars of Hercules, are evoked by the imperial writer from the "ignorance and silence" of the Past. We see them once again in the glory of their enterprise and their opulence; we trace the fertilizing stream of Oriental traffic as it flows from point to point, bringing life and kindling life on its way. And, then, one after another we behold these glittering marts decay, the country around them sink back from prosperity and enlightenment into a barbaric desolation; and moved by so eloquent a spectacle of human progress and of human instability, we are led easily and naturally up to the "conclusion of the whole matter," as the Emperor puts it in these more than significant words: "The remembrance of such greatness inspires a very natural wish, namely, that henceforth the jealousy of the Great Powers may no longer prevent the East from shaking off the dust of twenty centuries, and from being born again to life and civilization."

Uttered by an ordinary historian, this sentiment might pass for what Mr. Choate described the Declaration of Independence to be—"a tissue of glittering generalities." Uttered by the most powerful and the most politic of cotemporary sovereigns, it will be recognized, especially when read with the commentary supplied by events now actually occurring as a programme of action proposed to himself by a monarch who has never yet suffered "I dare not" to wait upon "I would."

The organization of the Kingdom of Italy, and the successful prosecution of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez—both of them sedulously favored and really made practicable by the influence of the Emperor of the French—have now reached such a point that no man interested in the future direction of the great world-commerce between the East and the West, can any longer afford to be ignorant either of the mighty changes which are preparing in that world-commerce, or of the policy of France in regard to those changes.

Correspondents of some of the English journals who were present at the recent opening, under the auspices of M. De Lesseps, of the communication by the canal of Suez between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, have represented that great work as a practical failure.

No one, indeed, ventures to deny that the Isthmus has really been pierced; that the waters of the Mediterranean have really, and in no metaphysical sense, been mingled with that of the Red Sea; and that a small steamer, presented to the Suez Company by Prince Napoleon, has actually passed through the existing canal. These results of the indefatigable

energy with which M. De Lesseps has devoted himself to this colossal enterprise, were demonstrated in the presence of a great company of strangers, representing the chief commercial cities of the Mediterranean. The New World, also, witnessed this interesting ceremony in the person of a citizen of San Francisco, and of our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, now on his way across the Atlantic in the ship which bears the submarine telegraph and its fortunes.

But it is asserted that the canal can never be kept filled with water to such a depth as to permit the passage of large vessels; that the harbor of Port Said will be constantly rendered impracticable by the shifting sands; and that the fresh water canal, constructed to supply the trans-isthmian route with water, will prove inadequate to that object.

To all of these criticisms the trans-isthmian company reply that the entire success of their undertaking is a mere question now of time and money, and that what they have already accomplished was pronounced utterly impracticable by the same English writers five years ago.

The preponderating testimony of the French, Italian, German and Levantine merchants, who made the trip with M. De Lesseps from the one sea to the other, is decidedly in favor of the company; and the general aspect of the Suez question in the East at this moment is such as to warrant the belief that, at no distant day, the whole course of trade between Europe and the East will be peremptorily and effectually changed, in such a manner and to such an extent as to bring about a commercial revolution throughout the world.

A convention has just been signed between the French company of the Messagerie Imperiale and the Suez company, by which Port Said is to be made the terminus of the Mediterranean steam-line connecting with the east. At Cantara, the frontier station of the great Syrian caravans, M. De Lesseps has made extensive purchases of land, and laid out the plan of a considerable town; the works on Lake Timseh are pushing forward energetically, and a strategic position has been selected by him on the heights about half way between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, to be fortified, which will command the entire Isthmus from sea to sea. Both at Constantinople and at Cairo the progress made and making by this enterprise, which was thrown by the opposition and the incredulity of England entirely into French hands, has at last excited very serious alarm in the one city for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire—in the other for the practical independence of the Egyptian Vice-royalty. The British minister at Constantinople, Sir Henry Bulwer, is actively fermenting the anxieties both of the Ottoman Porte, and of Osman Pasha; and it is now proposed that a joint commission to be named by the Turkish and Egyptian governments and the Suez company, shall revise the concessions of land originally made to the latter, and decide how much is really needed by them for the commercial purposes of the enterprise.

Meanwhile the extraordinary activity with which the new Italian government is pushing forward its system of railway connections between the eastern and western parts of the peninsula bears witness to the clearness with which the commercial mind of Italy appreciates the impending change in the conditions of the Mediterranean commerce, and to the determination with which Italy proposes to appropriate her natural share of the advantages attendant upon that change. At the end of May the Italian Minister of Finance and the two sons of the King hastened from Turin to Bari on the Adriatic to join in the celebration at the latter city of the opening of railway communication from Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Romagna, to the shores of the Southern Adriatic.

A glance at the map of Italy will show the reader that by a line of railway stretching from Genoa and Florence through

central Italy to Bologna, and from Bologna to Brindisi and Otranto, the mail and passenger traffic from America and England to Egypt and the East must be necessarily diverted from its present course, by way of Marseilles and Malta, so as to pass through the Italian Peninsula.

Before the tent in which the Italian princes and the Italian minister were entertained at a banquet in Brindisi by the Railway Company, three gonfalons were displayed bearing in white letters upon a crimson ground the significant names of "Suez," "Brindisi," and "London." Were the canal of M. De Lesseps to remain forever the shallow and futile ditch it is declared by sundry English journals to be, the completion of the South Italian railways would of itself effect a very marked and important modification in the course of Oriental commerce. Nearly *one-half* of the whole system of their railways is already open to traffic; and as within three years the whole system is expected to be completed, embracing a total length of more than 1,300 miles, and forming an unbroken chain of railway communication by the Mount Cenis tunnel and the North Italian lines, from Paris to Naples, and from Naples to Brindisi, Tarento, and Otranto; it is evident that the question put as a matter of historical speculation by Napoleon the author, whether "the jealousy of the Great Powers" shall longer "prevent the East from shaking off the dust of twenty centuries, and being born again to life and civilization," is rapidly rising into a question of practical politics under the manipulation of Napoleon the Emperor.

A CONSUL GENERAL FOR PANAMA.

THE State of Panama, insignificant in every respect except that it affords a convenience for inter-oceanic transit, is not free from the elements of discord and revolution that convulse to-day almost all the political systems of this hemisphere south of our own Republic. We single out for especial comment this inconsiderable nationality from the chaos of South and Central American turbulence and anarchy, because certain interests of importance to our commercial communities are connected with that locality. The circumstance that millions of treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, and thousands of those citizens in person monthly cross and recross the Isthmus, suggests the inconvenience, if not the peril involved in a condition of petty warfare and lawlessness along the line of that valuable thoroughfare. Recent intelligence informs us that the contagion of revolution has spread to Panama, and that pronunciamientos and counter-pronunciamientos, and insurgent demonstrations threaten to culminate in armed collision. The leader of this insurrectionary movement is Buenaventura Correo, a turbulent spirit that has already been identified with similar acts of insubordination. Correo does not confine himself to partisan antagonism, but assumes, to a certain extent, the control of the inter-oceanic route. As "President of the Sovereign State of Panama" he has addressed himself officially to the Superintendent of the Railroad, assuming the supervision of all official matters connected with the transit, and forbidding the conveyance of the "present usurpers, their officers or soldiers" upon the line. Between the cross-fire of the two factions, the Company is in a fair way to collide with one or the other.

We do not design to exaggerate the importance of these domestic brawls, or to imply that the Transit Company are not fully capable of protecting the interests confided to their care. But where those interests are so vast, and include the personal safety no less than property of so great a number of American citizens it is but just that the government of the United States should make ample provision for security against the contingencies of anarchy and riot. It is true that as a political power the State of Panama is almost a nonentity; but in regard to its being the principal channel of trade

and travel to and from California, the necessity becomes urgent for adequate diplomatic representation in that quarter. In view of the magnitude of the material interests involved, it is hardly fair to abide by the relative positions of the two governments in the political scale; and under the circumstances the present consular representation is not a sufficient diplomatic influence. An American consul, selected from among the residents of a given locality, and usually engaged in some business pursuit that naturally engrosses his attention, may be all that is requisite to follow the routine of such an office; but where questions of importance may arise, and prompt, decisive and intelligent action may be required, to meet an emergency or pronounce upon an international issue, the national representative should be one appointed in view of his personal qualification for the responsibility, and should be invested with higher dignity and fuller power than a mere commercial agent. We urge upon the consideration of our government the propriety of establishing a Consul-generalship at Panama.

The English and French Governments and trading communities appreciate the importance of the Isthmus as a commercial depot and passage way. They are developing their resources and extending their influence in that direction with an energy that our people will do well to emulate. Six lines of steamers are now in operation, forming a nucleus at Panama, and extending their ramifications to various points. A line between England and New Zealand *via* Panama, has been established, that contemplates an ultimate connection with Australia. A French line, comprising four steamers, has arranged with the Pacific Mail Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company for the transportation of merchandise between Europe and the ports of the Pacific, by way of the Isthmus, touching at Martinique. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company at Callao proposes to run a third line of mail steamers between Panama, Callao and Valparaiso, to connect with the steamers of the "Compagnie Generale Transatlantique" between St. Nazaire and Colon. The great and valuable increase of trade and travel by way of the Isthmus fully justifies and rewards the enterprise of foreign capitalists in that quarter, and exhibits conclusive evidence of the necessity of strengthening our diplomatic machinery at Panama. The complications arising from such an intermingling of international interests at one point, and the great importance to this Republic of securing its coin of vantage in the competition, demand the immediate supervision of a Consul-general.

But there are other considerations that invite attention to the subject. The commercial world is just now much interested in working out the problem of cheap and convenient intercourse with India. It is not without jealousy that foreign powers view our superior advantages in that respect, embraced in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. The Emperor of Mexico will spare no pains to render the Isthmus of Tehuantepec available for a similar enterprise, and it is possible that the old projects of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama may be revived. With the prospect of international competition before our eyes, it is not immaterial that our government should be represented by an experienced and sagacious diplomat, upon the spot that is likely to prove an arena for intrigue and conflict of international interests. The energy and statesmanship of Maximilian will in time exert its influence to the southward of his territory, and it is not safe to preclude the supposition that his imperial palm may itch to extend its sceptre over the weak and disordered political systems of Central America. In view of such a contingency, the wisdom of securing a firm diplomatic foothold in that region is apparent.

One other consideration we wish to urge, and that is, the

importance of having a proper person to fill the position. He should be able to command the respect of all who have intercourse with him. Our country has suffered terribly by reason of the men sent to represent it in the southern petty republics. Weakness of character as well as of mind seem to have been pre-requisites for an appointee. Can we not, however, have at Panama an office and an officer of the highest grade?

DETROIT CONVENTION—SEABOARD TRANSPORTATION.

THE action of the Commercial Convention now in session at Detroit will be regarded with interest. It has assembled within a brief period after the holding of a similar gathering at Boston, showing the earnest feeling entertained in the matter by our leading men of business. The large attendance is also gratifying. The question of representation threatened the harmony of the Convention, but was equitably adjusted so as to permit the transaction of business.

The subjects set forth in the call for the Convention are Commerce, Finance, Transit Communication between the West and the Atlantic seaboard, Reciprocal Trade between the United States and the British Provinces. The first action after organization and the preliminary ceremonies, was the appointment of two committees, the one on Transit having for Chairman Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, former Speaker of the Assembly of this State, and the other on Reciprocity of Trade, with J. F. Jay of Detroit for Chairman. The Canadian and other provincial delegations with becoming delicacy declined taking part in the organization, but contented themselves with the appointment of conferees to meet and hold communication with those committees. The question of voting having been determined on Wednesday all was ready for business.

Mr. Littlejohn was ready in the afternoon of that day with a report on his favorite measure, the Ship Canal around Niagara Falls. He declared that the construction of this great work would quadruple the amount of produce sent from the West to New York and Boston, by diminishing the tolls which now are required by way of the canals of the State of New York, and by reducing the other expenses of transportation. He also affirmed, what would seem to be a paradox, that this would be the shortest avenue between the coal mines of Pennsylvania and the Northwest. It is not many years since Mr. Littlejohn apparently held different sentiments. In a caucus of the republican members of the Legislature of this State in 1859, when the subject of completing the enlargement of the canals was under consideration, Mr. Shepard of St. Lawrence remarked that Lake Ontario afforded a natural channel for commerce far cheaper and surpassing the advantages of the canals; to which Speaker Littlejohn answered with great vehemence that the sails which whitened the waters of Lake Ontario carried the commerce to Europe by other routes than the city of New York. But those times have changed; and there is a commercial rivalry between the cities of Oswego and Buffalo, which found utterance in a minority report by Hon. Erastus S. Prosser of the latter city, in favor of enlarging the locks of the Erie Canal. This was a favorite project of Mr. Prosser when he belonged to the Senate of New York. His report pronounced it cheap and practical, and declares that it would enable the canal to forward several hundred millions of bushels more of grain than were moved in 1862.

The prospect that the Legislature of New York will adopt either of these projects is very dubious. The rivalry existing between the two cities will be a constant impediment. Each will aid to defeat the other. The argument of State finance, too, will recur to prevent their success. The indebtedness of New York is about forty million dollars; and there

are also county debts incurred to provide soldiers for the war, amounting to more than double that amount. The interest and redemption of the bonds will require a burden of taxation so heavy as to preclude the sanctioning by the Legislature of any new expenditure, not absolutely required, that will add to the amount.

There is, however, no apparent necessity for the adoption of either measure. The navigation of the Mississippi has begun to divert commerce from the Atlantic seaboard. The canals of New York already exhibit the effects. Their revenues are pledged by the Constitution of the State to pay the expenses of superintendence and repairs, and to contribute \$1,700,000 for the redemption of the canal debt. So great is the falling off of these revenues, that that amount will not be obtained, and a direct tax will be required to make up the deficiency.

The capacity of these canals for transportation has not been overtaxed. They have been able to carry twenty-five per cent more of merchandise, etc., than has in any one year been transported upon them. An enlargement would increase the difficulties already experienced in a measure of obtaining water sufficient to float boats, but it could not for many years, add to the volume of the commerce.

The Niagara Ship Canal which has become a favorite project of the merchants and forwarders of Oswego, would therefore, it will be perceived, if it should be constructed, accomplish the policy of diminishing the tolls, and overthrow the canal policy of the state, which is already beginning to totter. This apprehension, added to the certainty of onerous taxation, will be sufficient to prevent any State legislation on the subject. Congress, however, may be induced to take steps in the matter. It will, in such an event, be worth while to inquire whether the transit over Lake Ontario will not result in transferring the emporium of commerce to some point outside of this country.

One fact seems to have been overlooked in the debates of the Convention by those who are urging the increase of the facilities of transportation between the west and the seaboard. Production alone, it should be remembered, is not enough to create markets. Demand is the inexorable condition of trade. It is the duty of the men who are clamorous for more avenues of commerce to show that there are not enough already to meet the requirements. Up to the present time the canals and railroads of New York and Pennsylvania have been able to do the entire carrying trade of the country, and our statesmen want to know what prospects exist of an increased demand at the seaboard.

Upon the matter of reciprocal trade with the British Provinces, we are pleased to notice that a large majority of the Convention take enlightened views. The action of Congress in directing the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, we are convinced, was ill-advised. The advantages to the commerce of this country were equal, if not superior, to those derived by Canada and the other provinces. The river St. Lawrence, and the canals of the provinces were secured to the people of the United States, while the inhabitants of the provinces acquired no corresponding privileges on the canals of this country.

The carrying trade, therefore, has for the last ten years been placed principally in the hands of the forwarders of the United States. But this is only a single advantage to the citizens of this country. The extensive commerce itself is the reason why the relations to the Provinces should remain undisturbed. A glance at the statistics ought to be satisfactory to the most incredulous.

The aggregate amount of goods imported into Canada from the United States for ten years ending June 30th, 1864, is valued at \$105,114,774, of which the aggregate of \$85,-

816,826 was made free under the treaty. The dutiable goods purchased in the markets of the United States and carried into Canada during the same time, amounted to \$94,503,385. These amounts would have been larger, but for the enhancement of prices made necessary by the war.

The other British provinces have not been considered in these calculations. Between them and the United States there has been an extensive commerce. The exports from the United States since 1850, to those provinces, amount to \$101,405,218; the imports from these into this country to only \$48,508,934. In breadstuffs alone we furnished them a total value of \$39,493,410.

The footings show that the trade between this country and British America since 1850 has resulted in an over-importation on the part of Canada to the amount of \$63,038,638; and on the part of the other provinces of \$52,896,294—a total of \$115,934,932.

A commercial treaty yielding such advantages cannot fail to add to our material wealth. The policy which would annul it must be short-sighted indeed. We argue from the deliberations and views maintained by the delegates at Detroit, that it cannot prevail. The free trade sentiment, we trust, will be maintained by the President, and that Congress will awake to the true interests of the nation, and sanction negotiations for a renewal of amicable as well as equitable relations with our northern neighbors.

THE MARKET VALUE OF CAPITAL.

WHEN California was first opened to emigration, the scarcity of laborers compared with the immense demand which existed for their services, caused the price of labor to rate very high. Besides digging for gold, men had other wants to supply. Food had to be provided, clothing made, shelter erected, poker packs imported, beards to be shorn, and even occasionally a little clothes washing to be done. All these desiderata had to be compensated for at an immense cost, compared to what was demanded for them in better populated lands. In addition to ready labor of various kinds something else was needed. The first lump of gold in California was picked up by a child near Sutter's mill, and for a long time after this the gold was eliminated by the rude process of handwashing. But when it was known that a much greater yield could be realized from the employment of machinery, a demand sprung up for capital wherewith to buy picks, shovels, pans, rockers, crushers, amalgamators, quicksilver, and a variety of other labor-saving adjuncts.

Now capital is the product of somebody's labor which has been saved up, and the saver as the reward of his original labor requires for its use as much as his labor is worth. If to do a certain piece of work requires another man's labor for a day, which is worth two dollars, then the use of enough of his capital to perform the same quantity of work without his labor is evidently worth an equal amount. Capital, therefore, stands upon precisely the same ground that labor does. When it is plentiful it is cheap; when it is scarce it is dear. And being scarce in California at that time, nay, even more scarce than labor, it earned proportionately large rewards. These rewards were paid in the shape of interest, and interest is, therefore, seen to be the wages of capital, just as capital itself is the wages of labor.

It is sometimes the case that labor is plentiful, and capital scarce in the same country, or *vice versa*. This would not be the case if all countries were free to emigration, and person and capital securely protected from violence or danger, because then both emigration and capital would flow where they found the most profitable employment, and the price of both would find the same level all over the world.

By the laws of one country emigration is forbidden or dis-

couraged, by the laws of another capital is restricted in its employment, by the laws or want of laws in a third both person and property are endangered. And not alone laws, but sometimes ignorance, and sometimes poverty prevents a free flow of labor and capital from one country to another. If the poorer classes in China knew how much more secure their persons would be, and the richer, how much safer their capital would remain in this country than in their own, it would not be long before the United States would be densely populated by the sons of Fu-hi, provided the poorer ones had the means to come; and it is just so with capital.

Ignorant sometimes of the advantages of employing their labor, and sometimes of the advantages of employing their capital in other lands, and at other industries, powerless to change their sphere of life at will for want of the necessary means, and often restricted by arbitrary laws from doing either, it is, therefore, not surprising that the greatest inequality should exist between the wages of labor and the earnings of capital in various countries, and even between the relative value of both in the same country.

In China capital is scarce and labor is plentiful. The former is, therefore very expensive, the latter very cheap.

In this State capital is plentiful, and labor, comparatively, scarce. The former is, therefore, cheap, and the latter expensive.

In England both are plentiful and both are cheap. In California both are scarce and both are expensive.

In fine, the poorer a country is in capital, or saved up wealth, the higher are the wages which capital earns, in other words, the higher is the rate of interest; and the richer it is in capital, or saved up wealth, the lower are the wages which capital earns, in other words, the lower is the rate of interest. And so it is with labor. It would therefore be highly instructive, if it were possible, to trace the gradual progress of a country towards a state of extreme wealth from one of extreme poverty; but, unfortunately, history, too much occupied with the petty events of war and intrigue, has forgotten to observe the important indications which serve to note the gradual steps of its prosperous growth, and we are left partly to conjecture and partly to induction for the solution we seek. Nevertheless, enough remains of the history of some countries to furnish us with a rough guide to its material progress, and this we will now proceed to avail ourselves of, in the case of Great Britain.

We give below the lowest rates of interest which at the present time prevail in Great Britain.

The following are the current terms for paper of various dates:

30 to 60 days.....	3½ per cent	6 months—b'k bills..	4 per cent
3 months.....	3½ per cent	6 mo's—trade bills..	4½ 5 do
4 months.....	4 per cent		

The allowance for deposits at the joint stock banks and discount houses has been as follows:

Joint Stock Banks.....	*2½ per cent.
Discount houses at call.....	2½ per cent.
do with seven days' notice.....	2½ per cent.
do fourteen days.....	3 per cent.

* At the London and Westminster 1½ per cent only on sums below £500.

The following are the rates of discount current in the chief continental cities:

Bank Open		Bank Open	
Rate.	Mkt.	Rate.	Mkt.
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Paris.....	3	Turin.....	5 4½
Vienna.....	5 ½	Brussels....	3½ 3½
Berlin.....	4 3½	Madrid.....	9 ..
Frankfort.....	4 3	Hamburg....	2½
Amsterdam.....	3½ 3½	St. Petersburg.....	5½ 5½

The earliest account which we now possess of the rate of interest in England is from the *Chronicle of Joceline de Brakelond*, and relates to about the year A.D. 1173. From that time forward we have here and there isolated accounts

of the prevailing rates of interest at various times. Sometimes the legal rate, which, by the way, is no indication whatever of the market rate, because the market rate of interest includes insurance for varying degrees of risk assumed by the lender—sometimes the rate at which the State borrowed—sometimes that at which the sovereign borrowed—either on his own responsibility, or endorsed by the faith of a city, or the security of a pledge—sometimes the rate at which merchants borrowed, and sometimes that at which land was mortgaged.

From the year A. D. 533, when the law of interest was regulated by the code of Justinian to the ninth century, nothing occurs in history to indicate what was the rate of interest in Europe. By that law persons of illustrious birth were confined to the moderate rate of 4 per cent, while 6 was pronounced to be the ordinary and legal standard. For the convenience of manufacturers and merchants 8 per cent was allotted; to loans on shipping 12 per cent was granted, but except in such "perilous" business no higher rate than 8 per cent was permitted (*Gibbon's Hist. Dec. & Fall, chap. xlv.*) These rates can, however, be no possible indication of the true value of loans of money at that time, and could only have been enacted by the crafty and unscrupulous emperor, in order that he might take advantage of them for his own benefit. Rome had long since been reduced by repeated invasions from the North, and the reign of Justinian, a Byzantine emperor of vulgar origin, was filled with wars, conducted by his general, the able Belisarius. It is only relieved by one white mark—the great code of civil law called the Pandects, framed by Tribonian and other lawyers, which now passes by the emperor's name, and which contains the law of interest just quoted.

Nevertheless, this law appears to have remained unimpaired until the Christian Church began to assume temporal power, when, in A. D. 800, during the reign of Charlemagne, Emperor of the West, the taking of interest was entirely forbidden by the canon law. (*Macpherson's History of Commerce, i. 250.*) The same influence next extending to the Eastern Empire, the Basilics, a partial and mutilated version of the Pandects were published by the Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and contained a similar prohibition. This was about A. D. 950. (*History Decline and Fall, chap. liv.*) Next, at a great council held at Westminster on the 8th or 9th September, 1126, for the purpose of regulating the discipline of the Church and the lives of the priesthood, all clergymen were ordered to abstain from interest and "base lucre"—*usuram et turpe lucrum.* (*History of Commerce, i. p. 318.*) From this time to the year 1197 there is no reason to doubt that the taking of interest was interdicted by law, but in that year, again through the influence of the Church, Christians were forbidden to take interest. This was in the reign of Richard I. Of course, this threw the entire business into the hands of the Jews, and this monopoly partly laid the foundation of that extraordinary wealth which they subsequently possessed; though often and dear were the penalties they were made to pay for the privilege thus conferred upon them unasked.

The reluctance of the early Christians to take interest, arising partly from ignorance of the true nature of capital and partly from canonical prohibitions, seems to have thrown the business of money lending into the hands of the Jews in other countries besides England. "The Jews," says Mr. Hallam (*Middle Ages, ii. p. 400*), "were noted for usury in France as early as the sixth century. For several subsequent ages they continued so to employ their capital, with little molestation from the clergy," and "often with some encouragement from princes." In the twelfth century they possessed landed property in Languedoc, and were even ap-

pointed there, as well as in Spain, to important civil offices. "If an historian of Philip Augustus may be believed, they possessed (A. D. 1180) almost one-half of Paris." (*Ibid. i. p. 157.*) And all from the enjoyment of an almost priceless monopoly.

The statute of A. D. 1197 (reign of Richard I.) is the earliest enactment upon the subject mentioned in English history, though the labors of a learned association have given to the world some curious and precise information on the subject. This is contained in the *Chronicle of Joceline de Brakelond*, mentioned above, from which it appears that in 1173 William, the sacristan of the monastery of St. Edmundsbury, borrowed from Benedict, a Jew of Norwich, certain sums of money, for which he paid interest at rates varying from 16 to 19 per cent per annum, giving Benedict his bond therefor, sealed with the convent seal. Subsequently, Benedict had to go to law for the recovery of his loan, and it seems he won the case. In *Magna Charta*, granted 15th June, 1215, the clause relating to interest, as interpreted by Blackstone, Hallam and Hume, clearly recognizes the law as enacted in 1197.

After the death of Henry II. the Jews fell into disfavor, and were made the subject of frequent persecutions under King John. In the succeeding reign of Henry III. open war was declared against them, and in A. D. 1253 seven hundred of them were slain in London (*Stow's Survey of London, p. 106*). An immediate rise in the rate of interest occurred. Hume says it was 50 per cent. (*History of Eng., chap. xii*), and Mathew Paris asserts that at the same period the debtor paid 10 per cent. every two months.

In the year 1248 the rate of 43 1-3 per cent. was given for a loan of money, as is evidenced by a close-roll of that period. In the year 1272 a bond granted Bonami, a Jew of York, by Sir Hugo de Nevill, a Lincolnshire knight, bore precisely the same rate of interest. As by ordering that all Jews who lent money on interest should first procure a royal license to do so, and from the evidence adduced by Mr. Bond (*Archæologia xxvii. 225*) and the author of *Anglia Judaica*, there is reason to believe that the English monarchs participated in the gains derived by the Jews from this business—a portion, perhaps a large portion, of this 43 1-3 per cent. went to the crown, while another large portion served to cover the risk or insurance, so that it is impossible to ascertain what portion of it represented the actual value of loanable money. Taking the St. Edmundsbury transaction for a guide, it was probably not much over 15 per cent. All this time the rate of interest in the Republic of Venice was but 4 per cent. (*Macpherson's Hist. Com., i. 341*), though in the instance given the loan was a forced one, and was probably below the rate current in the Rialto. This was in A. D. 1171. In Flanders, A. D. 1201, it was from 20 to 30 per cent. (*Robertson's View of State of Europe, note xxx*). In Verona, A. D. 1228, it was 12 1-2 per cent. (*Mid. Ages, ii, 400*), though as this was the legal rate it affords us no definite indication of the state of the market. In Aragon, A. D. 1270, the legal rate was 18 per cent. (*View of State, &c., note xxx*). In Modena, A. D. 1270, the legal rate was 20 per cent. (*Mid. Ages, ii, 400*). In France, about the year A. D. 1272, an edict of Philip Augustus, limited the Jews in France to 48 per cent. (*Hume, Hist. Eng., chap. xii*). Taking a general view of the state of maritime Europe up to the persecution of the Jewish money lenders by Henry III. of England, A. D. 1272, it would seem that the rate of interest for mercantile transactions, varied from 4 to 8 per cent. in Venice, to about 15 per cent. in England, and probably not much over that in France. As to the interior of Europe we have no accounts. But this indicates that capital was much more plentiful in Venice than elsewhere, and that her republican gov-

ernment in affording to the capitalist both security and freedom for his person and for the employment of his capital, was the cause of its flow thither from less favored countries.

With the beginning of the fourteenth century commences a new era in the history of the rate of interest, and we accordingly leave this for a future article.

Literature.

History of the Romans under the Empire. By CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D. Vol. IV. D. APPLETON & Co.

WE gladly welcome the fourth volume of Mr. MERIVALE'S valuable history. The previous volumes have carried us step by step through the great civil wars, and have shown us the imperial edifice gradually reared upon the ruins of the falling republic. We have now reached that point when the empire is permanently established. "Old things have passed away; all things have become new." By the death of BRUTUS and CASSIUS the murder of the great JULIUS was avenged, and then "all public grounds of civil contention ceased; with the overthrow of SEXRUS the Pompeian faction was extinguished; and, finally, on the deprivation of LEPIDUS and the death of ANTONIUS, even the victorious party acknowledged no divided interests, and OCTAVIUS maintained his place without a rival at its head." The shout of the soldiers at the battle of Actium was the funeral knell of the republic, and the cry of the new born empire; and the Eternal City, so long harassed by anarchy and civil war, was glad, by placing the power in the hands of the youthful hero, to close the temple of JANUS, as a sign of the return of peace. The extended domain to which the young OCTAVIUS aspired, while it was ready to welcome with joy a tranquility under any form of government, still remembered the traditional tyranny of TARQUIN the Proud, and haughtily-rejected the hated title of king. It is curious that a people, of such deep penetration and subtle reasoning ability as the Romans, should have been so jealous of a mere title, while they submitted, almost without a murmur, to the reality. "That the name of the republic should be suffered to remain, while the yoke of royal rule was really fixed upon them, was beyond their power to conceive. Accordingly, while OCTAVIUS assumed the title of Imperator, a name with which the Roman people were familiar, and to which he, as commander of the legions, had a just and lawful claim, we nowhere find him mentioned as Rex. It is true he did search the Latin language for a fitting name, by which he might be known, and fixed, at last, upon that of AUGUSTUS; but this, so far from being an index of tyranny, was an epithet applied solely to the gods. The assumption of it by the youthful hero was a master stroke of policy. It pointed out to the people his own divinity. It reminded them that in his veins flowed the blood of the now deified JULIUS, the descendant of the pious ÆNEAS, the heaven-born child of a goddess. Could such a being disgrace the Roman name, or enslave the Roman people? The idea was absurd. Did not the gods, who guided the Trojan fleet, and saved it from the "ever-mindful wrath of angry Juno," still watch over the Roman people, and rule them in the person of the young AUGUSTUS? And was not their hero himself divine; and could the gods do wrong?

The principal events which marked the reign of AUGUSTUS, were the pacification of the provinces, and the wars with the German tribes. The history of these is related by Mr. MERIVALE in his usual graphic language and interesting style. The latter chapters are devoted to a general survey of the Empire: the vast extent of country, the different classes, languages and religions, which acknowledged the government of one man. The great cities of antiquity, and the important place they occupied in the ancient commonwealth, are discussed in this volume at some length. The author endeavors also to ascertain the population of the Eternal City, in the days of its splendors, from its area, the number of its houses, and the number of recipients of grain. Lord MACAULAY, in his history of England, pauses in the record of events, to give us some insight into the daily life, the habits and customs of the English people. So does Mr. MERIVALE, before entering upon the reign of TIBERIUS, pause in his historic narrative, to lay before us the every day life of the old inhabitants of Rome. It has always seemed as if a misty atmosphere enveloped the bye-gone ages of antiquity, and

the very old heroes we read about, are apt to be regarded somewhat in the character of myths. It is difficult to think of them as men and women, eating, drinking and sleeping in the same common place way that we do, and when we enter their houses, and hold conversation with these old people, to whom Mr. MERIVALE introduces us, we clear away, in a most interesting and instructive manner, those cloudy mists, which partially hid the centuries of long ago, and the whole picture stands out in bold relief from the canvass of the past. In walking about through the streets of Rome, we stumble over several characters with whom our school boy days have made us familiar. The AUGUSTAN age was eminently the palmy days of Roman literature. Then flourished LIVY, VIRGIL, HORACE, and OVID, and many others whose names may be less familiar, and, in reading of them, and of the times in which they flourished, we are strongly reminded of the days when, with dictionary and grammar, we sadly murdered the beauties of the Æneid, and stumbled through the poetry of the Odes, the Satires, and Epistles.

The American Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events of the Year 1864. New York, D. APPLETON & Co., 443 and 445 Broadway, 1865.

This valuable volume, the fourth of the series, contains as nearly as may be, not only a complete history of the United States for the year 1864, but also furnishes a pretty full record of the material and intellectual progress of the year the world over. The past twelve months will, however, ever be most memorable, by reason of the vast military and naval operations in this country, and their results. Of these matters the publishers appear to have presented a truthful picture, giving, entire, all important documents, messages, orders, despatches and letters from official persons; with full statistics of the condition of the nation, the state of its commerce, finance, literature, science, agriculture and mechanical industry during this last epoch of the great contest.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO JULY 1.

THE Bank of England continues to experience an influx of specie, though not to the extent of the Bank of France. Of the million of sterling that reached England from America, Australia, and other places, the bulk went to India, which will probably attract specie for some time to come. Rumors of financial disasters in India raised a painful distrust. Accounts from that quarter were unsatisfactory. Considerable anxiety was entertained respecting the safety of an old East India firm of good standing, whose liabilities were known to be heavy, but assistance was obtained, and it is believed that the danger has passed. The failure of this firm would have produced a crisis in the trade.

The Board of Trade accounts for the month and five months ended May 31, 1865, have been published. There is a decrease in the exports for both periods as compared with the corresponding periods of last year, but an increase upon the previous year, as shown by the following figures:

	Month.	Five months.
1863...	£11,281,289	£50,742,670
1864.....	14,176,640	64,069,060
1865.....	13,194,758	60,901,576

The exports in each month of the present year have been as follows: January, £10,489,339; February, £11,376,214; March, £13,770,154; April, £12,071,111; and May (as above,) £13,194,756.

The value of cotton manufactures exported in the month was £3,707,981, as compared with £4,247,705 in 1864; the figures for the five months being—1864, £18,411,451; and 1865, £18,116,058.

The amount of raw cotton imported in the month and five months was 611,653 cwt. and 2,637,022 cwt. respectively, as compared with 997,244 cwt. and 2,756,664 cwt. in the corresponding periods of 1864.

Sir Charles Wood has presented the following exhibit of Indian finances in the House of Commons: For the year 1863-64, the surplus was £78,000. The difference between the surplus of that year and 1862-63 was as between £78,000 and £1,827,000, and this arose from a falling off in the receipts on opium. The revenue, however, had improved, for whereas the estimate had been £46,163,000, the receipts had been £46,284,000, but there had been an increase in the charge of £1,562,000, the increase for the army being nearly £694,000, though the numbers had been reduced; and this was owing to the increased price of provisions and the Bhootan war, which cost about £160,000. Comparing the revenue of last year with that of the previous year there was an increase of more than £1,600,000, but the increase of charge in the latter year compared with the former was £2,260,000. The charges were, however, all attributable to the improved administration of the country. The

estimated revenue for 1865-6 would be better than that of the present year by £2,640,000; the charge, however, was also estimated to increase by about £376,000. In the estimate of 1864 it was anticipated that there would be a surplus of about £800,000; but a revised estimate showed that there would be a deficit of above £260,000; it was nevertheless supposed that it would be reduced to £90,000. He had heard with surprise that the income tax had been discontinued in India, and that step was taken in opposition to the opinion of Sir J. Lawrence, but in spite of the loss by this item, the estimate of the revenue for next year would be increased by above £400,000. There would, however, be an increase of charge of about £3,000,000. In the Indian budget it was proposed to add to the duty on salt, which had been prevented by Sir J. Lawrence, and a proposed duty on exports, which would have produced about £300,000, had been prohibited by him (Sir C. Wood.) The right honorable gentleman entered into detailed statements showing the remarkable wealth and prosperity of Bombay. With regard to raising any loan in this country, he did not propose to do anything in that way until he had received the matured opinion of the new Finance Minister of India. In the last six years there had been expended on public works and railroads in India £73,000,000; and in the last two years, on public works, exclusive of railroads, £13,000,000. The state of the revenue showed the improvement in the condition of India, and it was the fact that in cotton cultivation, as well as in all agricultural products, there had been a great increase. Referring to the policy pursued towards Oude, he denied that there had been any change in the course adopted by Lord Canning. In regard to Bhootan, he justified the hostilities which had been carried on against the half-savage tribes in that country, who had inflicted many injuries on the population of the frontier, but no permanent occupation of the country was intended, beyond that of certain strongholds and passes, for the purpose of preventing further outrages.

The Cotton market exhibited considerable fluctuations and excitement during the week. On Monday sales of 20,000 bales were effected at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pound. This advance was fully maintained on the following day, but with reduced sales amounting to 15,000 bales. On Wednesday the reception of American news with the intelligence of President Johnson's proclamation removing all restrictions on trade with the exception of the tax of two cents per lb., produced a reaction, and prices and sales receded. For the remainder of the week the sales averaged five or six thousand bales per day. The advance on American Cotton at the beginning of the week was lost, and on other kinds the reduction was greater, in some cases as much as 2d per lb. The total stock on hand at the close of the week was 308,030 bales, an excess of 31,000 bales over the estimated quantity, 39,000 being in East India and 2000 in China and Japan, whilst there is a decrease of about 10,000 in American and the long-stapled descriptions.

American was in great request in the early part of the week, and continues in good demand at about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. advance. In Brazil very large transactions took place up to Wednesday at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., the whole of the rise has since been lost, the market being freely supplied. An active demand for Egyptian occurred early in the week, and prices advanced considerably; but since, Cotton has been pressed for sale, and quotations are reduced $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from those of last week. Smyrna, after an advance of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., has relapsed to last week's quotations. East India has been in good demand and advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d., but closes with very little variation from last week. In China and Japan a large business has been done, and prices improved with the general tone of the market, but close only about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. above former quotations. To arrive, purchases to a considerable extent have been made on terms following the currency of the market. The latest quotations being on Wednesday, Pernam, fair average, ex quay, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; first quality, in the river, 19d. Maceio, fair average at sea, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—Egyptian, open, fair, ship named, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Comptain, guaranteed fair, ex quay, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—Oomrawuttee, fair new native, May sailing, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and yesterday Egyptian, open, fair, ship named, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The Manchester market was marked by great firmness during the beginning and middle of the week. Last weeks quotations of yarn and cloth were sustained, at slightly increased rates, but with more limited demand, buyers exhibiting much caution, and only purchasing to suit immediate wants. This caution depressed the market towards the close of the week, and caused prices to recede.

At Leeds there was a better demand for fancy goods; plain cloths of good quality, and tweeds. The enquiry for the American and Continental markets caused an activity in business. Prices for all descriptions of goods were higher.

At Nottingham there has not been the average amount of business, the German buyers not coming in as had been anticipated. The cotton branch was dull. The home trade generally is quiet. Black silk laces for trimmings are in tolerable request, and there is still more doing in narrow edgings. The hosiery trade continues very active. All classes of goods are in request, and manufacturers have orders on hand for some time to come. Yarns are making very high prices, and the market is very firm.

Trade in Rochdale has not been animated during the week. Still, a large amount of flannels has changed hands. In Yorkshire goods there was more business for the better kinds, but lower descriptions were dull. Wool was firm, with prices in favor of the seller, except in the case of the lower kinds, which were dull.

The annual midsummer fair at Halifax induced a quietness in the

general trade which has not yet terminated. Manufacturers, however, are full of orders, with special activity in the worsted trade.

At Bradford the upward tendency in wool has been arrested, but prices continue steady and unchanged. Yarns are quiet, with no demand for export. Pieces: at this branch the manufacturers continue fully occupied, but get no fresh orders. The entire market being evidently influenced by the quietness of the cotton trade.

The demand for metals during the week continues restricted; prices, however, have been maintained. From present appearances, no note-worthy change is likely to take place until the general elections are over and the harvest is safely got in.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are on the whole highly satisfactory, considering the half-year settlements. At this period merchants and manufacturers are unwilling to enter upon any speculations, preferring to wait and take advantage of the turn of the market. In this view, it will be seen that the reports exhibit a degree of steadiness that is favorable.

The traffic returns of railways for the United Kingdom, for the week ending June 17, amounted to £682,915, and for the corresponding week of last year to £662,577, showing an increase of £20,338.

The report of the Law Life Assurance Company, submitted at the quinquennial meeting for the division of profits, stated the sum to be 518,811 $\frac{1}{2}$., of which 103,762 $\frac{1}{2}$ belongs to the proprietors and 415,049 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the assured. The invested assets amount to more than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the annual income is half a million. The insurances in force on the 31st of December last were 8,913,569 $\frac{1}{2}$., with bonuses of 1,747,962 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A bill supposed to be highly important in relation to landed property has passed both houses of Parliament and received the royal assent. The powers it confers are limited to companies making advances on real estate, and rates and rent-charges on real estates only. Such companies must possess at least £1,000,000 capital, of which not less than one tenth is to be paid up, nor more than one-half. The securities that are to be the basis of the issue of the mortgage debentures are to be deposited with the Registrar of the Office of Land Registry, who will endorse the debentures as proof that the conditions of the Act have been complied with. The gross amount of debentures afloat is not to exceed the aggregate of securities deposited with the Registrar, and they may be for sums of £50 and upward, transferable by endorsement under hand.

Reports of the failure of the Bank of Bombay occasioned considerable anxiety during the week in London, although later telegrams have not confirmed the rumor. The knowledge that the Government will have to give to the bank whatever support may be necessary, since they are actual partners and shareholders not only in the Bank of Bombay, but in those of Bengal and Madras, tended somewhat to re-assure parties. Nevertheless, uneasiness was felt as to the extent of the excitement in India consequent upon the decline of prices of cotton, and the probable effect upon credit.

No new commercial enterprises of importance were announced during the week, although there is a large aggregate of fresh enterprises, chiefly upon the joint stock principle, which seem to gain in favor. Respecting the London Merchants' Company, which recently organized with a capital of £2,000,000, the shares have fallen from three per cent premium to one per cent discount, in consequence of doubts as to whether the profits of the last three years, upon which the amount paid for the good will of the old concerns was based, were not exceptional. The experiment of amalgamating the old firms is regarded with some jealousy by other merchants, perhaps because they had not adopted the idea themselves.

A prospectus has been issued of the Liverpool and Dublin Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £400,000, (half to be first subscribed) in shares of £25, to establish a daily line of paddle steamers between the two ports in connection with the Midland, the Great Northern, and the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railways, and the Bridgewater Canal.

In the colonial and foreign produce markets transactions have again been upon a moderate scale, but supplies keeping very light, rates are fully maintained. There has been a more active demand for sugar, and slightly stiffer rates have been paid. The coffee market, in the absence of public sales, has been quiet, but in what business has taken place full rates have prevailed. The tea trade continues without activity. Rice is firmly held, with few transactions. In the oil and tallow market no quotable change has occurred.

The arrival of grain and seed-laden vessels during the week have been forty-three, including twelve of wheat, eleven of maize, and fifteen of barley. There has been only one of linseed, and two of cottonseed. The wheat was chiefly from Odessa, the maize and barley from Sulina, Kustendje, Ibrail, and Galatz. The floating grain cargo trade is steady in tone. Prices of the leading articles have been firm. The reported transactions during the last eight days embrace twenty four cargoes and 6,000 qrs.

THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, July 1, 1865.

The accumulation of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of France indicates very forcibly the general dulness of trade. The unusual sum of 512,000,000 francs is now in the vaults, being an increase

of nearly four times the amount in the corresponding period last year.

The market exhibits features of great distrust, and transactions were limited, holders being cautious of investment. The market rallied previous to the monthly settlement, and better prices were obtained through it; it is supposed that this confidence will be only temporary. The general trade of France is in an unsettled condition, partly from the agitation among the workmen, and also from political causes. The principal securities were the most neglected, and prices receded in almost every case. Speculators seem to labor under vague fears of a financial disaster which had probably been induced by the heavy sugar failures. On Wednesday Credit Mobilier shares experienced a reduction of 6f. 25c., closing at 700. Mexican stock experienced a remarkable and sudden collapse under the influence of supposed unfavorable advices from America. On Thursday the market rallied, and an improvement was manifested the rates showing an augmentation on the closing prices of the preceding day. Credit Mobilier shares advanced to 720. The Mexican loan was quoted at 45; while Mexican bonds rated at 321 fr. 25c. The 4½ per cents closed at 95½ fr. 45c. The advantages were maintained until the close of the week, which terminated more favorably than had been anticipated.

The Budget of the Minister of Foreign Affairs just adopted, amounts to 12,783,200f. The staff of the Ministry, with the salary of the Minister and 130,000f. for his expenses of representation, amount to 600,000f.; furniture, stationery, etc., 250,000 fr. The salaries of the political and consular agents amount to 6,757,300f.

The name of the firm at Marseilles whose failure exercised such an unfavorable influence upon the Bourse, was that of M. Rosland & Co. The failure is said to affect the entire population of Marseilles. Two days previous to the stoppage the large number of the shares offered for sale at the Stock-Exchange brought the price down from 560f. to 60f., and finally to 25f. The last quotation is from 10f. to 15f. The loss, which is enormous, is confined to Marseilles, but as the shares are divided among a great number of individuals the financial catastrophe will be less severe than was at first supposed. The suspension is attributed to the fall in the price of sugar, and, should a recovery take place before the affairs of the house are wound up, they may yet meet all their engagements.

The market at Frankfort has undergone a marked change in the renewed demand for American stocks, and the dulness of Austrian securities. The news of the restoration of peace, and the reduction of the army and navy of the United States has given a stimulus to the investors. On the other hand, the policy of the Austrian Minister of Finances has greatly weakened the demand for the securities of that nation. The demand for the new loan 116,000,000 fl. indicates that the Minister either cannot sell the domains at the expected price, or that he is unwilling to do so, and prefers borrowing and keeping them. The deficit for 1865-66 had been reduced to 10,000,000 fl., and it was expected that the pledges for the sale of the lands would be carried out. The avowal of the misappropriation of large sums which had been voted for different purposes, and the admission that the bad harvests of 1863 had caused a diminution of income to the amount of 20,000,000 fl., though suspected, had produced an unfavorable impression. The declaration, therefore, that this would be the last sacrifice required to pay off the debt to the Bank and to restore the currency, and that henceforth the taxes being paid in cash the deficit would totally disappear, could, it is said, make no impression. Hence the 5 per cents. keep down at 68, although the interest has now been paid without interruption for the last 50 years. Money is at present so abundant at Frankfort that discount is at 2½ per cent.

The annual wool fair at Berlin was a success. Prices were moderate, showing a decline from two to four thalers per cwt., as compared with the preceding year. The foreign buyers, who were not numerous, consisted chiefly of French and Swedes with but few English.

The crops in several governments of the South of Russia have been much injured by the continued drought. In some districts no rain had fallen since the middle of April. Grain of all kinds is rising in price.

Two English Government agents, it is stated, recently paid a flying visit to Dortmund and the Westphalia ironworks, ordering a considerable quantity of steel plates for the arming of ships.

The jealousy of the petty German governments has prevented the completion of the commercial treaty with Italy as the act would involve the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as king of a legitimate realm. This short-sighted policy, which shuts out German goods from Italian markets, is in deference to the scruples of Austria, which has not yet recovered from the bitterness engendered by the campaign in Italy. Another cause for this course is the hostility of Southern Germany to M. Bismark, who favors the proposition. It is believed, however, that the measure will be carried at no distant date.

According to the terms of the treaty concluded between France and the Hanse Towns in March last, the necessity for producing certificates of origin and invoices indicating the price of merchandise imported into France will cease as soon as the Franco-Prussian conventions come into operation. As the French treaties with the Zollverein take effect on the 1st July, orders have been given to the different custom-houses that, from that date, all goods imported from England, Belgium, Italy, the Zollverein, Switzerland, Sweden,

and Norway, shall be, like the imports from the Hanse Towns, except from the certificates of origin and invoices previously required.

The usual monthly auctions for the Sinking Fund of the Passive debt took place at Madrid on the 30th of June. The prices fixed by the government were:—For the first-class interior, 39f.; second ditto, 25f. 75c.; second class exterior, 32f. Tenders were sent in at from 37f. 95c. to 43f. for the first interior; from 21f. 40c. to 23f. for the second interior; and from 31f. 85c. to 32f. for the exterior.

The convention concluded between the French Minister of War and MM. Freury and Talabot, for the formation of an Algerian company with a capital of 100,000,000f., is to be revised. It has been ascertained that the capital is not sufficient to accomplish all that is required. It is proposed consequently to convert the Algerian Company into a great financial institution, at the head of which is to be placed M. de Germiny, senator, ancient Governor of the Bank of France, and at present president of the Mexican Finance Committee.

The liabilities of the great sugar refinery at Marseilles which recently failed are ascertained to amount to \$1,000,000 sterling. The failure has jeopardized several smaller firms in that city, and induced a general distrust in the trade. At Nantes the sugar trade is in a bad way, owing to the low price of the article; and the Minister of Finance has suddenly caused perturbation in the trade by requiring that import duties shall be paid in two months instead of four as formerly. It is apprehended that other branches of commerce will be affected after sugar. As regards the cotton trade in particular, unfavorable reports are current, albeit prices run high.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following, written by the Comptroller of this State, will be read with interest, giving, as it does, a very unexpected reading to the laws which govern the taxation of shareholders of Banks located within this State:

STATE OF NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter making inquiries in relation to assessing shareholders in national banks is duly received. I had previously read the circular published by the Hon. E. G. Spaulding, to which you refer.

The printed circular issued by me states the duty of assessors in this respect as I understand it. Congress expressly authorized the taxing of the shareholders in national banks. The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law, "The Enabling Act," so called, which directs them to be taxed in pursuance of that authority. I do not see how any assessor can disregard that law.

The act of Congress requires that they shall not be taxed at any higher rate than State banks. Mr. Spaulding's circular assumes that they will be taxed at a higher rate, because they have no deduction on account of United States stocks held by them, whilst the State banks have such deduction to the extent that their capital is invested in those stocks. The error of this assumption is manifest. The rate of taxation is one thing; the amount of assessment is quite another and different thing. If a State bank has invested any portion of its capital in government securities, it can only be assessed for the residue, but it is taxed at the same rates as if it had no such investment, but not for the same amount. Its government stocks are exempt by act of Congress. But Congress made no such exemption in the case of national banks. On the contrary, in the very same act in which it requires them to invest in government stocks, it authorizes them to be taxed, and makes no exemption in their favor. The decision of the Supreme Court does not affect the question, for it does not and cannot override the express act of Congress upon which the authority is based.

If Congress has in this particular inadvertently given an advantage to State banks, the assessors have not, for that reason, any right to disregard the law. Congress alone has power to remedy the defect. Too much property is already exempt from taxation by reason of its being invested in privileged securities, leaving the great burthen of taxation to fall upon the less fortunate. The lines of exemption should not be extended beyond the strict requirements of law.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, left at tide-water for the fourth week of June, in the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Barley. bu.	Corn. bu.
1864	42,700	706,400	505,800	100
1865	30,800	514,400	424,800	3,800
Dec.....	11,900	Dec. 19,900	Dec. 81,500	Inc. 3,200

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th ult. inclusive; during the years 1864 and 1865, was as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Barley. bu.
1864	224,100	5,628,300	1,737,100	167,000
1865	189,200	1,465,300	1,700,600	150,700
Dec.....	31,400	Dec. 4,188,000	Dec. 86,500	Inc. 16,300

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 of 867,500 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 30th of June, ult., in the years indicated:

	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.
Canal opened—			
Flour..... bbls	402,100	224,100	189,200
Wheat..... bush.	5,635,800	5,628,300	1,465,800
Corn.....	6,814,100	1,737,100	1,700,800
Barley.....	55,700	167,000	150,700
Oats.....	2,839,600	2,616,900	2,670,600
Rye.....	91,200	64,500	90,500
Malt.....			167,700
Beef..... bbls.	7,712	5,000	4,690
Pork.....	219,000	45,200	13,750
Bacon..... lbs.	3,002,800	559,300	1,090,900
Butter.....	38,400	32,600	40,000
Lard.....	16,270,400	664,800	1,423,200
Cheese.....	340,400	41,200	190,400
Wool.....	10,900	23,200	88,599

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—Mr. William Pruellen, Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the West, has arrived at Washington, and reports the prospects for crops in the lower Mississippi Valley much better than heretofore supposed. The leasing of abandoned plantations by Northern men proved a losing speculation in 1863 and 1864, but is likely to be very remunerative the present season.

A much greater breadth of cotton was planted this spring, and the region between the Arkansas and Red Rivers is beginning to assume its former agricultural importance. Wherever the cultivation of cotton could not be resumed, corn has been planted almost exclusively, and an immense yield is promised on hundreds of plantations.

Nearly all the planters between the mouth of the Red River and the Gulf had devoted themselves to sugar-growing for years before the war. The stoppage of all extended operations in this region the first two years of the war reduced the amount of cane to such an extent that but half the land has been planted in any season since. Last year it was estimated that more than half the cane grown was saved for seed, consequently very little sugar was made. It is not known what proportion of this year's cane will be saved for seed; but the probabilities are that the amount of sugar manufactured will still be insignificant with a continuation of the present favorable season. The planters can all be well supplied with cane seed for next year's crop, and the usual amount of sugar is expected to be thereafter made.

Some losses by inundation have occurred in the vicinity of Lake Providence and other localities where the levees were destroyed by the Federal armies, but these have been fewer and less disastrous than was generally apprehended.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Republic*, who has just returned from a tour in Southern Virginia, says that except just around Burkesville there are no visible traces of war; the crops are good; there has not been such an oat crop for many years, and the corn promises well; the people are quiet and industrious. The returned soldiers are going manfully to work, facing existing difficulties like good and brave men. The servants are, as a general thing, well behaved and at work.

With regard to the grain-growing States we have very cheerful accounts, with rare exceptions, from every direction. Harvest is progressing rapidly. Some of the farmers have already finished the work of cutting their grain, and are "hauling in" the crop, while others are in the midst of harvest, busily engaged in reaping.

SPECIE MOVEMENT, 1864-65.—The following table exhibits the monthly receipts of Treasure from California, and the imports and exports of specie from and to foreign countries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

Months.	Receipts from California.	Imports from foreign Countries.	Total from California and Foreign ports.	Exports to foreign Countries.
July, 1864....	\$711,645	\$128,052	\$839,697	\$3,309,887
Aug. do	1,241,155	245,858	1,487,013	1,000,014
Sept. do	1,189,159	58,220	1,247,379	2,835,898
Oct. do	853,378	129,775	983,153	2,496,221
Nov. do	882,276	161,627	1,043,903	7,267,662
Dec. do	2,205,619	114,976	2,320,595	6,103,377
Jan. 1865....	2,043,457	52,268	2,095,725	3,184,853
Feb. do	914,735	106,704	1,021,439	1,023,201
Mar. do	1,668,975	243,242	1,912,217	381,913
April do	2,307,025	236,492	2,543,517	871,249
May do	1,257,651	177,085	1,434,736	7,245,070
June do	750,469	249,732	1,000,201	5,199,472
Total.....	\$16,027,544	\$1,904,031	\$17,931,575	\$40,919,318
Total from California and foreign ports.....				17,931,575
Excess of exports over receipts.....				\$22,987,743
Specie in Banks and Sub-Treas., July 1, '64..				\$31,037,650
do do do June 30, '65..				44,099,101
				\$13,041,561
Amount supplied from other sources than California and imports, to account for excess of exports and increase in Banks and Sub-Treasury.....				\$36,029,294

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 8th, 1865:

July 6—Steamer Columbia, Havana—	
Spanish gold.....	\$1,700
July 7—Steamer Borussia, Hamburg—	
Foreign silver.....	1,200
American gold.....	8,550
July 8—Steamer City of Boston, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	15,408
Total for the week.....	\$26,858
Previously reported.....	17,988,916
Total since Jan 1, 1865.....	\$18,015,774
Same time in 1864.....	29,755,185
“ 1863.....	21,044,601
“ 1862.....	30,623,411
“ 1861.....	3,251,638
“ 1860.....	23,199,382
“ 1859.....	36,315,496
“ 1858.....	13,067,976
“ 1857.....	23,260,518
“ 1856.....	16,236,260
“ 1855.....	17,014,160
“ 1854.....	17,014,160
“ 1853.....	9,717,663
“ 1852.....	13,202,083

The imports for the week show a falling off in general merchandise, but are well supported in dry goods. The following is our usual comparative summary:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry Goods.....	\$973,670	\$1,702,741	\$1,298,443
General merchandise....	3,121,273	1,864,694	1,466,349
Total for the week..	\$4,094,943	\$3,567,435	\$2,764,792
Previously reported	90,107,715	129,311,035	79,542,220
Since Jan. 1.....	\$94,202,658	\$132,878,470	\$82,307,012

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending July 10, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$4,142,775	\$4,394,598	\$4,063,538
Previously reported.....	95,177,505	92,747,942	80,693,722
Since Jan. 1.....	\$99,320,280	\$97,142,440	\$84,757,280

The Bankers' Gazette.

FRIDAY July 14, 1865i—P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We have to report a continuance of extreme monetary ease. Funds are flowing steadily toward the West, in payment for produce and especially for the large wool crop, and some considerable amounts are going to the Southwest and South, for the purchase of cotton and naval stores; but the supply at this centre shows no diminution, but rather a steady increase, and a corresponding decline in the rate of discount. The demand from speculators is more active. The transactions at the stock exchange have largely increased since the Fourth, but the consequent increased demand for loans, instead of being attended with a partial stringency, has been accompanied with a decline of nearly one per cent. on call loans. This increased ease is partially attributable to the payment of several millions of dollars in semi-annual dividends, and partially to the liquidation of large amounts of 1 year certificates of indebtedness, now falling due. The receipts of money from the latter source are, however, rapidly used for the purchase of the new issue of certificates, which are being paid out in very large amounts to government contractors.

The current subscriptions to the 7.30 loan, though large, have no appreciable effect upon the money market here, for the reason that the orders are chiefly from the interior cities, and are mostly balanced by demands upon the Treasury from the same or adjoining sections.

The banks are employing their funds mostly at 5 a 6 per cent. The unusually large amount of unemployed funds in the hands of brokers and private bankers has been employed on call loans at 4 per cent, with exceptions at both 3 and 5 per cent.; but to-day the market has shown less ease, and the

major part of the call loans have been negotiated at 5 per cent., with exceptions at 6 per cent.

Discounts are dull. There is a larger supply of bills, especially of grocers, but the demand is quiet, the rates ranging from 6 a 10 per cent. We quote the best grades of the several classes of paper as follows :

Dry Goods.....	Per Cent.	6 1/2 a 7	Bankers.....	Per Cent.	6 a 7
Grocers.....		6 1/2 a 7	Produce Commission...		9 a 10

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The improvement in railroad stocks inaugurated last week, has been continued with much animation during the present. The transactions for an advance in prices have been quite large, and prices, with slight fluctuations, well sustained. The brokers, however, continue to have the market very much to themselves, the public being indisposed to enter into speculations, though tempted by free offers of 10 per cent margins. Erie common stock has been unsettled by rumors as to the prospect of the dividend. The Directors have met during the week, but without coming to any decision as to the disposal of the large surplus earnings of the company; the prevailing expectation is that a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend will be declared before the close of the month; and this morning rumors to that effect resulted in the purchase of 6,000 shares, and an advance of 1 1/2. Quicksilver has been very active during the week, and on Wednesday touched 64—a rise of 11 since July, 1864. The advance is attributable partially to the purchases of a large “short” interest to cover their contracts, and perhaps more to the fact of the company having received an offer from the house of Rothschilds to become agents for the sale of 25,000 flasks of silver per annum; a tender which is almost certain of being accepted, as it will largely improve the facilities of the company for marketing their product.

The following have been the closing prices of leading shares on each of the last six days :

	July 8th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.
Canton Company.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	41	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Quicksilver.....	60	60 1/2	64	63 1/2	62	61 1/2
Mariposa.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
Cumberland Coal.....	44	43	44 1/2	44	43 1/2	43
Atlantic M. S. S.....	156 1/2	157	158	159	158	159
New York Central.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96	95 1/2	94 1/2
Erie.....	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2
Hudson River.....	111 1/2	112	111	110 1/2	110 1/2	111
Reading.....	99 1/2	98 1/2	100	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Michigan Southern.....	63 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67	65 1/2	65 1/2
Michigan Central.....	108	109	108 1/2	109	109	109
Illinois Central.....	138	138	136 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Chicago and N. W.....	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	63 1/2	64	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Rock Island.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Fort Wayne.....	99	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	98	97 1/2

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The chief feature of the transactions in government securities is the large demand from the European markets. On Saturday last about \$1,000,000 of 7-30's were shipped for Germany, and over \$1,000,000 of 5-20's. On Wednesday the export of 5-20's, on speculation and for orders, exceeded \$1,000,000; and judging from the large foreign purchases made yesterday and to-day, to-morrow's shipments of the same class of bonds are not likely to be less than \$1,000,000 more; so that, within the week, over \$4,000,000 of 5-20's and 7-30's will have been sent abroad. Since Saturday last, the old issue of 5-20's have advanced from 105 1/2 to 106 1/2.

Sixes of 1881 have been in active demand from newly organized banks, who now give them a preference, as a basis of capital and circulation, over the 10-40 bonds: the price has advanced under this demand from 107 to 108. On Tuesday last the Secretary of the Treasury commenced paying on all audited claims 75 per cent in certificates of indebtedness, and 25 per cent in currency. This course is rendered necessary by the maturing of very large amounts of the old certificates, and the large requirements of quartermasters for currency for paying off the troops. This is causing a material increase in the supply of the new certificates, which are

in active demand at 98 1/2. The first and second series of 7-30's are selling actively at 99 7-8 to 100, and interest.

The following are the closing quotations for the leading government securities at the Stock Exchange for the last six days :

	July 8th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.....	107	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108
U. S. 5-20's c., o. iss.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
U. S. 5-20's c., n. iss.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	105 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. 10-40's coup.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	100	100	99 1/2	100
U. S. 7-30 2d Series.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. 6's certificates.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. 6's certif. n. iss.....	98 1/2	98	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2

The subscriptions to the third series of 7-30 notes, during the week, have been larger than at any period since the loan was opened. The daily subscriptions reported to Jay Cooke & Co. have been as follows :

July 7.....	\$4,261,200	Previously.....	\$96,132,450
do 8.....	5,251,600	Total sold to date....	126,436,250
do 10.....	5,471,300	Remaining unsold....	103,563,750
do 11.....	5,106,400		
do 12.....	6,110,200		
do 13.....	4,103,100		
Total for week.....	\$30,303,900		

GOLD MARKET.—The gold premium is at present chiefly controlled by speculative movements. Although, within the last ten days, about six millions of gold interest has passed from the Sub-Treasury into the market, and the export demand has almost entirely ceased, yet the price of gold shows extraordinary firmness, and has advanced from 139 1/4 on Friday last, to 143 3/4 to-day. The decline of Five-Twenties in London, reported by the Persia, has encouraged the “bulls” to hold their stock of five or six millions off the market; while at the same time they have made new alliances and are still buying up considerable amounts. By this means they have been enabled to steadily force up the premium. They are understood to aim at putting up the price to about 145, and then attempt to sell out.

The shipments of specie from this port since our last report, have been as follows: On Saturday, July 8, by City of Boston, \$15,408; on Wednesday, 12th, by the Cuba, \$239,000—total \$254,408.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
July 8.....	140 1/2	139 1/2	July 12.....	142	140 1/2
July 10.....	140 1/2	139	July 13.....	142 1/2	142
July 11.....	140 1/2	139 1/2	July 14.....	143 1/2	142 1/2

The transactions at the Custom House and Sub Treasury for the week ending July 8th, 1865, were as follows :

	CUSTOM HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
July 3.....	\$31,842 76	\$6,681,478 08	\$4,740,717 55	
July 5.....	309,347 40	3,265,804 64	1,762,588 16	
July 6.....	288,769 88	2,594,229 58	4,852,851 89	
July 7.....	371,156 08	6,192,435 31	3,662,735 44	
July 8.....	492,386 44	8,068,255 85	8,384,311 29	
Total.....	\$1,493,592 51	\$26,804,905 46	\$23,403,204 33	
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of July 3..			42,822,099 30	
			\$66,225,303 63	
Deduct payments during the week.....			26,801,905 46	
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$39,420,398 17	
Decrease during the week.....			3,401,701 13	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The transactions in foreign exchange have been limited. This week's increase in the exports of this port, to upwards of four millions of dollars, the appearance of a fair amount of cotton bills on the market, and the large shipments of Government securities to Europe, have unitedly produced a large amount of bills on London and Paris; and remitters have been to a certain extent induced by this tendency of the exchanges to defer their purchases of bills, in expectation of lower rates. Drawers have withstood the downward tendency as strongly as possible, but the rates have tended steadily to lower quotations. We quote as follows :

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109 a 109½
" " 3 days.....	109½
Merchants'.....	107½ a 108½
Francs, long date.....	5.16½
Francs, short date.....	5.13½
Antwerp.....	5.21½ a 5.17½
Swiss.....	5.20 a 5.17½
Hamburg.....	85½ a 86
Amsterdam.....	40½ a 40¾
Franfort.....	40½ a 40¾
Bremen.....	78 a 78½
Prussian Thalers.....	71 a 71½

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending June 28, 1865 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....£30,072,985	Government Debt.....£11,015,100
	Other Securities..... 3,634,900
	Gold Coin and Bullion 15,422,985
	Silver bullion.....
£30,072,985	£30,072,985

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital..£14,553,000	Government Securities, including dead weight annuity.....£10,480,025
Reserve..... 3,231,009	Other Securities..... 22,036,075
Public deposits, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt, and dividend accounts..... 10,487,984	Notes..... 8,947,140
Other Deposits..... 13,724,188	Gold and Silver Coin. 984,681
Seven day & other bills 451,740	
£42,447,921	£42,447,921

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

An Increase of Circulation of.....	£424,038
An Increase of Public Deposits of.....	906,691
An Increase of Other Deposits of.....	57,622
No Change in Government Securities.....	
An Increase of Other Securities of.....	1,285,780
An Increase of Bullion of.....	112,756
An Increase of Reserve of.....	10,140
A Decrease of Reserve of.....	308,634

The *Moniteur* publishes the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 29th ult.; the return for the previous week is added :

DEBTOR.

	June 29, 1865.	June 22, 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	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	802,508,125 0	797,822,975 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	8,113,266 57	7,689,816 10
Treasury account.....	170,506,294 26	131,499,115 0
Accounts current at Paris.....	187,151,770 3	171,816,002 89
Ditto in the provinces.....	31,275,975 0	28,234,759 0
Dividends payable.....	14,818,509 75	597,106 75
Various discounts.....	522,887 12	13,336,333 60
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	2,789,444 5
Surplus or receipts not distributed.....	752,993 36	
Sundries.....	9,886,943 15	10,642,460 92
	1,442,614,913 57	1,380,078,539 47

CREDITOR.

Cash and bullion.....	512,901,803 34	497,626,559 43
Commercial bills overdue.....	267,475 1	544,857 52
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	274,008,610 37	238,262,938 14
Ditto in the branches.....	236,180,355 0	230,197,705 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	44,041,485 15	43,299,285 15
Ditto in the provinces.....	12,154,286 0	11,755,486 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	15,568,800 0	15,329,000 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	9,947,250 0	9,904,350 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	30,894,900 0	30,436,600 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	615,800 0	606,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	448,000 0	435,600 0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	36,557,487 91	36,557,487 91
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,413,185 0	8,383,912 0
Expenses of management.....	4,777 5	2,226,202 85
Sundries.....	17,499,148 60	11,894,355 33
	1,442,614,913 57	1,380,078,539 47

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 8th, 1865 :

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Average amount of—			Legal Tenders.
		Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	
New York.....	\$7,668,186	\$7,975,719	\$45,721	\$18,947,816	\$1,625,186
Manhattan.....	5,979,218	909,786	15,761	7,218,088	3,116,302
Merchants.....	7,589,660	772,772	26,584	6,185,648	1,977,949
Mechanics.....	5,840,318	260,625	25,190	4,754,211	1,666,483
Union.....	4,174,649	252,129		2,674,760	874,100
America.....	8,486,594	1,453,972	3,975	9,499,595	4,010,994
Phenix.....	8,559,872	165,951	19,723	3,246,684	1,802,111
City.....	4,985,712	267,585		3,756,284	454,885
Tradesmen's.....	2,957,174	44,624	193,378	2,090,827	724,451
Fulton.....	2,275,884	829,085	27,809	2,587,348	769,987
Chemical.....	4,815,984	958,105	23,920	6,831,187	1,841,649
Mercht. Exchange..	2,471,520	12,471	8,894	1,720,543	497,347
National.....	2,250,874	825,838	14,677	1,075,320	233,183
Butch. & Drovers..	2,280,640	58,252	42,950	1,982,514	315,016
Mech's & Trad's....	1,718,941	96,045	105,882	1,423,107	878,095
Greenwich.....	702,216	69,418	10,855	664,995	140,208
Leather/Manf.....	2,867,701	136,594		2,594,612	761,758
Seventh Ward.....	868,474	80,925	10,185	318,457	411,989
State of N. Y.	5,922,991	416,080	22,476	5,469,042	1,795,705
Amer. Exchange..	10,625,966	828,242	18,237	7,246,948	1,951,598
Commerce.....	17,179,240	977,589	264,000	7,790,089	2,678,600
Broadway.....	5,485,976	77,760	820,786	5,019,926	2,019,588
Ocean.....	1,977,275	185,852	12,178	1,629,689	474,074
Mercantile.....	8,278,989	118,460	4,438	2,887,322	789,447
Pacific.....	1,258,155	20,957	57,854	1,628,088	470,192
Republic.....	4,597,745	120,205	74,600	3,993,699	906,688
Chatham.....	1,674,457	25,289	6,884	1,591,901	508,240
People's.....	1,820,724	44,861	9,958	1,148,967	209,971
North Amer.....	8,469,908	85,880	32,200	2,823,845	636,865
Hanover.....	2,249,402	68,099	34,027	1,572,698	585,664
Irving.....	1,836,903	27,965	18,857	1,350,887	542,545
Metropolitan.....	8,850,881	177,878	60,864	7,018,228	3,584,000
Citizens.....	1,838,588	41,642	21,737	1,119,056	811,862
Nassau.....	2,101,846	201,465	5,127	2,181,969	787,835
Market.....	2,517,487	61,318		2,167,447	629,800
St. Nicholas.....	2,058,807	27,148	16,978	1,484,589	681,857
Shoe and Leather..	3,852,830	99,455	455,181	2,555,922	847,000
Corn Exchange.....	3,010,641	169,255	41,729	2,455,567	779,000
Continental.....	8,268,827	303,920	11,386	2,433,993	940,000
Commonwealth....	2,691,832	68,552	29,827	4,917,408	1,427,450
Oriental.....	1,044,634	64,678	116,544	982,092	229,895
Marine.....	1,628,203	55,458		1,538,080	480,600
Atlantic.....	1,086,558	60,841	58,593	939,577	258,802
Imp. and Traders..	4,799,105	68,660	26,740	4,881,991	807,769
Park.....	11,868,718	248,416	269,414	12,827,951	4,155,130
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,626,864	16,648		1,189,866	170,747
Grocers.....	958,193	26,565	3,887	953,783	259,435
North River.....	1,552,418	38,112	14,778	1,552,950	376,982
East River.....	418,822	10,768	98,340	478,668	158,276
Man. and Mer.....	2,288,701	29,832	1,488	2,414,474	1,271,514
Fourth National..	14,338,749	98,245	1,487,569	11,576,874	3,995,866
Central.....	14,136,859	50,890	935,586	15,951,921	4,397,006
Second National..	1,420,751	269,918		1,181,198	366,877
Dry Dock.....	206,300	41,621	17,487	229,896	25,000
Bull's Head.....	1,864,267	11,168	119,551	627,507	
Manufacturers'...	266,251	22,144	55,001	819,213	31,375
Totals.....	\$218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005	62,519,708

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

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$147,997,486	\$32,098,174	\$9,212,897	\$127,588,055
1863.....	175,022,768	38,566,895	5,922,000	160,975,771
1864.....	199,699,742	20,084,987	4,696,107	168,225,977
1865.....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	198,199,005

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		585,055,671
Jan. 14....	189,686,750	21,357,608	3,074,029	148,931,299		538,780,682
Jan. 21....	157,060,556	20,211,569	2,979,851	156,063,355		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		663,814,484
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	156,150,684		518,305,222
Feb. 25....	183,584,735	20,092,378	2,739,388	158,948,481		481,028,121
Mch. 4....	186,569,665	19,880,183	2,720,666	158,009,588		511,361,887
Mch. 11....	188,120,890	20,787,888	2,741,684	152,134,448	26,713,408	412,802,453
Mch. 18....	211,486,651	22,256,596	4,662,505	174,478,837	33,645,014	628,739,288
Mch. 25....	207,677,503	22,066,524	4,457,162	166,956,508	85,295,153	604,796,728
Apr. 1....	204,458,355	20,584,668	4,888,980	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	488,658,634
Apr. 15....	206,508,095	19,588,784	4,757,862	177,815,945	51,061,462	427,761,675
Apr. 22....	204,723,196	19,122,288	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,937	272,740,215
Apr. 29....	204,277,578	19,049,913	4,660,859	193,188,783	66,096,274	359,950,814
May 6....	212,172,277	20,088,399	4,886,987	200,466,785	66,258,849	508,599,215
May 13....	218,502,980	23,558,281	4,889,562	208,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20....	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,032,944	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....	210,416,548	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,680	51,065,440	389,049,879
June 10....	208,392,635	18,480,620	5,402,758	185,509,953	56,201,836	420,542,766
June 17....	208,944,311	16,680,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,844	542,070,189
June 24....	213,590,230	15,906,818	5,789,070	187,508,986	58,560,589	519,448,415
July 1....	216,595,421	15,864,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	478,720,318
July 8....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774			

The increase in loans falls much below that of deposits, showing an inactivity of business, and a tendency toward monetary ease.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to the 10th inst., present the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week :

	This week.	Last week.	Inc.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350	
Loans.....	50,054,700	50,138,778	Inc. \$184,018
Specie.....	1,184,631	1,187,700	Inc. 3,069
Due from other Banks.....	8,718,878	8,158,164	Inc. 1,489,294
Due to other Banks.....	7,847,901	7,827,457	Dec. 20,584
Deposits.....	40,900,990	41,844,059	Inc. 863,069
Circulation.....	6,771,226	6,768,585	Dec. 12,641
United States Legal Tender and Demand Notes.....	20,801,492	19,664,918	Dec. 1,136,580

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	8,955,866	2,154,528	87,945,305
January 3, 1865.....	48,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	89,845,963
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,893,178	38,496,837
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	38,816,847
May 1, ".....	51,726,389	1,262,288	6,441,407	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,955,688	1,258,782	6,717,758	41,518,579
July 10, ".....	50,188,778	1,187,700	6,758,585	41,344,056

NATIONAL BANKS OF CHICAGO.—The following is a statement of the capital, discounts, and deposits of the National Banks of Chicago, Ill., on the 1st July, 1865 :

Bank.	Capital.	Discounts.	Individual Deposits.
First.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,199,289 05	\$1,230,409 77
Second.....	100,000	213,458 09	806,869 10
Third.....	750,000	818,882 05	1,824,475 68
Fourth.....	200,000	188,714 98	473,723 87
Fifth.....	500,000	495,943 80	531,644 98
Mechanics.....	250,000	290,593 22	431,396 88
Commercial.....	200,000	170,772 03	114,394 80
Merchants.....	450,000	240,575 79	469,571 94
Union.....	500,000	567,036 51	2,319,875 92
Northwestern.....	500,000	297,285 30	260,910 24
Manufacturers.....	250,000	162,852 12	178,108 09
City.....	234,780	177,106 59	219,068 80
Traders.....	120,000	168,846 50	471,519 29
Total.....	\$5,054,780	\$4,986,856 04	\$9,331,993 36

NATIONAL BANKS AUTHORIZED.—The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending July 8, 1865 :

Names.	Locations.	Capital.	Names.	Locations.	Capital.
Shetucket.....	Norwich, Ct.....	\$35,000	First.....	Utica, N. Y.....	600,000
Union.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	500,000	Traders'.....	Providence, R.I.....	200,000
Merchants'.....	Pokeepsie, N. Y.....	150,000	The Clark.....	Rochester, N.Y.....	200,000
Meriden.....	Meriden, Ct.....	300,000	The Nation- al Bank.....	Coxsackie, N.Y.....	112,000
N. Bl'k Riv.....	Proctorville, Vt.....	50,000	Nat. Bank of Orange Co.....	Goshen, N. Y.....	110,000
Citizens'.....	Baltimore, Md.....	500,000	Ocean Co.....	Tom's Riv., N.J.....	75,000
Tolland.....	Tolland, Ct.....	75,000	Mechanics'.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	140,000
Abington.....	Abington, Mass.....	50,000	First.....	Woonsocket, R.I.....	107,000
First.....	Wellsb'rg, W. V.....	100,000	The Nation- al Bank.....	Winterset, Iowa.....	50,000
Atlantic.....	New York.....	300,000	Cumberland.....	Cumberland, R.I.....	125,000
Continental.....	New York.....	2,000,000	Greenwich.....	Gr'nwich, R.I.....	75,000
Union.....	Wilmington, Del.....	203,175	National Bk.....	Newbury, Vt.....	75,000
N. Bank of Chemung.....	Elmira, N. Y.....	100,000	Merchants'.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	250,000
Oneida.....	Utica, N. Y.....	400,000	Goshen.....	Goshen, N. Y.....	110,000
Bank of N. Y. Nat. Bank.....	New York.....	3,000,000	Nat. Union.....	Woonsocket, R.I.....	150,000
Associa'n.....	New York.....	5,000,000	Ft. Stanwix.....	Rome, N. Y.....	150,000
American Exchange.....	New York.....	5,000,000			
New Capital.....					\$15,292,175
Previously authorized.....					840,938,811
Total Capital authorized.....					\$856,230,986

Papers have been filed and banks reported for organization, but deposits of bonds not completed as yet, with capitals to the following amounts, in different States as follows :

State.	Capital.	State.	Capital.
Maine.....	\$450,000	New York.....	\$2,870,240
New Hampshire.....	225,000	New Jersey.....	1,223,350
Vermont.....	725,000	Pennsylvania.....	780,000
Massachusetts.....	1,400,000	Delaware.....	110,000
Connecticut.....	230,000	Maryland.....	3,463,495
Rhode Island.....	1,777,000	Ohio.....	100,000
West Virginia.....	200,000	Iowa.....	150,000
Virginia.....	100,000	Minnesota.....	150,000
Indiana.....	800,000	Missouri.....	170,000
Illinois.....	265,000	Kansas.....	100,000
Wisconsin.....	300,000	Nebraska.....	50,000
Michigan.....	200,000		
Total.....			\$15,839,035

Papers have been filed for banks with an aggregate capital of \$5,962,667 that have been authorized to proceed, but have not completed their organization, making together an additional national bank capital of about twenty-two millions already authorized.

The total amount of circulation issued to national banks during the week ending July 8th, was \$2,165,630 ; which, added to the \$146,927,975 previously issued, makes the aggregate of national bank circulation, issued to that date, \$149,093,605.

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	51,894,150
January, 1865.....	681	143,641,400	76,809,890
" 7, ".....	685	145,524,560	78,724,520
" 21, ".....	736	169,099,296	83,058,200
Feb. 4, ".....	782	179,121,296	87,288,800
" 18, ".....	815	186,041,735	73,555,880
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	126,360,330
" 18, ".....	1,180	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
" 8, ".....	1,410	356,230,986	149,093,605

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
(Marked thus * are National.)						
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	130
American*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	113 1/4
American Exchange*.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5	113 1/4
Atlantic*.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	.....
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	6	.....
Bowery*.....	26	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	12	.....
Broadway*.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	.....
Bull's Head*.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	120
Butchers & Drovers'.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov...	May.....	7	108 108
Central*.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	.....	.....
Central (Brooklyn).....	25	450,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	7	125
Chatham*.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	6	.....
Chemical.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	.....
Citizens'.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov...	May.....	6	175
City.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	.....	.....
City (Brooklyn).....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	110
Commerce*.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	99 105
Commonwealth*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	95
Continental*.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	February.....	5	110
Corn Exchange.....	100	100,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	.....	.....
Currency*.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	.....
Dry Dock.....	50	259,150	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	.....
East River*.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	.....
Eighth*.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5 & 3 ex.	.....
Fifth*.....	100	500,000	May and Nov...	May.....	10	.....
First*.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	7 & 5 ex.	.....
First (Brooklyn)*.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.	March.....	5	99 99
Fourth*.....	30	600,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5	.....
Fulton.....	20	160,000	March and Sept.	March.....	.....	.....
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct...	April.....	5	.....
Gallatin.....	25	200,000	May and Nov...	May.....	6	.....
Greenwich.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	.....
Grocers*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	105
Hanover*.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	105 106
Importers & Traders'.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	105
Irving*.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug...	February.....	5	.....
Leather Manufact'rs*.....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug...	February.....	4	.....
Long Island (Brook.).....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug...	February.....	5	.....
Manhattan.....	30	210,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	.....	.....
Manufact'rs (Wbg).....	100	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	.....
Manufac. & Mech'nics.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug...	February.....	6	.....
Marine.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	100
Market*.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	.....
Mechanics' (Brook.).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	.....	.....
Mech. Bank Asso.*.....	25	500,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5	101 105
Mechanics & Traders'.....	25	600,000	May and Nov...	May.....	5 & 5 ex.	.....
Mercantile*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	125
Merchants'.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec...	June.....	5	107
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	102
Metropolitan*.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	.....
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	4	.....
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	.....	.....
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct...	April.....	5	.....
New York*.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	.....
New York County*.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	9	.....
New York Exchange*.....	100	150,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	.....
Ninth*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	.....
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	105 106
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	6	.....
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug...	February.....	4	80 92 1/2
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug...	February.....	5	.....
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov...	May.....	5	.....
Park*.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	6 & 10 ex.	.....
Peoples'.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	110
Phoenix*.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July...	July.....	5	100
Republic*.....	100					

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 14.

TRADE the past week has been active and buoyant,—favored since Monday, by a slight but pretty steady advance in gold. The effect of the increased deliveries of Western and Southern staples, and stronger and more general confidence in the stability of prices, is still exhibited in the stimulated demand for consumption which is felt in all directions. The wants of the great manufacturing and commercial populations of the New England and Middle States in all those great staples, have proved to be so great, from having been long held in abeyance, that export orders are still difficult to execute in Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions, although the prices bid on foreign orders have materially advanced. The most notable movements and advance, have taken place in Shipping Flour and Wheat, Pork, Lard, Cotton, Sugar, Coffee and Teas. In many other staples, however, there has been considerable activity.

At to-day's market, the feeling, in sympathy with the advance in gold, was quite buoyant, checked, however, towards the close by the reaction. Cotton, (for an exception,) was dull throughout the day, under large receipts. The advance in flour called out free sellers. Wheat closed flat under a decline in Winter, caused by the course of Southern markets, where receipts are increasing. Coarse grains closed drooping. Pork advanced a dollar a barrel, with large sales; other Provisions remaining without essential change. Sugar was very active, and higher, but other groceries barely firm. Metals were firmer in some cases.

It is a noticeable feature now, as heretofore for some weeks, that speculations for a rise require a great deal of coddling and nursing. If left to themselves, prices fall to very low figures. Breadstuffs, for instance, have seldom seen lower gold prices than in the past month, and all the favorable circumstances which surrounded the market to-day, could not prevent a decline in an important branch of the trade, and a very dull closing.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865

	Coast-wise.	North Riv.	Erie R.R.	Camd. & Amboy R.R.	Hud. Riv' R.R.	Cent'l R.R. N.Y.	Per Exp's.	Total.
Flour..... bbls.	2,444	26,410	26,683	2,197	144	427	.....	56,805
Corn Meal..... bgs.	85	551	.....	.....	.....	2,385	.....	3,024
Corn Meal..... bbls.	.....	657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657
Whiskey.....	204	887	98	501	.....	.....	.....	1,190
Wheat..... bush.	372	332,547	1,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,236
Corn.....	2,999	306,117	5,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,438
Oats.....	.....	407,565	8,526	.....	.....	1,148	.....	417,179
Rye.....	.....	14,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,500
Malt.....	.....	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,060
Barley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass Seed.....	.....	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456
Flaxseed.....	.....	.....	1,078	.....	.....	229	.....	1,307
Beans.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Pear.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef..... bbls. & ter.	.....	.....	772	50	1,200	.....	.....	822
Pork..... bbls.	.....	352	1,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,526
Cutmeats..... pkgs.	.....	147	236	20	.....	.....	.....	403
Lard..... bbls. & te.	.....	.....	445	6	.....	.....	.....	451
Lard..... kgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashes..... pkg.	28	245	70	6	49	.....	.....	398
Tallow.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Grease.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
Oil Cake.....	.....	1,188	4,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,806
Stearine.....	.....	143	50	8	.....	.....	.....	201
Dried Fruits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs..... bbls.	.....	458	378	473	920	400	3,185	5,824
Lard Oil.....	30	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	90
Cotton..... bales.	9,847	268	2,599	2,086	.....	.....	.....	14,800
Wool.....	268	389	649	126	180	.....	.....	1,942
Hemp.....	45	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Hops.....	.....	.....	20	.....	46	.....	.....	66
Hides..... No.	786	676	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,308
Leather..... sides.	1,060	7,430	17,920	840	2,060	1,500	.....	44,810
Tobacco..... hdds.	398	244	8,529	730	.....	.....	.....	4,801
Tobacco..... cs. & c.	244	347	274	49	.....	.....	.....	964
Rice..... tcs. & bbls.	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
Rice..... bgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosin..... bbls.	2,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,953
Tar.....	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815
Pitch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits Turpen.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
Crude Turp.....	823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	823
Copper.....	9	223	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
Copper Plates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead..... pigs.	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Spelter..... slabs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar..... bbls.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Sugar..... hdds.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Starch..... pkgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,390	.....	.....	12,390
Butter.....	.....	1,750	921	1,546	2,449	420	9,623	16,706
Cheese.....	64	2,526	2,673	81,800	.....	.....	.....	87,063
Petroleum..... bbls.	.....	.....	13,882	810	.....	892	.....	15,584
Molasses..... hdds.	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194
Peaches..... bbls.	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Peanuts..... bgs	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121

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	200,850	175,620
Flour..... bbls.	1,509,375	2,072,290
Corn Meal.....	192,470	183,800
Wheat..... bush.	1,798,240	5,571,150
Corn.....	2,805,570	1,962,940
Rye.....	65,130	64,315
Barley, &c.....	493,180	702,560
Oats.....	2,873,285	3,404,800
Beef..... tcs. and bbls.	75,760	59,980
Pork..... bbls.	155,625	237,750
Bacon, &c..... pkg.	91,970	237,810
Lard.....	81,575	157,380
Cheese.....	140,825	194,300
Butter.....	304,275	196,350
Rosin..... bbls.	34,671	9,921
Crude Turpentine.....	2,237	5,265
Spirits do.....	5,063	5,061
Tar.....	6,370	16,084
Rice..... tcs.	7,505	.....
Ashes.....	10,540	9,075
Tobacco, domestic..... pkgs.	45,860	116,100
Tobacco, foreign.....	11,305	22,810
Tallow.....	9,385	17,855
Wool, domestic..... bales.	32,405	62,090
Wool, for, city.....	30,120	71,410
Hops.....	13,330	25,075
Whiskey..... bbls.	32,555	219,680
Leather..... sides	1,195,900	1,331,500
Oil, sperm..... bbls.	18,186	37,985
Oil, whale.....	54,380	48,652
Oil, petroleum.....	216,955	318,710
Oil, lard.....	4,495	7,960
Whalebone..... lbs.	458,500	500,000

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

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1st.	Same time 1864.
Coal..... tons	7,192	104,429	80,023
Cotton..... bales	54	54,816	28,919
Coffee..... bags	7,341	310,362	481,537
Molasses..... bhds.	1,314	93,633	75,875
Sugar..... hdds, bbls. and tcs.	6,612	191,874	141,235
do..... bxs. and bags	5,488	184,858	153,963
Teas..... pkgs.	4,785	285,144	508,292
Tobacco..... do	1,302	12,056	22,495
Wool..... bales	869	32,401	84,767

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	3,401	25,051	21,880
Flour..... bbls.	51,830	705,272	1,177,282
Corn Meal.....	3,121	80,171	69,267
Wheat..... bush.	200,446	697,380	7,946,385
Corn.....	75,886	447,245	169,230
Beef..... tcs. and bbls.	2,648	60,621	59,108
Pork..... bbls.	2,876	74,210	83,198
Bacon..... 100 lbs.	8,951	253,766	767,459
Lard.....	5,211	159,801	337,685
Cheese.....	16,663	149,627	168,029
Butter.....	756	61,696	60,895
Ashes, Pots..... casks.	100	5,587	4,343
Ashes, Pearls.....	.....	437	371
Beeswax..... lbs.	729	135,855	259,578
Hops..... bales.	85	11,717	15,518
Rosin..... bbls.	1,586	7,708	820
Spirits Turp.....	.....	631	304
Tar.....	30	5,127	643
Tallow..... 100 lbs.	1,095	117,415	223,536
Tobacco..... pkgs.	7,435	85,020	56,464
Tobacco..... lbs.	205,824	2,107,877	2,377,188
Oil, Sperm..... galls.	22,242	56,982	720,529
Oil, Whale.....	.....	11,804	187,985
Oil, Petroleum.....	154,702	4,009,534	7,172,322
Oil, Lard.....	485	26,066	326,427
Seed, Clover..... bags.	.....	10,995	18,364
Staves,..... M	523	7,252	8,341
Oil Cake..... 100 lbs.	27,385	252,842	330,397
Whalebone..... lbs.	.....	152,341	379,298

The following are detailed statements of the exports and imports for the week :

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11, 1865.

CRONSTADT.		HAMBURG.	
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Pet'l'm, gls. 102,113	\$57,425	Agl. imp. pkgs. .8	\$619
Tree nails . . . 3,000	366	Ex. lgw'd, bx2,000	7,713
Total.....		Total.....	
		\$66,203	

HAMBURG.		HAMBURG.	
Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Gin, pkgs. 40	2,000	Preserves, cs. 10	100
Guts, bbls. 32	256	Furs, bbls. 2	1,000
I R combs, cs. 2	403	Beef, bbls. 25	1,200
Rosin, bbls. 994	6,000	Effects, cs. 5	2,500
Camphor, bbls. 4	1,100	Tobacco, cs. 28	840
Sarsapa'la, bbls. 219	10,500	Piano, 1	300
Candles, bxs. 10	181	Segars, cs. 7	3,292
Oatrich fea., cs. 1	1,200	Sew. mach. cs. 374	17,381
Silverware, cs. 1	4,200	Tobacco bbls. 280	7,7
Total.....		Total.....	
		\$90,19	

BREMEN. Tobacco, hhd's 654 158,833 Tobacco, bbls 455 10,139 Furniture, cs 2 80 Peas, bbls 200 950 Tob stms, h'ds 324 23,634 Pulse, bbls 200 907 Shoe pegs, bbls 256 938 Ex logd, bxs 500 5,089

LIVERPOOL. Wheat, bu 154,091 212,175 Corn, bu 13,614 10,777 Bacon, lbs 687,592 108,844 Lard, lbs 143,175 22,307 Butter, lbs 15,000 3,150 Stear'e, bbl 26,880 5,000 Oil ca'e, lbs 378,616 8,612 Cedar, logs 367 10,000 Fustic, pcs 1,227 250 Mahogany, lgs 263 9,800 Rags, bales 16 706 Steel, pkgs 4 325 Ore, tons 100 800 Mf tob, lbs 53,348 21,047 Ag imps, pkgs 2 1,100 Veneering, bxs 2 200 Hops, bales 85 2,352

LONDON. Tobacco, hhd's 141 48,658 Sew mach, cs 601 24,013 Oil cl, lbs 2,619,692 61,368 Flour, bbls 4,371 30,857 Staves 4,000 700 Spm oil, gals 6,102 11,136 Pork, bbls 200 3,800 Beef, tcs 84 4,095

CARDIFF. Wheat, bushels 23,300 32,000

BRISTOL. Wheat, bushels 75,623 108,415 Oil Ccra, lbs 241,168 5,505 Total \$113,920

GLOUCESTER. Wheat, bushels 52,274 70,967

GLASGOW. Corn, bu 29,178 23,421 Beef, hhd's 2 300 Butter, lbs 21,737 2,900 Beef, pkgs 50 1,600 Tobacco, hhd's 10 4,000 Lobster, bxs 18 175

LOUGH FOYLE. Flour bbls 1,173 7,141

LONDONDERRY. Corn, bu 17,350 16,388 Flour, bbls 4,670 32,690 Pork, bbls 100 1,900 Wheat, bu 14,180 24,815 Starch, bxs 90 400 Total \$761,930

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES. Pork, bbls 918 18,674 Butter, lbs 14,665 2,572 Flour, bbls 22,111 140,154 Organ 340 340 Beans, bbls 57 336 Cod oil, cks 52 2,034 Rosin, bbls 18 88

BRITISH WEST INDIES. Drugs, cs 182 3,093 Hardware, cs 85 2,845 Corn m'l, bbl 1,342 6,726 Butter, lbs 8,724 3,037 Peas, bags 45 179 Oil meal, lb 33,000 833 Hams, lb 11,859 2,633 Codfish, qtls 135 685 Bread, pkgs 330 1,532 Tobacco, bbls 108 1,822 Beef, bbls 116 3,024 Rope, pkgs 15 524 Corn, bu 7,050 7,207 Lumber, pcs 15 127 Matches, cs 20 320 Whisky, bbls 1 121 Portrait, bxs 1 120 Bacon, bbls 1,225 316

BRITISH GUIANA. Live stock, hd 128 \$7,355 Flour, bbls 1,451 10,319 Cheese, lbs 11,064 1,504 Bread, pkgs 491 1,819 Shooks 186 200 Peas, bbls 175 1,500 Beef, bbls 102 2,150 Candles, bxs 372 1,231 Tobacco, hhd's 2 1,061 Staves, pcs 128,000 7,320

BRITISH AUSTRALIA. Hardware, cs 145 \$7,078 Axes, cs 35 2,870 Preserves, cs 249 1,145 Books, cs 6 440 Cordials, cs 50 500 Carriages, pcs 85 12,333 Glassware, cs 15 1,000

MARSEILLES. Alcohol, bbls 500 \$10,255 Drugs, cs 27 3,281

CETTE. Staves 78,960 \$9,360

FRENCH WEST INDIES. Pork, bbls 100 \$2,490 Lard, lbs 2,000 400 Flour, bbls 420 3,340 Lumber, ft 2,050 85 Tobacco, cs 40 2,209 Dent mat, cs 2 249 Pump 1 270 Furniture, cs 114 3,600

TARRAGONA. Staves 34,000 4,890

CADIZ. Staves 87,720 7,218

MALAGA. Staves 52,400 7,905

MARSALA. Staves 105,120 8,120

CUBA. Perfumery, cs 16 \$528 Mf iron, pkgs 56 580 Cotton cards, cs 16 640 Rope, pkgs 1 132 Nails, kegs 40 240 Shoes, cs 5 100 Sew mach cs 65 2,612 Iron tubes 119 920 Hardware, cs 50 3,021 Bacon, lbs 46,850 8,545 Ptg mat, pkgs 11 240 Butter, lbs 9,647 2,948 Lard, lbs 125,834 24,217 Salt, sacks 2,750 5,037 Shooks & H 3,785 8,246 Coal oil, galls 6,144 4,099 Eggs, bbls 45 940 Agl impts pkgs 67 3,754 Books, cs 1 236 Bark, hhd's 10 162 Machinery, cs 71 6,459 Corn meal, bbls 200 1,000 Woodw'e, pkgs 32 580

HAYTI. Flour, bbls 1,375 \$10,368 Codfish, qtls 212 1,422 Lard, lbs 3,200 710 Feed, bbls 22 58 Bread, pkgs 33 95 Lumber, ft 10,000 252 Pork, bbls 110 2,860 Tobacco, hhd's 2 1,305 Kerosene, galls 80 78

MEXICO. Machinery, cs 94 \$15,008 Saw dust, cords 28 112 Flour, bbls 1,553 13,634 Butter, lbs 4,880 1,705 Furniture, cs 82 6,085 Tobacco, bales 10 350 Blacking, bbl 1 60 Brandy, cs 50 220 Cinnamon, rolls 5 340 Cocoa, bags 53 2,239 Perfumery, cs 50 187 Paper, reams 1,000 500 Mf iron, pkgs 6 381 Buttons, cs 2 275 Stationery, cs 2 400 Tobacco, cs 20 239 Agl impt, pkgs 33 225 Drugs, pkgs 252 4,716 Boots and S, cs 1 265 Telegr mat, pkgs 8 228

NEW GRANADA. Drugs, pkgs 75 2,053 Wine, pkgs 15 376 Candles, bxs 164 666 Kerosene, gals 480 278 Lard, lbs 9,117 1,905 Paint, pkgs 51 155 Tobacco, bales 85 1,239 Soap, cks 6 281 Ag'l imp's, pks 15 132 Tar, bbls 20 130 Den'l mat'ls, cs 1 136 Muskets, cs 10 920 Fancy goods, cs 2 234 Butter, lbs 340 117

VENEZUELA. Beef, bbs 217 2,623 Sugar mills 2 1,759 Print mat'ls, cs 1 130 Hams, lbs 727 169 Butter, lbs 718 263 Soap, bxs 103 353 Resin, bbls 12 114 Butter, lbs 2,297 879 Pitch, bbls 3 62 Revolvers, cs 2 589 Sew mach, bxs 19 1,189

BRAZIL. Flour, bbls 1,382 12,958 Spars 131 7,000 Lard, lbs 19,000 1,189

CISPLATINE REPUBLIC. Lumber, feet 763 9,220 Plaster, bbls 55 138 Total \$9,367

PERU. Trucks 2 880 Drugs, pkgs 306 9,553 Sew mach, cs 77 2,965 Boot jacks, cs 3 250 Oak, pcs 100 140 Wax, lbs 3,079 1,373 Woodware, cs 66 387 Rum, bbls 77 995 Furniture, cs 42 1,010 Naphtha, gs 1,000 450 Oil cloth, cs 11 1,090

CHINA. Drugs, cs 236 3,440 Beef, bbls 250 3,511 Books, cs 4 1,293 Beef, tcs 10 240 Blocks, pkgs 5 972 Fancy goods, cs 2 150 Coal, tons 788 6,012 Lamps, cks 2 118 Tobacco, cs 87 4,273 Paper, cs 5 573 Butter, lbs 2,600 970 Muskets, cs 28 8,612

Grand total \$4,063,538

IMPORTS (OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6, 1865.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

China, Glass, & E'ware—	Quan. Value.	Jewelry	Quan. Value.	Boxes	Quan. Value.
China	2 834	Watches	7 18,812	Buttons	64 16,057
Earthenware	700 17,884	Leather, Hides, &c.—		Burr stones	24 121
Glass	83 188	Hides, dressed	75 34,179	Cigars	18,713
Glassware	255 7,227	Hides, undressed	126,100	Coal, tons	7,192 17,408
Glass plate	87 6,254	Horns	844	Corks	74 1,037
Drugs, &c.—		Leather	9 2,957	Cotton, bales	54 4,885
Acids	2 1,119	Leather patent	5 2,805	Clocks	3 1,113
Ammonia, sul.	88 1,067	Liquors, Wines, &c.—		Cocoa, bags	100 2,158
Bl. powder	100 1,095	Brandy	1 338	Coffee, bags	7,941 140,555
Brims'ne, tn1,076	25,396	Porter	30 327	Effects	838
Chicory	87 922	Vinegar	25 494	Fancy goods	46,127
Chlo potash	20 601	Wines	17 448	Grain	158
Cochineal	33 4,232	Champ'ne bkt	163 1,799	Hair	15 2,913
Cudbear	5 509	Metals, &c.—		Hair cloth	6 2,925
Gum crude	9 266	Bronzes	1 210	Hemp	226 6,869
Iodine	12 3,062	Copper	1 117	Honey	87 2,112
Lic. paste	490 12,981	Cutlery	13 5,070	India rubber	224 10,923
Oils	42 5,070	Guns	5 575	Ivory	3 1,376
Oil, ess.	5 392	Hardware	23 7,778	Machinery	11 1,769
Oil, olive	60 1,226	Iron, pig, tone	400 4,937	Molasses	1,314 24,814
Paints	7,364	Iron, RR. brs	4,505 24,189	Onions	1,615
Paris white	25 125	Iron, sheet, tns	7 550	Oil paintings	9 4,410
Potash, hhd.	23 2,747	Iron tubes	7 248	Plaster	222
Potash, prus.	10 1,254	Iron, other, tne	102 6,877	Pipes	4,454
Soda, bi carb.	250 635	Lead, pigs	807 8,506	Potatoes	1,266
Soda, ash	853 22,166	Metal goods	41 2,778	Rags	90 899
Sponges	2 163	Needles	5 2,193	Rice	3,482
Sulph copper	80 2,868	Old metal	50 2,308	Salt	1,324
Sumac	700 3,285	Saddlery	1 132	Statuary	1 941
Vermillion	2 1,142	Steel	273 7,386	Seeds	246
Verdigrie	1,135	Tin, bxs	7,888 49,550	Soap	3 192
Ultramarine	492	Tin, slbs 300.1,000	2,339	Sugar, hhd, bbls and tcs.	6,613 308,707
Other	2,847	Wire	3 291	Sugar, boxes and bags	5,488 100,346
Furs, &c.—		Spices—		Tea	4,785 61,205
Furs	11 8,525	Cassia	2,522	Toys	118 6,529
Hatters' goods	21 7,554	Stationery, &c.—		Tobacco	1,302 30,780
Fruits, &c.—		Books	13 1,020	Tomatoes	103
Bananas	3,255	Engravings	3 247	Waste	104 3,969
Lemons	5,723	Paper	28 2,938	Wax	5 512
Nuts	3,912	Other	2 681	Wool, bales	869 63,847
Oranges	3,665	Woods—		Other	1,014
Pine apples	10,933	Logw'dibaM	1,230 6,611		
Raisins	1,883	Fustic, M lbs.	53 621		
Sauces and pre.	1,255	Mahogany	11,529		
Instruments—		Other	4,967		
Musical	30 4,105	Miscellaneous—			
Optical	1 120	Alabaster orn's	21 314		
Jewelry, &c.—		Baskets	5 145		

Total \$1,466,849

European dates are to 2d July. A London circular of the 1st reports:

COCOA rather dearer.—1,330 bags Trinidad sold at 59s 6d a 65s for low to good grey, 66s a 70s for mid to mid red, 71s a 87s for good to fine red, and 106s for superior; 104 bags Grenada 52s a 64s; 32 bags Dominica 47s 6d a 48s; 35 bags Surinam were bought in at 75s a 77s.

COFFEE—The demand continues good at full prices. The landed supplies of Plantation Ceylon are much reduced, and only 25 casks have been offered, which sold at 84s a 85s for mid. Of Native 220 casks 3 barrels 899 bags brought 67s 6d a 70s 6d for good to fine ord; 80 bales Alexandrian Mocha were sold at 92s 6d a 93s 6d for good greenish; 22 casks 30 barrels 28 bags Jamaica realised 67s a 73s for good ordinary, 74s a 84s for fine ord to mid. In Foreign 81 bags Guatemala realised 75s 6d a 76s 6d; 3,457 bags Costa Rica, 71s a 72s 6d for ord, 74s a 77s 6d for fine to fine ord, and 78s 6d a 84s for low mid to mid. Of 925 bags Rio 400 sold at 62s a 65s for good to fine ord colory. A cargo of St. Domingo sold, 1,700 bags Aux Cayes at 63s 6d insured free of 10 per cent for a near port.

SALTPETRE neglected.

COPPER—Tough Cake and Tile 90l a 92l, Best Selected 94l a 96l, Sheathing 98l a 100l, Y. M. Sheathing reduced to 84d.—Foreign: Chili Slab 78l a 80l.

LEAD dull. Common Pig 20l.

CORN—The market is firm with short supplies of English Wheat, and prices generally are 1s per qr higher. Average price of English Wheat for the week ending 24th inst was 41s 3d on 51,039 qrs returned. White American Wheat 43s a 46s; Winter Red 41s a 44s; Spring 41s a 43s per qr; American Flour 22s a 24s per barrel.

COTTON was very firm early in the week, and prices further advanced 1d a 1½d per lb, but in the last day or two there has been a complete change, and the above advance has been lost, the market closing very flat. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 66,900 bls, Mid. Orleans 20½d per lb.

HEMP—Russian quiet; St. Petersburg Clean 28l 10s. 1,000 bales Manila, fair to good current, sold at 30l cash.

JUTE—No public sales, and nothing to report privately.

SPELTER steady at 22l 10s.

IRON—Welsh steady; rails and bars 7l 5s f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch pigs 55s cash for mixed Nos. on Clyde.

LINSEED—The market has further improved both on the spot and for arrival. Calcutta arrived commands 57s, at which a little business has been done. Patna and Mirzapore are worth 58s, and Bombay 58s 6d a 59s. A cargo Black Sea on the Coast sold at 57s. About 1,000 tons Calcutta, for shipment up to end of August, sold at 57s 6d a 58s, sound bags, 600 tons Bombay at 59s 6d, 10,000 qrs. Odessa for shipment up to end of July at 57s 10½d to Hull direct, and a cargo on passage at 58s. Imports since 1st Jan. 278,595 qrs., against 293,249 qrs. last year.

LINSEED CAKES are 5s per ton dearer; New York, in bbls. 10l 5s a 10l 10s.

NAVAL STORES—French Spirits Turpentine offer at 53s on the spot, future shipments 52s. Refined Petroleum 2s 6d.

OILS—Fish dull; Sperm offers at 90l; Pale Southern 45l; Pale Seal 42l; Cod 50l a 51l; and some sales of East India have been made at 30l. Linseed continues plentiful on the spot at 33s 3d a 33s 6d. Rape very firm; English Brown 42l, and Foreign 42l 10s; English Refined 45l, and Foreign 46l a 46l 10s; a good business in Brown for first four months next year at 42l 10d a 42l 15d; Refined Cotton has also advanced, on the spot we quote 32l a 34l as to quality, for the last six months delivery a good business in Ord at 32l 10d, of Crude, from new seed, there are buyers on the spot and last six months delivery, at 26l 10s; sales of Madras Ground Nut at 40l; Niger is held for 36l; Poppy at 37. Olive; the advance of last week is fully supported; Mogadore 49l a 49l 10s; Seville 51l; Malaga 52; and Gallipoli 54l; for Corfu 49l 10s to U. K. or Continent is demanded, but a shade less might be accepted. Cocoa Nut. Cochin 44s 6d a 45s, Ceylon 43s. Palm. Stocks chiefly in second hands, and 37s 6d asked for fine Lagos; Palm Nut worth 32s.

RICE quiet, but prices are sustained—7,500 bags sold, including Necranzie Arracan at 9s 4½d, Bahia at 9s 1½d, and Rangoon at 9s 9d; also a floating cargo Rangoon, 800 tons, at 10s 9d for the Continent.

RUM steady—320 puns sold at 1s 6½d for Leewards, and 1s 7d for Demerara.

SPICES—Black Pepper: 1,400 bags Penang partly sold at 3d; of 540 bags Penang White only a small portion sold from 5d a 5½d for ord. 200 bags Pimento brought from 2½d a 2¾d. Ginger: 160 barrels Jamaica realized from 62s for good ord to 92s 6d for good bold; 200 bags African were bought in at 38s, with 100 bags Bengal at 25s.

SUGAR—The market is steady at fully last week's prices. Of British West India 3,500 hhd's sold, including at public sale part of 349 hhd's 3 tierces 260 barrels Barbadoes from 30s a 35s 6d, 76 hhd's 38 tierces 47 barrels Tobago at 27s 6d, and 44 hhd's 28 tierces with 632 bags crystallised Berbice from 32s 6d a 36s 6d. 2886 bags Bengal mostly sold at 25s a 26s 6d for brown Date. Privately 4000 bags Mauritius sold at 29s 6d a 30s 6d for brown and yellow syrups, 36s 9d a 37s for crystallised, and 150 bags Gurpattah Date Bengal at 33s 9d. Of Foreign no public sales have been held, and the only private transactions are 220 hhd's Cuba Muscovado at 30s 3d a 31s 6d, 19,000 bags unclayed Manila at 26s 6d, and 700 bags Guatemala at 28s 6d. Afloat eleven cargoes have been sold afloat, viz. one Havana, 1906 boxes No. 13 at 25s 6d fully insured for U. K.; eight Cuba Muscovado, together 3,500 hhd's and 400 tierces and barrels at 21s 9d a 22s 3c; two Brazil, 2,400 bags brown Pernams at 20s 6d, and 285 cases 31 barrels 827 bags brown Bahia at 20s 6d, both with landing weights and for U. K.

TALLOW—The market continues firm; St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot is worth 41s 9d, and about 2000 tons for delivery last three months sold at 43s.

MOLASSES—225 puns Trinidad sold at 15s, and 100 Antigua, at 16s.

TEA market quiet, and prices without material changes. 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. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Banca took place yesterday, when 169,900 Slabs sold at fl 56, equal to about 96l here.

A Havana circular of the 8th reports:

SUGAR (clayed).—There has been very little variation in the market during the week. Most of the offers have been on a range of 7½ rs for No. 12, on which basis a few trifling lots have been found. No. 12 at 7½ rials per arrobe—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 62s. 6d. and exch. 11 per cent.—stood in at 31s. per cwt. f. o. b. The higher grades of Derosnes no. 18 19. are still in favor for United States at 9 a 9½ rs. The sugar coming to town still exceeds that received at the same period last year.

MOLASSES—In Matanzas a better demand has sprung up for Europe, and holders being more tractable, some parcels of good body layed molasses for boiling purposes have been taken at 2½ a 3 rs. Muscovado is scarce and firm at 4½ a 4¾ r per keg.

HONEY—Buyers would willingly pay now 4½ a 4¾ rials per gallon.

COTTON.

THIS market has been active and buoyant throughout the week, and prices have been further advanced. The highest point was reached, however, on Tuesday, under the stimulus of a public sale of government cotton, at which good ordinary brought 49c. and strict middling Orleans 53½c. Since then, although the extreme prices of that day have not been fully supported, the market has ruled strong and active. The Liverpool accounts are hardly so favorable to pricees as were anticipated, and the receipts have materially increased. But the advance in cotton goods, and the large demand from spinners, an advance in gold, with considerable speculative feeling, have neutralized these influences, and yet the market closes weak at quotations,—spinners generally retiring from the market. Sales for the week, 15,000 bales. Receipts, 15,025 bales. Exports last week, 3,400 bales. Making about 8,000 bales in the past four weeks, and mostly to Liverpool. We quote:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	38	39	39	39
Good Ordinary.....	45	46	46	46
Middling.....	51	52	52	52
Good Middling.....	53	54	54	54
Middling fair.....	55	56	56	56

At to-day's market, Sea Islands gold by auction, at 71c a 73c. Advices from the South are still meagre. There appears to be a pretty gradual, though not large, increase of deliveries at the ports. From a careful comparison of accounts that reach us, we estimate the quantity of cotton marketed at about 4,000 bales per week day, or, in round numbers, 24,000 bales per week. It may not, however, exceed 20,000 bales per week. The latter figure will give over 10,000 bales per week for export, as difficulties arising out of the scarcity of labor will prevent our manufacturers increasing their consumption at present to a quantity exceeding 1,500 bales per day. Much of the cotton coming forward is in a damaged condition. The accounts from the growing crops are pretty uniformly favorable. The following are quotations for middling at various points to latest mail dates: New Orleans, July 2, 45c; Mobile, July 1, 31c, buoyant; Memphis, July 3, 34c; St. Louis, July 10, 44c; Charleston, July 7, 31c; Shreveport, June 29, 18c.

Liverpool circulars of the 1st July notice a dull heavy closing in that market, with quotations slightly lower for the week. A circular says:

"The market early in the week continued very strong. On Monday the sales amounted to 20,000 bales at an advance of 1/4d per lb. On Tuesday this advance was fully maintained, sales 15,000 bales; but the arrival of the City of Washington, on Wednesday, with the President's proclamation, abolishing all restrictions on trade in, and taxes on cotton in the Southern States, except 2c per lb, caused quite a reaction, and the daily sales have since dwindled down to 5,000 and 6,000 bales. The advance in American obtained early in the week has been entirely lost, and on other descriptions the decline has been much greater, in some cases as much as 2d per lb. The actual stock in this port, declared to-day, proves to be 31,100 bales in excess of the estimated quantity."

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2 18	17 1/2 18	30
Good ordinary....	18 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
Low Middling....	19	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
Middling.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	20	34
Good Middling....	20	20 20 1/2	20 1/2	—
Middling Fair....	20 1/2	20 1/2	—	—
Fair.....	—	—	—	42

SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American... 3530	830	2550	6910	158220	160087	
East Indian. 9290	8020	10980	28290	717020	669210	
Brazilian.... 3060	2640	3060	8760	178030	118980	
Egyptian... 5740	1220	7390	14350	261840	197140	
Other Sorts. 4890	1650	4050	10590	242820	235840	
Total.... 26510	14360	28030	68900	1556030	1382040	

IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	7419	136109	111667
East Indian.....	27345	333103	464740
Brazilian.....	7598	160350	128012
Egyptian.....	7707	231642	220376
Other Sorts.....	9207	153323	231239
Total.....	59276	1014532	1151034

STOCKS.

	This Day.	1864.	COTTON AT SEA.	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	28480	16260			
East Indian.....	134090	131610		451000	377000
Brazilian.....	32830	23750		Piculs.	Piculs.
Egyptian.....	57900	73380		42000	140000
Other Sorts.....	54730	90440			
Total.....	308030	335440			

BREADSTUFFS.

Stimulated by the advance in gold and a considerable export demand, with favorable intelligence from Europe, and very moderate receipts, there has been a large advance in extra State Flour and prime Spring Wheat, with which the whole market has more or less sympathized, except the coarse grains; in fact, in Oats we have to notice a material decline. More speculative feeling has developed itself, based on letters from the West, giving crop accounts that are not so favorable as were first reported. It is asserted that, with a great growth of straw, the yield is less than was anticipated, although still large. The crop in Pennsylvania and West Virginia has been very good, and as it begins to reach the market the demand for the finer sorts of reds in this market has been materially curtailed. In Corn the movement has been very large.

At to-day's market Flour was fairly active, at a slight improvement. Wheat was two or three cents better for Spring, but with a large and irregular decline in Winter Wheats at the close; the whole market closed flat and unsettled. Corn was active for export. Oats were lower, and all coarse grains dull.

The following are closing quotations in this market:

Flour, Superfine State and Western. ... per bbl.	\$5 75	a	\$6 00
do Extra State.....	6 70	a	6 90
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	6 90	a	7 10
do Extra Western, common to good.....	6 75	a	8 40
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	8 50	a	11 00
do Southern, supers.....	7 10	a	8 00
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	8 10	a	11 50
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	6 75	a	9 00
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 40	a	1 44
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 42	a	1 46
do Red Winter.....	1 50	a	1 60
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	1 65	a	1 70
Corn, Western Mixed.....	75	a	83
do Western White.....	85	a	..
do Western Yellow.....	..	a	85
do Southern Yellow.....	85	a	..
do Southern White.....	..	a	Nominal.
Rye, Western.....	90	a	..
do North River.....	1 00	a	..
Oats, Western.....	58	a	60
do State.....	55	a	..
do Canada.....	50	a	..
Barley.....	1 00	a	1 30
Barley Malt.....	1 50	a	1 60
White Beans.....	1 00	a	1 25

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

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bushels. Wheat.	Bushels. Corn.
New York.....	July 7, 1865	72,660	2,087,338	277,779
New Orleans.....	July 1, 1865	1,710	..	..
Philadelphia.....	July 4, 1865	15,484	58,350	26,233
Baltimore.....	July 4, 1865	17	..	40,276
Boston.....	July 7, 1865	3,534	..	..
California and other ports July 4, 1865.....		34,517	21,630	..
Total.....		127,922	2,167,358	344,288
To about same period, 1864.....		987,385	13,411,808	240,220
To about same period, 1863.....		1,308,209	20,467,495	8,880,166
To about same period, 1862.....		2,132,234	19,498,916	12,360,583

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bushels. Wheat.	Bushels. Corn.
From New York, to July 7, 1865....	19,603	97,430	11,485
From other ports, to latest dates....	1,823	..	..
Total.....	21,426	97,430	11,485
To about same period 1864.....	69,037	256,319	12,535
To about same period 1863.....	136,472	1,494,633	68,957
To about same period 1862.....	595,202	7,328,703	319,562

The movements of breadstuffs at the West have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Total Receipts....	33,593	280,020	861,376	341,432	15,224	7,038
Cor. week last y'r	24,131	322,257	500,744	210,020	13,265	601

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO DURING THE PAST WEEK.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Total shipped....	27,328	105,835	541,853	271,825	16,251	..
Cor. week last y'r.	40,616	351,116	579,451	319,585	7,350	..

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	461,945	631,049	700,061	709,143
Wheat.....	3,610,449	4,318,670	3,775,094	5,471,350
Corn.....	8,071,187	8,310,000	6,007,370	12,615,106
Oats.....	4,936,241	3,195,885	2,864,005	1,163,419
Rye.....	243,107	276,349	360,091	497,384
Barley.....	276,473	150,038	150,073	437,974

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT CHICAGO FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour.....	361,682	636,977	761,960	662,824
Wheat.....	2,513,291	4,859,062	3,142,040	5,545,268
Corn.....	7,529,395	5,914,260	15,381,874	10,125,004
Oats.....	4,128,697	4,695,185	2,960,997	899,641
Rye.....	162,843	141,146	267,877	369,272
Barley.....	1,112,874	73,395	39,336	144,614

The following will show the weekly receipts of flour and grain at the places indicated for the week ending July 8:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago.....	33,593	280,470	861,376	341,433	7,093	15,224
Milwaukee...	5,712	232,022	1,350	9,025	658	1,320
Toledo.....	21,839	85,099	1,624	800	..	..
Detroit.....	18,346	12,599	5,953	5,293	172	..
Cleveland....	3,372	34,619	330	6,000	23	..
Totals.....	81,862	644,809	870,693	352,551	7,951	16,544
Prev. week.	97,201	925,583	1,114,940	561,218	5,009	22,076

The following will show the shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago and Milwaukee, and Toledo, for the week ending July 8, and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
To Buffalo.....	25,308	79,096	445,600	258,050	.....	15,500
To Oswego.....	100	123,500	16,000	.....	.....	.....
To Pt. C&B'e.....	.....	166,119	14,700	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensburg	4,703	50,000	13,600	.....	.....	.....
To Dunkirk....	13,983	408	1,750	.....	.....	.....
To Cleveland....	.....	21,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Pt Huron....	.....	.....	1,000	1,800	.....	.....
To Saginaw....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Goderich....	800	.....	29,675	.....	.....	.....
To Sarnia.....	10,749	.....	11,888	.....	.....	.....
To Kingston....	.....	72,889	.....	.....	.....	.....
To other points	161	850	2,600	3,200	.....	.....
By railroad....	9,354	2,535	2,378	11,075	.....	751

Totals..... 65,261 516,507 539,191 274,125 16,251
 Prev. week... 65,176 699,855 906,983 386,252 78 13,184

A Liverpool circular of the 1st July thus reviews that market for the week :

"Yesterday we had steady rain, which has been general throughout the country; the want of it was beginning to be severely felt for spring corn, roots and pastures; but the Wheat plant, except, on light soils, is generally well reported of. The trade since our last report has shown increased firmness, though without much activity. At Tuesday's market there was a better inquiry for Wheat, at an advance of 1d. per cental. Flour was more saleable, at 6d. to 1s. per sack dearer; good barrels are scarce. Indian Corn, with several lots offering ex-quay, was rather easier. At to-day's market there was a good demand for Wheat, particularly for the Amber Spring, which is getting scarce, and readily brought an advance of 1d. per cental; other descriptions were more saleable at prices rather in favor of sellers. Flour was 6d. per sack dearer, and there was more inquiry for barrels. Indian Corn: several lots of Bulgarian were pressed from the quay at 27s. 6d. per qr., which made other descriptions difficult of sale."

QUOTATIONS.

		s. d.	a.	s. d.
Flour.	Extra State.....	(per barrel)	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 Milwaukie.....	(per 100 lbs.)	8 2	a 8 6
do	Amber Iowa.....	do	8 8	a 8 9
do	Red and Amber Winter.....	do	8 4	a 8 10
do	White—Western.....	do	8 9	a 9 3
do	do Southern.....	do	9 0	a 10 0
Indian Corn.	Yellow.....	(per 480 lbs.)	28 6	a 0 0
do	Mixed.....	do	28 6	a 0 0

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 14.

Throughout the past week the Dry Goods market has been moderately active at higher rates. The supplies brought forward have been somewhat limited. Producers allege that owing to the disorganized state of labor they are not in a position to supply the market to the extent of the orders which are being sent forward. It is also pleaded that the stocks of the raw material are insufficient for the requirements of the trade. At the first blush there would seem to be some force in these reasons, for the short stock of goods. But we believe the actual cause is not so much a positive want of material or labor, as a desire upon the part of the manufacturers to supply their productions sparingly, so as to realize better rates than the actual cost of production would warrant. Such a course, pernicious in its tendency, will sooner or later work its own cure. In support of these views, we would merely refer to the daily receipts of cotton at this port, which are much in excess of the manufacturing capacity of the country.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Of domestic productions the market is barely supplied just now. The value of the raw material still keeps up, so that nearly all descriptions of Cloths are held for extreme prices. At present the demand is mainly confined to woollens suitable for Clothiers and the jobbing trade. Broadcloths, Fancy Cassimeres, and Satinets, are on the rise, whilst Flannels of all kinds are in request at better prices.

We give a table of prices in our Daily Bulletin and need not repeat them here.

The importation of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 12, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864 have been as follows :

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.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens.....	178 \$95,891	Shawls.....	10 5,446	Worsted y'n.	5 740
Cloths.....	48 25,937	Gloves.....	15 4,181	Braids & bds	25 12,014
Carpetings....	124 29,591	Worsted's	110 68,900	Cot. & wor'd	100 34,476
Blankets.....	8 175	Hose.....	9 3,514		
				632	\$276,747

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons.....	70 \$18,328	Velvets.....	7 5,566	Hose.....	275 43,853
Colored.....	73 21,517	Laces.....	26 15,193		
Prints.....	5 1,163	Braids & bds	3 1,070	498	\$121,831
Muslins.....	1 685	Handker'fs	14 2,950		
Emb'd mus..	4 2,251	Gloves.....	20 450		

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	77 \$122,944	Laces.....	45 13,769	Silk & wor's'd	3 1,579
Plushes.....	8 4,692	Cravats.....	1 728	do. & cotton	8 5,244
Velvets.....	2 2,607	Vestings....	3 2,018		
Crapes.....	1 169	Raw.....	108 65,435	278	\$266,591
Ribbons.....	44 41,604	Braids & bds	8 5,802		

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	340 \$94,138	Hdkfs.....	15 9,208	Threads.....	35 10,368
Laces.....	1 183			392	\$113,897

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Gloves.....	5 \$2,824	Clothing....	12 777	Feath. & flow.	16 2,542
Le'th'r glo's.	8 14,807	Embroideri's	6 3,523	Susp. elast....	3 2,131
Kid do	2 3,109	Corsets.....	10 2,499		
Matting....	1750 9,640	Straw goods.	2 323	1,814	\$44,180

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	1 \$501	Carpeting....	3 931	Hose.....	7 2,541
Woolens....	114 57,206	Blankets....	44 4,594	Braids & bds.	2 6,692
Cloths.....	10 5,370	Worsted's	217 91,520	Cott & wor's'd.	35 11,253
Coatings....	1 763	Delaines....	8 4,313	442	\$180,734

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons....	32 \$10,082	Velvets.....	4 1,572	Hose.....	7 1,109
Colored....	43 11,028	Laces.....	1 362	120	\$32,251
Prints.....	1 372	Braids & bds	2 491		
Emb'd mus..	10 2,700	Spool.....	20 4,515		

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	19 \$29,621	Laces.....	1 551	Silk & wo'd....	8 1,755
Velvets....	5 5,229	Cravats....	1 454	do. & cott....	10 7,154
Ribbons....	14 14,004	Brds & bds.	1 1,275	57	\$60,043

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	171 \$37,245	Thread.....	5 2,374	Hemp yarn...	9 567
Handkfs....	1 1,088			186	\$41,024

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Kid gloves..	1 \$5,057	Clothing....	8 1,577	Corsets.....	3 1,313
Oil cloth...	22 42	Embroideries	2 467	36	\$7,095

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens....	121 \$60,997	Shawls.....	11 8,843	Merinos.....	43 30,253
Cloths.....	24 11,471	Worsted....	186 74,503	Cott. & wor's	108 37,477
Blankets....	8 1,101	Delaines....	33 14,979	539	\$231,593

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Cotton.....	1 \$357	Laces.....	4 2,023	Hose.....	8 1,338
Colored....	41 11,955			54	\$15,673

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Silks.....	97 \$117,092	Velvets....	3 1,605	Laces.....	1 1,642
Plushes....	5 2,693	Ribbons....	13 14,166	Silk & worst.	15 11,031
				134	\$143,229

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Linens.....	58 \$11,111	Handkerch's	1 1,033	Threads....	5 1,340
				64	\$13,439

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Kid Gloves..	3 \$3,418	Straw goods	65 1,823	Fea. & flow.	2 3,233
Clothing....	1 25			71	\$3,549

RECAPITULATION.

Dry Goods entered for consumption at the port for the week ending July 14:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	478	\$168,898	496 \$214,148
do cotton.....	203	50,160	487 142,313
do silk.....	194	191,192	109 64,016
do flax.....	127	24,892	922 174,110
Miscellaneous dry goods.	97	18,616	73 23,671
Total.....	1069	\$453,758	2087 \$618,758

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

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	110	39,278	144 42,725
do cotton....	97	24,398	55 17,960
do silk.....	21	24,883	296 415,124
do flax.....	109	23,980	96 20,008
Miscellaneous dry goods.	15	3,413	12 3,006
Total.....	352	\$115,952	603 \$498,823

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

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	184	73,307	1003 456,601
do cotton....	125	27,640	144 43,716
do silk.....	70	89,997	136 137,345
do flax.....	55	16,735	495 144,722
Miscellaneous dry goods.	20	6,911	324 56,752
Total.....	454	\$211,590	2102 \$944,639

Total entered at port... 1523 \$665,348 4189 \$1,463,394 4476 \$1,945,329

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

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

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

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

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

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

Market steady.

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

Anchor—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Of 200 lb and upward..... 12 1/2 @ 18

Barilla—Duty free.

Teneriffe..... per ton @ --

Beeswax—Duty, 30 cent ad val.

Yellow, Western and South..... 50 @ 52

Bones—Duty, on invoice 10 cent.

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

Bread—Duty, 30 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..... 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 85 @ -- Sperm, patent..... @ 50 Stearic..... @ 81 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 bushel.

Liverpool Orrel..... per ton of 2,240 lb @ 7 50 @ 8 00

Liverpool House Cannel..... 8 50 @ 9 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 cent ad valorem in addition.

The market has been active, including sales 12,000 bags Rio yesterday.

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

Bio, prime..... gold @ 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2

do good..... cash @ 20 @ 20 1/2

do fair..... duty @ 18 1/2 @ 18

do ordinary..... paid @ 19 1/2 @ 20 1/2

do fair to good cargoes..... (gold, in bond) @ 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

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

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

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

St. Domingo..... gold @ 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

do (in bond)..... gold @ 13 1/2 @ 14

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, 2 1/2; old copper, 2 cents per lb; manufactured, 30 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.

Quiet, and a shade firmer.

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

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

Sheathing, yellow..... @ 35 Pig, Chile..... @ 45 Boltz..... @ 45 Braziers..... @ 29 1/2 American ingot..... @ 29 1/2

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2 1/2; other untarred, 3 1/2 cents per lb.

Manila..... per lb @ 22 @ --

Tarred Russia..... @ 19

Tarred American..... @ 27

Bolt Rope, Russia..... @ --

Corks—Duty, 50 cent ad val.

1st regular, quarts..... 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 Assafoetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 80 cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents per lb; Calisaya Bark, 80 cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1 1/2; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents per lb; Bleaching Powder, 80 cents per 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 cents per lb; Crude Brimstone, \$6; Roll Brimstone, \$10 per ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 per ton, and 15 cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents per lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 60 cents per lb; Castor Oil, \$1 per gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1 1/2; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 1; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 cents per lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent per lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 cent ad val.; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Geeda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 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 cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents per lb; Phosphorus, 20 cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents per lb; Quicksilver, 15 cent ad val.; Sal Eratus, 1 1/2 cents per lb; Sal Soda, 1 cent per lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 1; Sugar Lead, 20 cents per lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 per oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents per lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 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.)

Quiet.

Aloes, Cape..... per lb @ 25

Aloes, Socotrine..... @ 85 @ 4

Alum..... @ 50 @ 70

Annato, fair to prime..... @ 14 1/2 @ 15

Antimony, Regulus of..... @ 35 @ 40

Argola, Crude, Oporto..... @ 29 @ 29 1/2

Argola, Refined..... (gold) @ 4 @ 40

Arsenic, Powdered..... @ 25 @ 40

Assafoetida..... @ 41 @ 70

Balsam Capivi..... (gold) @ 2 @ 60

Balsam Tolu..... @ 1 75 @ 55

Bark, Calisaya..... @ 22 @ 44

Berries, Parisian..... @ 22 @ --

Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) @ 3 1/2 @ 31

Bi Chromate Potash..... @ 62 50 @ 65 00

Bleaching Powder..... @ 5 @ 6 1/2

Borax, Refined..... @ 6 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Brimstone, Crude..... per ton @ 95 @ 1 00

Brimstone, Am. Roll..... per lb @ 18 @ 19

Brimstone, Elor Sulphur..... @ 3 15 @ 3 40

Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... @ 30 @ 50

Camphor, Refined..... @ 58 @ 60

Cantharides..... @ 5 @ 5 1/2

Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... @ 62 1/2 @ --

Cardamoms, Malabar..... do @ 90 @ 77 1/2

Castor Oil (cases)..... per gallon @ 1 1/2 @ 38 1/2

Chamomile Flowers..... per lb @ 45 @ 13 1/2

Chlorate Potash..... @ 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Caustic Soda..... (gold) @ 30 @ 50

Citric Acid..... do @ 58 @ 60

Cochineal, Honduras..... do @ 5 @ 5 1/2

Cochineal, Mexican..... do @ 62 1/2 @ --

Copperas, American..... do @ 90 @ 77 1/2

Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) @ 1 1/2 @ 38 1/2

Cubebs, East India..... @ 45 @ 13 1/2

Cutch..... @ 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Epsom Salts..... @ 30 @ 50

Extract Logwood..... @ 58 @ 60

Flowers, Benzoin..... per oz. @ 60 @ 80

Gambier..... per lb @ 7 1/2 @ 9

Gamboge..... @ 95 @ 1 00

Ginseng, Southern and Western..... @ 80 @ 90

Gum Arabic, Picked..... @ 65 @ 85

Gum Arabic, Sorts..... @ 34 @ 36

Gum Benzoin..... @ 1 00 @ --

Gum Kowrie, good to prime rough..... @ 28 @ 30

Gum Gedda..... @ 19 @ 20

Gum Damar..... @ 36 @ --

Gum Myrrh, East India..... @ 36 @ --

Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... @ 70 @ --

Gum Senegal..... @ 40 @ 45

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... @ 40 @ 45

Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... @ 85 @ 1 00

Hyd. Potash, French and English..... @ 3 15 @ 3 25

(gold) @ 5 50 @ --

Iodine, Resublimed..... @ 5 50 @ --

Ipecacuanna, Brazil..... @ 3 00 @ 3 50

Jalap..... @ 40 @ 70

Lac Dye, good and fine..... @ 45 @ 49

Licorice Paste, Calabria..... @ 23 @ 24

Licorice, Paste, Sicily..... @ 38 @ 38

Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... @ 30 @ --

Licorice Paste, Greek..... @ 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Madder, Dutch..... (gold) @ 1 00 @ 1 25

Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do..... @ 1 00 @ 1 25

Manna, large flake..... @ -- @ --

Manna, small flake..... @ -- @ --

Manna, Sorts..... @ -- @ --

Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo..... @ 80 @ 90

Oil Anis..... @ 8 75 @ --

Oil Cassia..... 5 00 @ -- Oil Bergamot..... 8 25 @ 8 50 Oil Lemon..... 4 75 @ 5 00 Oil Peppermint, pure, in tin..... 5 00 @ 5 25 Opium, Turkey..... (gold) 5 87 1/2 @ 65 Oxalic Acid..... 1 00 @ -- Phosphorus..... 25 @ 87 1/2 Prussiate Potash..... 58 @ -- Quicksilver..... (gold) 3 00 @ -- Rhubarb, China..... 3 00 @ -- Sal Eratus..... 9 1/2 @ 20 Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 1 90 @ 2 00 Sal Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) 1 90 @ 2 00 Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 40 @ -- Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 25 @ -- Seneca Root..... 60 @ -- Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ -- Senna, East India..... 18 @ 22 Shell Lac..... 60 @ 65 Soda Ash (80 cent)..... (gold) 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 Sugar Lead, White..... 40 @ -- Sugar Lead, Brown..... 40 @ -- Sulphate Quinine..... per oz. 2 17 1/2 @ 2 20 Sulphate Morphine..... 8 10 @ -- Tartaric Acid..... (gold) 30 @ -- Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 30 @ -- Vitriol, Blue..... 18 1/2 @ --

Duck—Duty, 30 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 150 00 @ 48 00

Fustic, Cuba..... 45 00 @ 48 00

Fustic, Tampico..... @ -- @ --

Fustic, Tabasco..... @ -- @ --

Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) @ -- @ 22 00

Fustic, Maracaibo..... do @ -- @ --

Logwood, Laguna..... @ 19 00 @ --

Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) @ -- @ --

Logwood, Hond..... (gold) 26 00 @ 27 00

Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 24 00 @ 25 00

Logwood, St. Domingo..... (gold) 15 00 @ --

Logwood, Jamaica..... (gold) 60 00 @ 65 00

Lima Wood..... (gold) 30 00 @ --

Barwood..... (gold) @ 55 00

Sapan Wood, Manila..... @ -- @ --

Feathers—Duty: 30 cent ad val.

Prime Western..... per lb @ 0 67 1/2

do Tennessee..... @ -- @ --

Fire Crackers—Duty: \$1 per box of 40 packs.

Canton, 40 packs, No. 1, (cash) @ 3 90 @ 4 00

per box..... @ 8 90 @ 4 00

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.

Market dull; drooping.

Dry Cod..... per cwt. 6 75 @ 7 00

Pickled Cod..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 7 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Mass. Shore..... 22 50 @ 23 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Bay..... 13 50 @ 13 75

Mackerel, No. 2, Mass. Shore..... 15 25 @ 15 75

Mackerel, No. 2 Bay..... 12 50 @ 12 75

Mackerel, No. 2, Halifax..... 10 25 @ 11 50

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. @ -- @ --

Herring, Sealed..... per box 40 @ 50

Herring, No. 1..... @ 80 @ 40

Herring..... per bbl. 6 50 @ 9 50

Flax—Duty: \$15 per ton per lb @ 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; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents per lb; Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 cent ad val.

Supply of foreign dry very light, and prices advanced.

Raisins, Seedless..... per hf. cask @ 6 60 @ 6 75

do Layer (new)..... per box 5 60 @ 5 75

do Bunch (new)..... @ 13 @ --

Currants (new)..... per lb @ 24 @ 25

Citron, Leghorn..... @ 18 @ 18 1/2

Turkish Prunes..... @ 18 @ 20

Dates..... @ 26 @ 26 1/2

Almonds, Languedoc..... @ 25 @ 26

do Provence..... @ 29 @ 24

do Sicily, Soft Shell..... @ 41 @ 43

do Shelled..... @ 88 @ 90

Sardines..... per hf. box @ 46 @ 50

do..... per qr. box @ 24 1/2 @ 25

Figs, Smyrna..... per lb @ 25 @ 30

Brazil Nuts..... @ -- @ 10

Filberts, Sicily..... @ 17 @ 17 1/2

Walnuts, French..... @ 13 @ 14

Furs and Skins—Duty, 10 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

Opossum	8	@	10
Raccoon	80	@	60
Skunk, Black	80	@	50
do Striped	15	@	35
do White	2	@	8

Gold Prices.

Goat, Curacao, No. 1	32 1/2	@	35
do Buenos Ayres	32 1/2	@	35
do Vera Cruz	45	@	47 1/2
do Tampico	42 1/2	@	45
do Matamoros	32 1/2	@	35
do Payta	32 1/2	@	35
do Madras	32 1/2	@	35
do Cawnpore	32 1/2	@	35
do Cape	32 1/2	@	35

Deer Skins, in merchantable order.

Deer, San Juan and Chagres per lb	42 1/2	@	47 1/2
do Bolivar City	30	@	32 1/2
do Honduras	47 1/2	@	50
do Siam	42 1/2	@	45
do Para	42 1/2	@	45
do Missouri	42 1/2	@	45
do Texas	42 1/2	@	45
do Arkansas	42 1/2	@	45
do Florida	42 1/2	@	45

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

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

6x 8 to 8x10	5 50	@	7 25
8x11 to 10x15	6 00	@	7 75
11x14 to 12x18	6 50	@	9 25
12x19 to 16x24	7 00	@	9 50
18x22 to 20x30	7 50	@	11 75
20x31 to 24x30	9 00	@	14 50
24x31 to 24x36	10 00	@	16 00
25x36 to 30x44	11 00	@	17 00
30x46 to 32x48	12 00	@	18 00
32x50 to 32x56	18 00	@	20 00
Above	15 00	@	24 00

(The above is subject to a discount of 40 per cent 45 per cent.)

French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.
(Subject to a discount of 35 @ 40 per cent.)

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

Market steady.

Calcutta, light and heavy	26	@	27
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Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Calcutta, standard per square yard

Calcutta, standard	21	@	21 1/2
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Market more active.

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

Blasting (A)	6 50	@	6 50
Shipping and Mining	8 50	@	8 50
Rifle	48	@	1 15
Sporting, in 1 lb canisters	48	@	1 15

Hair—Duty FREE.

Rio Grande, mixed (cash)	30	@	31
Buenos Ayres, mixed	27	@	28
Hog, Western, unwashed	10	@	12

Hay—North River, Shipping per 100 lb

Hay—North River, Shipping	90	a	95
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Market firm. New arriving sparingly; selling at 60 a 75c.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$25; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$15 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

Scarce and firm.

American, Dressed	255 00	@	265 00
do Undressed	165 00	@	175 00
Russia, Clean	175 00	@	190 00
Jute	16	@	15
Manila	14	@	15
Sisal	14	@	15

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE. (Nominal.)

The market has been fairly active, and very firm.

B. A., 20 @ 26 lb selected	17 1/2	@	18 1/2
Rio Grande, 20 @ 23 lb, selected	17	@	18
R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow	17	@	18
Rio Nunez	17 1/2	@	18 1/2
Gambia and Bissau	17 1/2	@	18 1/2
Orinoco	15 1/2	@	16
San Juan, etc	14	@	14 1/2
Savanna, etc	11	@	11 1/2
Maracaibo, Salted	11	@	11 1/2
do Dry	13	@	13 1/2
Maranhm, Dry Salted Ox and Cow	10	@	10 1/2
Pernambuco, Dry Salted	10 1/2	@	11
Bahia, Dry	12 1/2	@	13
do Dry Salted	12 1/2	@	13
Matamoros	14	@	14 1/2
do Dry Salted	10	@	10 1/2
Tampico	13	@	13 1/2
Vera Cruz	13 1/2	@	14
Porto Cabello	12 1/2	@	13
Mioz	10 1/2	@	11
Rio Hache	10 1/2	@	11
Bogota	13 1/2	@	14
Truxillo	12 1/2	@	13
St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt Dry	10 1/2	@	11
Curacao	10 1/2	@	11
California, Dry	15 1/2	@	16
California, Dry Salted	11	@	11 1/2
California, Green Salted (currency)	10 1/2	@	11
Dry Western	10 1/2	@	11
Green Salted Country and West'n	8	@	8 1/2
City Slaughter	8	@	8 1/2
City Slaughter, Association	9	@	9 1/2
Penang Cow	8	@	8 1/2
Manila Buffalo	8	@	8 1/2
Calcutta Buffalo	8	@	8 1/2

Calcutta Kips, Slaughter

Calcutta Kips, Dead Green

Singapore

Honey—Duty, 20 cents per gallon.

Cuba (duty paid) per gallon 1 20 @ 1 22 1/2
do (in bond) per gallon @

Hops—Duty: 5 cents per lb.
There is rather more doing and prices tend upwards.

Crop of 1864 per lb 15 @ 40
do of 1863 per lb 10 @ 25

Horns—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE.

Ox, Rio Grande per lb C 13 00 @ 18 00
Ox, American, selected per lb 13 00 @ 15 00

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

Para, Fine per lb 65 @ 70
Para, Medium per lb @
Para, Coarse per lb @
East India per lb @
Carthagenas, etc per lb 48 @ 50
Guayaquil per lb @

Indigo—Duty FREE.
Very quiet.

Bengal per lb 1 65 @ 2 40
Oude per lb 1 30 @ 1 60
Kurpan per lb 1 10 @ 1 70
Madras per lb 75 @ 1 40
Manila per lb 90 @ 1 40
Guatemala per lb 1 80 @ 1 70
Caraccas (gold) per lb 85 @ 90

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

There is a better demand, but prices are without improvement.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash) per ton 40 00 @ 45 00
Pig, American, No. 1 per ton 35 00 @ 36 00
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold) per ton @ 92 50

STOCK PRICES—

Bar Swedes, assorted sizes per ton 160 00 @ 170 00
Bar, English and American, Refined per ton 105 00 @ 110 00
do do do Common per ton 95 00 @ 100 00
Scroll, English per ton 140 00 @ 200 00
Ovals and Half Round, English per ton 130 00 @ 140 00
Band, English per ton 185 00 @
Horse Shoe per ton 135 00 @ 145 00
Rods, English, 5-8 @ 3-16 inch per ton 105 00 @ 185 00
Hoop, English per ton 140 00 @ 220 00
Nail Rod per lb 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Sheet, Russia per lb 24 @ 25

Sheet, English, Single, Double and Treble per lb 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2
do Am. do do do per lb 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Rails, English (gold) per ton 57 00 @ 58 00
do American per ton 85 00 @ 90 00

Ivory—Duty, 10 per cent ad val.

East India, Prime per lb 8 00 @ 4 00
East India, Billiard Ball per lb 4 50 @
African, West Coast, Prime per lb 2 75 @ 3 75
African, Scrivello, West Coast per lb 1 75 @ 2 75

Laths—Duty, 20 per cent ad val.
Better supplied and lower.

Eastern per lb M 20 00 @ 2 10

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

Sales 400 tons for the week at full prices.

Galena per lb 100 lb 9 25 @
Spanish per lb 8 75 @ 9 00
German, Refined per lb 8 75 @ 9 00
English per lb 8 75 @ 9 00
Bar per lb @ 12
Pipe and Sheet per lb @ 16

Leather—Duty: sole 35, upper 30 per cent ad val.
Active market and prices firm.

Oak, (slaughter,) light per lb 35 @ 37
do middle per lb 41 @ 42
do heavy per lb 41 @ 42
do crop per lb 38 @ 50
Hemlock, middle, R. Grande & B. Ayres per lb 30 @ 31
do middle, California per lb 29 1/2 @ 31 1/2
do middle, Orinoco, etc. per lb 28 @ 29
do light, R. Grande & B. Ayres per lb 27 1/2 @ 29
do light, California per lb 27 @ 28
do light, Orinoco, etc. per lb 26 @ 27
do heavy, R. Grande & B. Ayres per lb 29 1/2 @ 31 1/2
do heavy, California per lb 29 @ 31
do heavy, Orinoco, etc. per lb 25 @ 26
do good damaged per lb 23 @ 26 1/2
do poor damaged per lb 18 @ 20
do upper, in rough, slaughter per lb 24 @ 26
Oak, upper, in rough, slaughter per lb 80 @ 35

Lime—Duty: 10 per cent ad val.
Active at a slight decline.

Rockland, common per bbl. @ 1 20
do lump per bbl. @ 1 60

Lumber, Woods, Staves, Etc.—Duty, Lumber, 20 per cent ad val.; Staves, 10 per cent ad val.; Rosewood and Cedar, FREE. Lumber and Timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.

More plenty, but prices steady.

Spruce, Eastern per M feet 16 00 @ 19 00
Bird's-Eye Maple, Logs per sup. feet 8 @ 10
Black Walnut, Logs per sup. feet 8 @ 10

Black Walnut, Crotches per lb 18 @ 25
Blk Walnut, Figured and Blistered per lb 22 @ 1 25
Yellow Pine Timber per lb @ 94
White Oak, Logs per M feet 70 00 @
White Oak, Plank per M feet 60 00 @ 70 00
White Pine Shipping Boards per M feet @ 30 00

STAVES—
White oak, pipe, extra per M. @ 160 00
do pipe, heavy per M. @ 180 00

White oak, pipe, light per lb @ 110 00
do pipe, culls per lb @ 70 00
do hhd., extra per lb @ 180 00
do hhd., heavy per lb @ 110 00
do hhd., light per lb @ 70 00
do hhd., culls per lb @ 60 00
do bbl., extra per lb @ 125 00
do bbl., heavy per lb @ 90 00
do bbl., light per lb @ 55 00
do bbl., culls per lb @ 35 00
Red oak, hhd., heavy per lb @ 70 00
do hhd., light per lb @ 40 00

HEADING—white oak, hhd. per lb @ 120 00

Mahogany, Cedar, Rosewood—Duty free.

Mahogany, St. Domingo, crotches, per foot 75 @ 1 10
do St. Domingo, ordinary logs per lb 17 @ 20
do Port-au-Platt, crotches per lb 75 @ 1 00
do Port-au-Platt, logs per lb 14 1/2 @
do Nuevitas per lb 18 @
do Mansanilla per lb 18 @
do Mexican per lb @
do Honduras (American wood) per lb 15 @ 28
Cedar, Nuevitas per lb 20 @ 23
do Mansanilla per lb 17 @ 20
do Mexican per lb 15 @ 17
do Florida per lb 1 50 @ 2 00
Rosewood, Rio Janeiro per lb 5 @ 8
do Bahia per lb 4 @ 6

Molasses—Duty: 8 cents per gallon.
The market has been active. Closes firmer.

New Orleans per gallon @
Porto Rico per gallon 70 @ 75
Cuba Muscovado per gallon 45 @ 55
do Clayed per gallon 35 @ 42
English Islands per gallon 55 @ 65

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

Cut, 4d. @ 60d. per 100 lb 5 00 @ 5 25
Clinch per 100 lb 6 00 @ 6 50
Horse shoe, forged (8d.) per lb @ 30
Copper per lb @ 50
Yellow metal per lb @ 30
Zinc per lb @ 20

Naval Stores—Duty: spirits of turpentine 30 cents per gallon; crude turpentine, rosin, pitch, and tar, 20 per cent ad val. Tar and turpentine, product of the British North American Provinces, free. (All cash.)

The market is quite unsettled.

Turpentine, North County, soft per 280 lb 9 50 @ 10 25
do Wilmington, etc. per lb @
Tar, Washington and New Berne per bbl. 4 50 @ 5 50
do foreign per lb @ 6 00
Pitch, city, No. 1 per lb @ 8 00
Rosin, common per lb 280 lb 5 25 @ 6 25
do strained and No. 2, (in yd) per 280 lb 6 00 @ 9 00
do No. 1 per lb 10 00 @ 12 00
Rosin, Pale and Extra per lb 14 00 @ 15 00
Spirits turpentine, Am. per gallon 1 75 @ 1 80

Oil Cake—Duty: 20 per cent ad val.
Market quiet and firm.

City thin oblong, in bbls. per ton @ 50 00
do in bags per ton 47 00 @ 48 00
Western thin oblong, in bags per ton @ 45 75

Oils—Duty: linseed, flaxseed, and rape seed, 25 cents; olive and salad oil, in bottles or flasks, \$1: burning fluid, 50 cents per gallon; palm, seal, and cocoa nut, 10 per cent ad val.; sperm and whale or other fish (foreign fisheries,) 20 per cent ad valorem.

Market very firm, but inactive.

live, Marseilles, (gold) per case @ 4 25
do in casks per gallon @
palm, (gold) per lb 1 18 @ 1 20
linseed, city per gallon 1 07 1/2 @ 1 10
do bleached winter per lb 1 80 @ 1 85
Sperm, crude per lb 1 95 @ 2 00
do winter, unbleached per lb 1 65 @ 1 75
Red oil, city distilled per lb 95 @ 1 00
Bank and shore per lb @
Straits per lb @ 1 10
Paraffine, 28 — 30 gr. deodorized per lb @ 55
Kerosene (free) per lb 72 @ 78

Paints—Duty: on white lead, red lead, and litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents per lb; Paris white and whiting, 1 cent per lb; dry ochres, 56 cents per 100 lb; oxides of zinc, 1 1/2 cents per lb; ochre, ground in oil, \$1 50 per 100 lb; Spanish brown 25 per cent ad val.; China clay, \$5 per ton; Venetian red and vermilion, 25 per cent ad val.; white chalk, \$10 per ton.

Litharge, American per lb 13 @ 14
Lead, red, American per lb 13 1/2 @ 14
do white, American, pure, in oil per lb @ 15
do white, American, pure, dry per lb 13 1/2 @ 00
Zinc, white, American, dry, No. 1 per lb 8 @ 10
do white, American, No. 1, in oil per lb 8 @ 10
Ochre, yellow, French, dry per 100 lb 2 50 @ 8 25
do ground in oil per lb 9 @ 10
Spanish brown, dry per 100 lb @ 1 50
do ground in oil per lb 8 @ 9
Paris white, English, No. 1 per lb 3 @
Whiting, American per lb 2 00 @ 2 25
Vermilion, Chinese per lb 1 25 @ 1 30
do Trieste per lb 1 20 @ 1 25
do American per lb 1 25 @ 1 30
do American, common per lb 35 @ 40
Venetian red, (N. C.) per cwt. 3 00 @
Carmine, city made per lb 19 00 @ 20 00
China clay per ton 35 @ 40 00
Chalk per bbl. @ 4 50

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

Large receipts and cancelled foreign orders have depressed the market.

Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity per gallon 38 @ 38 1/2

Refined, free	71 @	73
do in bond	53 @	54
Naptha, refined	48 @	..
Residuum	10 00 @	10 50

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

Blue Nova Scotia	.. @	..
White Nova Scotia	.. @	3 75
Calcined, eastern	.. @	2 40
Calcined, city mills	.. @	2 50

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces, Free.

The market for "hog products" has largely advanced, the demand being mainly speculative; other articles steady.

Beef, plain mess	9 00 @	12 00
do mess, extra, (new)	12 00 @	15 00
do prime mess	nominal.	..
do India	nominal.	..
do India mess	nominal.	..
Pork, prime mess, (new)	21 50 @	22 50
do clear, (new)	nominal.	..
do mess, West'n, (1 year old and new)	27 00 @	29 00
do prime, West'n, (old and new)	19 50 @	20 00
do thin mess	nominal.	..
Lard, in bbls	17 @	21 1/2
Hams, pickled	19 @	21 1/2
do dry salted	18 1/2 @	21
Shoulders, pickled	13 @	15
do dry salted	12 @	14
Beef hams	25 50 @	27 50
Butter, Western	20 @	23
do N. York State dairies, new	22 @	23
do Orange County	34 @	35
Cheese, common to choice, (new)	10 @	16

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.

The market has been active at very full prices.

Carolina	9 75 @	10 75
East India, dressed	9 25 @	9 75
Patna, cargo styles	.. @	..

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

Turks Islands	51 @	52
Cadiz	.. @	..
Liverpool, ground	1 55 @	1 60
do fine, Ashton's	.. @	3 25
do fine, Worthington's	2 75 @	2 80
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's	2 75 @	2 80
do fine, Marshall's	2 75 @	2 80

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

Refined, pure (cash)	.. @	24
Crude (cash)	14 1/2 @	15
Nitrate soda (cash)	5 1/2 @	6

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

Market quiet.

Clover	.. @	..
Timothy, reaped	.. @	..
Canary	4 50 @	5 50
Linseed, American, clean	.. @	..
do American, rough	2 30 @	2 40
do Calcutta (at Boston)	3 10 @	..
do Calcutta (at New York)	3 12 @	3 15
do Bombay (at New York)	.. @	..

Shot—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Drop	.. @	14
Buck	.. @	15

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

Teatlees, No. 1 @ 3	13 50 @	14 00
Taysaams, superior, No. 1 @ 2	12 00 @	12 50
do medium, No. 3 @ 4	10 50 @	11 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2	13 25 @	13 50
do usual reel	none.	..
Japan, superior	13 50 @	14 00
do No. 1 @ 3	11 00 @	12 50
China thrown	17 50 @	21 00

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

Sales 800 bxs.	.. @	..
Castile (gold)	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 lb. (All cash.)

Inactive	.. @	..
Cassia, gold	75 @	77 1/2
do (in bond)	26 @	27
Ginger, race and African	20 @	24
Mace	1 10 @	1 15
Nutmegs, No. 1	1 15 @	1 20
Pepper	29 @	30
do gold (in bond)	6 1/2 @	7
Pimento, Jamaica	23 @	24
do (in bond)	.. @	..
Cloves	35 @	37 1/2

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

Domestic whisky is slightly firmer, with reduced stocks.

Brandy, Cognac	4 50 @	9 00
do Rochelle	4 25 @	4 60
Rum, St. Croix	3 25 @	..
Gin, Holland	2 60 @	3 10
Whiskey, Scotch	8 50 @	4 00
Domestic Liquors—Cash	.. @	..
Alcohol, 80 and 95 cent	4 0 @	..
Brandy, gin, and pure spirits	.. @	2 23
Rum, pure	.. @	2 35
Whisky	2 09 @	2 10

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 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 qly)	19 @	24
do spring (2d & 1st qly)	12 @	14
do blister (2d & 1st qly)	13 @	20
do machinery	14 @	16
German (2d & 1st qly)	15 @	17
American blister	12 @	14
do cast, hammered	20 @	22
do cast, rolled	13 @	16
do spring	13 @	14
Milan, (in bond)	.. @	..

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 8 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

The market has been active at an advance. Sales for the week 9,000 hhd. and 5,500 boxes. Refined 1/2 cent higher.

New Orleans	.. @	..
do clarified	.. @	..
St. Croix	.. @	..
Porto Rico	11 @	15 1/2
Cuba, Muscovado	10 @	15
do fair refining	11 1/2 @	..
do good refining	12 @	..
do fair to good grocery	12 1/2 @	13
do box, Nos. 7 @ 10	11 @	12
do box, Nos. 11 @ 12	12 1/2 @	12 1/2
do box, Nos. 13 @ 15	13 @	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 @	11
Brazil, brown	10 1/2 @	11
Melado	7 @	8 1/2
Stuarts' loaf	.. @	..
do best crushed	.. @	19 1/2
do granulated	.. @	..
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
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Tallow—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market has been active and advancing.

American, prime, country and city	11 @	11 1/2
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Teas—Duty: 25 cents per lb.

The market has been very active; sales for the week reaching 20,000 pkgs.

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.

Market shade firmer—more doing.

Banca (gold)	.. @	23 1/2
Straits (gold)	.. @	26 1/2
English (gold)	.. @	24 1/2
Plates, charcoal I. C.	12 25 @	13 00
do I. C. coke	10 25 @	11 75
Terne, coke	9 25 @	9 62 1/2
do charcoal	13 25 @	13 25

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

The market has been very active; sales for the week about 2,500 hhd.

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 wrappers	15 @	30
do do run'g lots	12 @	15
Pennsylvania and Ohio, fillers	6 @	7
do do wrappers	10 @	15
do do running lots	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
Ambelemia, 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	.. @	..
32's	.. @	..
Negrohead twist, (Western)	.. @	..
do (city made)	.. @	..
Pounds (Western)—extra fine, bright	1 00 @	1 05
do do Fine	90 @	1 00
do do medium	80 @	85
do do common	65 @	75

Pounds (Virginia)—extra fine, bright	.. @	..
do do fine	.. @	..
do do medium	.. @	..
Navy pounds—best	65 @	70
do medium	60 @	65
do common	50 @	60

Whalbone—Duty: foreign fishery, per cent ad val.

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

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 30 @	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 @	ct. off list.
No. 19 to 36	40 @	ct. 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 been very active, and prices advanced for fleece 3@5 cents per pound.

American, Saxony fleece	72 @	77
do full blood Merino	70 @	72
do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino	69 @	70
do native and 1/2 Merino	67 @	67
Extra, pulled	73 @	75
Superfine, pulled	65 @	72
No. 1, pulled	64 @	65
California, fine, unwashed	42 @	44
do common, unwashed	20 @	..
Peruvian, unwashed	35 @	..
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 @	43
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
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Freights—

Shipments have been less active and rates have not been supported; the close, however, is towards some recovery.

To LIVERPOOL:	.. @	..
Cotton	.. @	..
Flour	1 0 @	1 8
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 @	4 1/2
Beef	.. @	..
Pork	.. @	..
To LONDON:	.. @	..
Heavy goods	.. @	17 6
Oil	15 @	20
Flour	1 9 @	2 0
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	2 @	..
Wheat	.. @	6
Corn, bulk and bags	.. @	5 1/2
Petroleum	.. @	..
Heavy goods	.. @	20 00
Oil	20 @	25 00
Beef	4 @	..
Pork	3 @	..
To HAVRE:	.. @	..
Cotton	.. @	..
Hops	1 @	..
Beef and pork	1 @	..
Measurement goods	10 @	..
Wheat, in shipper's bags	.. @	..
Flour	.. @	..
Petroleum	5 @	6
Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc	.. @	..
Ashes, pot and pearl	8 00 @	10 00
To MELBOURNE (Br. ves.)	35 @	..
To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. ves.)	37 1/2 @	..
To SAN FRANCISCO, by clipper:	.. @	..
Measurement goods	65 @	70
Heavy goods	.. @	1 1/2
Coal	.. @	..

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

With the approach of the Erie dividend period, the question of the ability or policy of the company to pay or pass the August dividend, is again the subject of a wild canvass. That the earnings from operations, all other matters being quiet, have been ample is conceded; but there are large floating liabilities existing and continued extraordinary expenditures demanded, which for the welfare of the company ought to be satisfied. It becomes, therefore, a matter of policy, and as such it ought alone to be considered when the question is argued. Many of the best friends of the company maintain the impolicy of a present dividend, and certainly we cannot but agree with such, if it be wisdom to maintain the integrity of the company's capital. The uncertainty of the result of the question in the Directory, however, has been the cause of erratic fluctuations in the price of shares, and the chief point of interest in the market for the past week. No decision was come to at the meeting on Wednesday. The Directors of the company meet again on the 25th, and will probably then have made up their minds what to do. The interim of uncertainty will undoubtedly be prolific in schemes and jobs. We do not, however, anticipate any such fall and rise in the stock as that which signalized the last dividend occasion. Holders are now better acquainted with its real value than they were at that time; nor is the 'short' interest, which suffered so severely on the occasion referred to, of much account. The prospects are, therefore, not quite so inviting to the manipulators; but that every effort will be made to depreciate this stock, is a conclusion warranted by the course of events during the week. In reality, however, it is of little importance whether a dividend be paid or not. If it be paid, there is so much in hand for the shareholders. If not paid, the future value of the shares will be increased in like proportion, and the company be cleared from the bulk of the difficulties now surrounding its financial status. In the meanwhile the holders of shares ought not to give way to despondency. The company is undoubtedly in a healthy position, and daily developing resources the future of which is immeasurable.

The Illinois Central Company has declared a cash dividend of 5 per cent. for the first half of the current year. The shareholders have also been complimented by another distribution in the shape of stock to the amount of 10 per cent. on their holdings, out of the proceeds of the land department. The latter represents an equal sum of cancelled land mortgage bonds paid off with the cash proceeds of land sales since the previous scrip dividend. Ten years ago the country traversed by the Illinois Central road was unpeopled and a waste. It is now almost as thickly settled as the agricultural districts of any other of the Western States. So much for the influence of avenues of communication. The results to the stockholders who, at the outset, were deemed visionaries, are highly satisfactory, and their reward ample. The future will double the amount of their shares and give them a permanent value, which no circumstances likely to occur can invalidate. We have seen these shares quoted very low and also very high. They are now valued at 138 1/4 to 140, and the last quotation in the London market was 84 (gold.)

The following are among the railroad dividends payable in July:

	Per ct.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	Quarterly 2 1/2
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	Semi-annually 5
Hartford and New Haven.....	Quarterly 3
Panama.....	Quarterly 5
Terre Haute and Richmond.....	Semi-annually 6
Northern Central.....	Quarterly 2
Boston and Providence.....	Semi-annually 5
Fitchburg.....	Semi-annually 3
New York, Providence and Boston.....	Quarterly 3
New York and New Haven.....	Semi-annually 4
Norwich and Nashua.....	" 4
Delaware.....	" 3
Worcester and Western.....	" 3
Cape Cod.....	" 3 1/2
Concord and Portsmouth.....	" 3 1/2
Providence and Worcester.....	" 4
Camden and Amboy.....	" 5
Central of New Jersey.....	Quarterly 2 1/2
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula.....	Quarterly 5
Detroit and Milwaukee.....	Semi-annually 10
Little Miami.....	" 5
Michigan Central.....	" 4
".....	" 6
Western (Mass.).....	And in scrip Semi-annually 5

—all which exhibits a very satisfactory condition of railroad finance, and especially so when many of the companies here represented have cleared off overwhelming liabilities from the proceeds of business during the period of the rebellion.

That the earnings of railroads have not been diminished by the cessation of hostilities, is fully evidenced by comparing those for June 1864 and 1865. Nor is it probable that they will be decreased, at least during the forthcoming season. Everything, indeed, is in favor of increased earnings. Never before have the crops promised so large returns; and the foreign demand is expected to be extensive. For a short time the high prices of produce and provisions forbade export, but with the present prospects prices are approaching the gold standard, and trade will be resumed. This will create an active internal movement, and require the utmost capacity of our railroads. The vast increase of population in the Atlantic cities will help the movement; they must be fed from the interior, and their wares and manufactures must find there their place of consumption. Thus the railways will reap a double benefit—loads both way, and never out of cargo. For the results on our principal roads we refer to the CHRONICLE'S table of monthly earnings on the next page.

The Ohio, Indiana and Illinois consolidation is now a matter of fact. All are agreed, and the following lines now compose the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway:

	Miles.
Toledo and Wabash, in Ohio and Indiana.....	242
Great Western of Illinois.....	175
Meredosia Branch of the same.....	7
Quincy and Toledo, in Illinois.....	34
Iowa and Southern Illinois.....	26

—making a total of 484 miles. This consolidation forms one of the largest and most important trunk roads in the country, and is the only line between Lake Erie and the Mississippi under one organization and of uniform gauge. Trains have commenced running through from Toledo to Quincy and Keokuk. The Hon. A. Boddy is President of the consolidated company.

Concerning the Minnesota Central Railroad, the Minneapolis Atlas of the 5th says: "The track laying still continues with unabated vigor. The track is already completed as far as Farrington, within twelve miles of Northfield. There is but little doubt that by the 1st of September the road will be finished from this town to Northfield, forty miles, and to Faribault, fifty miles, by the month of October."

The railroad ordinance of the Missouri Convention, levying a tax upon the business of the roads to pay the railroad debt for which the State is liable, has been adopted by the people by 18,167 majority.

A letter from Great Salt Lake City says: "We are perfectly sure that the Pacific Railway, so far as engineering difficulties and expensive grading are concerned, can reach Great Salt Lake City with not a tenth part of the expense it cost the Erie or the Pennsylvania Central roads to cross the mountains lying in their way. The country for hundreds of miles east and west of the mountains is destitute of timber, and herein is the great obstacle to be overcome; but Providence seems to have smoothed down these vast mountains on purpose to afford a highway for the commerce of the world. As to fuel, there is an abundance of coal already discovered on both sides of the mountains to run the road, and for all other purposes for all coming time."

Railroad communication from Atlanta to Columbus, Ga., is now open via Opelika. Trains are also running between Opelika and Cheraw, Ala., forming connection with stages to Montgomery. The railroad from Chattanooga will be completed the coming week.

It is a moderate estimate to put the various railway works now in hand, or shortly to be commenced, in and around London, at an aggregate length of 120 miles, and involving an outlay of about £30,000,000. This vast network of railways is designed for the convenience of a population already exceeding 3,000,000.

In England, as appears from the following extract from a London paper, the custom of insuring against railroad accidents has become very general: "No less than 200 excursionists' insurance tickets were issued by the Railway Passengers' Insurance Company for the train that ran off the line at Rednal, and claims have already been made by the holders of nineteen of these for injuries more or less severe, and in one instance likely to prove fatal. Two of the injured in the collision near Keynsham were also insured, and it is already known that two of the sufferers by the disaster at Staplehurst had taken the same precaution. One of these is a really remarkable incident of the advantages of accidental assurance. Mr. James Dunn was killed, and as he had paid 4d. for a return journey insurance ticket, his family became entitled to £500."

RAILROAD EARNINGS—MONTHLY.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN.													
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
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	3,709,970
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	938,641
1861	81,531	75,621	78,361	65,258	75,250	63,761	73,474	136,897	141,174	122,487	104,254	80,296	1,098,464
1862	73,169	93,591	110,935	72,196	81,994	90,625	95,096	128,191	132,639	119,409	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	156,869	153,294	1,673,706
1864	100,991	154,418	195,803	162,723	178,786	206,090	224,257	312,165	254,554	320,879	307,803	252,015	2,770,424
1865	261,903	232,583	288,159	263,149	312,316								
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND													
1860	72,834	66,703	77,408	59,170	104,272	160,403	82,895	139,049	134,500	145,839	92,872	75,457	1,181,003
1861	83,030	63,975	77,607	76,669	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	102,853	138,374	119,947	117,086	146,268	161,503	138,795	125,595	1,423,429
1863	140,024	130,225	122,512	136,783	144,965	170,937	139,142	160,306	210,729	216,030	196,425	261,124	1,959,267
1864	158,735	175,482	242,150	185,013	198,679	205,865	224,980	307,874	375,860	324,865	336,617	321,637	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	484,165	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	72,384	79,673	76,304	82,220	780,236
1860	78,170	67,210	86,260	76,032	65,907	55,085	50,586	66,573	84,603	94,406	82,467	82,400	889,499
1861	85,239	76,918	85,663	90,324	67,202	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	69,416	64,910	71,716	78,538	102,176	112,507	117,284	164,896	1,167,544
1863	145,916	146,829	165,789	121,278	103,407	99,569	90,882	95,124	130,551	170,397	143,836	185,920	1,579,509
1864	154,058	176,105	203,229	158,677	135,000	100,000	113,515	154,245	182,110	183,649	184,614	208,291	1,942,993
1865													
ERIE.													
1859	504,708	319,593	372,296	380,743	249,953	33,657	261,819	359,114	455,225	465,959	536,608	414,764	4,651,049
1860	354,000	345,000	433,311	457,161	398,409	393,409	319,955	477,642	600,104	587,242	561,448	412,723	5,335,424
1861	404,507	391,932	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	885,156	902,006	963,659	8,400,234
1863	845,695	839,949	956,445	948,059	848,783	770,148	731,243	687,092	816,801	965,294	1,024,649	1,025,521	10,469,481
1864	984,837	934,133	1,114,508	1,099,507	1,072,893	1,041,975	994,317	1,105,364	1,501,005	1,224,609	1,224,609	1,324,217	13,429,643
1865	908,341	886,039	1,240,626	1,472,120	1,329,279	1,225,528							
HUDSON RIVER.													
1859	192,161	190,589	175,772	121,123	141,269	115,444	125,505	155,164	156,973	170,157	157,448	232,033	1,933,434
1860	212,714	209,422	161,047	124,006	156,281	129,996	140,800	167,220	180,000	192,951	169,549	230,370	2,075,822
1861	223,157	205,243	167,590	139,751	170,808	122,683	114,804	135,299	146,424	173,261	197,762	246,253	2,022,537
1862	307,330	281,668	368,973	302,246	192,442	151,427	159,769	193,442	212,118	239,911	270,683	303,571	2,922,970
1863	458,253	425,047	506,802	370,676	244,771	202,392	190,264	219,561	268,100	302,174	295,770	484,550	3,726,440
1864	501,231	472,240	536,626	378,540	281,759	253,049	273,726	306,595	361,600	340,900	340,738	507,552	4,274,556
1865	525,936	418,711	424,870	311,540	351,759								
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.													
1860	185,257	185,926	209,994	182,758	219,890	188,000	193,931	248,971	259,643	321,059	243,163	225,196	2,664,248
1861	321,844	279,268	229,324	192,054	199,458	177,829	189,280	268,983	284,862	284,020	243,249	224,401	2,899,612
1862	190,130	226,637	181,084	191,648	206,246	269,282	261,079	352,786	414,543	410,236	372,593	359,463	3,445,827
1863	299,944	271,085	275,643	289,324	324,687	407,992	324,929	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	739,236	647,141	647,141	603,402	6,329,447
1865	546,410	522,555	592,276	491,297	454,604	590,060							
MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.													
1862	33,904	26,252	25,891	38,579	52,068	29,284	37,271	56,687	46,452	81,329	55,257	48,544	512,218
1863	38,203	53,778	60,530	64,306	55,326	40,706	58,704	52,864	77,112	83,059	76,764	68,863	710,225
1864	56,540	77,874	90,875	73,215	86,964	75,055	89,533	94,375	96,062	90,576	97,047	92,772	1,017,868
1865	98,112	86,626	92,503	82,186	73,842								
MILWAUKIE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.													
1860	37,520	32,301	39,501	45,811	59,682	48,797	37,429	60,229	139,761	163,615	90,900	44,895	799,841
1861	54,246	44,027	43,637	49,109	112,266	141,771	107,117	90,463	134,726	177,879	150,184	67,990	1,153,407
1862	83,903	62,907	47,610	61,779	120,218	144,615	108,721	76,163	109,061	154,369	122,272	61,825	1,163,724
1863	67,130	76,132	44,925	88,177	106,967	111,260	71,587	69,353	155,417	205,055	128,242	112,913	1,247,258
1864	102,749	115,135	88,521	140,418	186,747	212,269	139,547	113,399	168,218	178,526	149,069	117,013	1,711,281
1865	98,183	74,283	70,740	106,689	146,934								
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA.													
1859	104,245	106,828	143,626	145,258	128,084	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	134,088	127,273	136,821	233,651	273,722	203,492	124,972	2,068,896
1861	140,925	116,938	153,170	186,951	170,362	161,391	126,568	178,773	235,69	276,181	231,265	189,077	2,189,077
1862	163,152	153,728	157,500	192,120	200,826	181,983	180,915	226,819	276,109	325,818	305,284	279,559	2,647,823
1863	248,784	230,508	557,227	368,613	264,925	241,226	189,145	238,012	308,106	375,567	332,360	348,048	3,902,541
1864	256,600	304,445	338,454	330,651	367,126	311,717	278,891	358,862	402,219	407,107	448,934	411,806	4,120,153
1865	363,996	366,361	413,322	306,245	352,194	402,122							
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.													
1860	110,712	107,749	160,311	165,741	158,510	123,085	128,393	193,540	251,423	300,474	196,182	129,022	2,305,142
1861	142,334	119,764	151,617	172,614	149,550	133,620	123,377	144,682	226,846	307,333	242,089	200,134	2,124,314
1862	230,159	159,658	151,902	175,096	186,059	174,002	172,189	216,624	295,956	322,969	307,474	258,634	2,660,702
1863	242,073	245,858	226,432	228,495	226,453	206,221	193,328	215,449	308,168	375,488	339,794	206,186	3,168,066
1864	252,435	278,848	348,802	328,276	271,533	265,780	263,244	346,781	408,445	408,666	405,510	376,470	3,969,010
1865	306,324	279,137	344,228	337,240	401,456								
NEW YORK CENTRAL.													
1859	350,239	370,544	509,211	478,563	469,628	447,813							

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

Share Capital paid in.	Last divid.	Companies.	Market Price.	Share Capital	Last divid.	Companies.	Market Price.	Share Capital paid in.	Last divid.	Companies.	Market Price.
	P. c.				P. c.				P. c.		
ALABAMA.											
\$877,953		Alabama and Florida		\$151,833		Androscoggin		\$1,362,218		PENNSYLVANIA.	
335,010		Alabama and Mississippi		2,494,900		Atlantic and St. Lawrence		1,983,900		Atlantic and Great Western	
1,067,006		Ala. and Tennessee Rivers		1,287,779		Kennebec and Portland		3,500,000		Beaver Meadow	
		Mobile and Girard		1,050,860		Maine Central		566,900		Catawissa	
		Mobile and Ohio		1,500,000		Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	100	5,698,250	5	Cumberland Valley	
1,419,763		Montgomery and West Point		169,200		Somerset and Kennebec		604,190		Del., Lackawanna and West'n	145
		ARKANSAS.				MARYLAND.				East Pennsylvania	
351,524		Memphis and Little Rock		3,118,902	4	Baltimore and Ohio	109	1,000,000		Elmira and Williamsport	
		CALIFORNIA.				Washington Branch		600,000		Erie and Northeast	
793,850		Sacramento Valley		2,260,000	5	Northern Central	45	1,182,550		Harrisburg and Lancaster	112
		CONNECTICUT.				MASSACHUSETTS.				Hempfield	
307,010		Danbury and Norwalk		1,530,000		Boston and Lowell	100	622,545		Huntingdon and Broad Top	
1,926,740	1	Hartford, Provid. and Fishkill		4,076,974		Boston and Maine	110	710,000		Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	
2,350,000	3	Hartford and New Haven	150	3,160,000		Boston and Providence	120	2,297,250		Lehigh Valley	118
2,000,000		Housatonic		4,500,000		Boston and Worcester	120	2,646,100		Little Schuylkill	
1,031,500		Naugatuck		681,666		Cape Cod Branch	60	4,132,925		Mine Hill and Schuylk. Haven	
738,538		N. Haven, N. London and Ston.		1,591,100		Connecticut River	100	3,147,750		North Pennsylvania	48
1,010,000		New Haven and Northampton		3,000,000		Eastern	88	13,430,250		Pennsylvania	114
602,152		New London Northern	85	5,540,000	4	Fitchburg	103	1,267,200		Phila., Germant'n & Norrist'n	109
3,000,000		New York and New Haven	120	200,000		Lowell and Lawrence		5,010,944		Phila. and (Sunbury) Erie	
2,122,600		Norwich and Worcester	98	600,000		Nashua and Lowell	115	13,211,228		Philadelphia and Reading	100
		DELAWARE.				New Bedford and Taunton	105	999,200		Philadelphia and Trenton	145
406,132		Delaware		557,155		N. York and Boston Air Line	10	7,460,000	5	Phila., Wilmington, and Balt.	128
744,520		Newcastle and Frenchtown		3,015,100	4	Old Colony and Fall River	104	1,767,373		Pittsburg and Connellsville	
		FLORIDA.				Providence and Worcester		6,164,532	2	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	93
		Florida		1,650,000		Salem and Lowell		500,000		Tioga	43
191,485		Florida and Alabama		243,305		Taunton Branch	110	367,300		RHODE ISLAND.	
		Flo. Atlantic and Gulf Central		250,000		Troy and Greenfield		1,508,000		N. Y., Providence, and Boston	112
		Pensacola and Georgia		923,942		Vermont and Massachusetts	42	437,917		Providence, Warren & Bristol	
		GEORGIA.				Western (incl. Alb. & W.S. etc.)	128			SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1,250,000		Atlanta and West Point		1,141,006	5	Worcester and Nashua		706,365		Charleston and Savannah	
		Atlantic and Gulf—M. Trunk		1,500,000		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		1,201,000		Charlotte and South Carolina	
733,700		Augusta and Savannah		2,085,925		Boston, Concord and Montreal	62	1,429,008		Greenville and Columbia	
151,887		Brunswick and Florida		1,500,000		Cheshire	58	985,743		North-Eastern	
4,366,800		Central of Georgia (and Bank)		1,000,000		Concord (par \$50)	105			South Carolina	
4,156,000		Georgia (and Bank)		595,588		Manchester and Lawrence				TENNESSEE.	
1,500,000		Macon and Western		3,068,400		Merrimac and Conn. Rivers		505,214		Central Southern (Tenn.)	
669,950		Muscogee		500,000		Northern New Hampshire		1,289,673		East Tennessee and Georgia	
1,275,901		Savannah, Albany and Gulf		997,862		Sullivan		536,651		East Tennessee and Virginia	
2,921,900		South Western		5,009,200	5	NEW JERSEY.		3,809,949		Memphis and Charleston	
built and		Western and Atlantic		1,000,553		Belvidere Delaware		570,900		Memphis and Ohio	
		ILLINOIS.				Camden and Amboy	129	298,721		Memphis, Clarksv. & Louisv.	
4,205,939	5	Chicago and Alton	98	3,630,000	3	Camden and Atlantic	6	798,285		Mississippi and Tennessee	
5,738,640	6	Chic., Burlington and Quincy	109	1,157,800		Central of New Jersey	136	317,447		Mississippi Central and Tenn.	
3,731,316		Chicago and Northwestern	28	4,397,800	5	Morris and Essex	75	144,894		McMinnville and Manchester	
5,603,000	5	Chicago and Rock Island	107	156,850		New Jersey	120	2,056,544		Nashville and Chattanooga	
6,028,400		Galena and Chicago Union		1,203,553		Northern New Jersey		595,922		Nashville and Northwestern	
1,643,561		Great Western		1,307,759		Raritan and Delaware Bay		216,962		Tennessee and Alabama	
19,015,970	5	Illinois Central	138	687,872		Warren	108			Winchester and Alabama	
1,780,295		Ohio and Mississippi		850,000	3	NEW YORK.				TEXAS (all aided by State).	
3,900,000		St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	85	1,977,950	5	Atlantic and Great Western		275,000		Buffalo, Baycu, Braz. & Col'r'do	
		INDIANA.				Buffalo, New York and Erie		455,000		Galvest., Houst. & Henderson	
1,106,679		Cincinnati and Chicago		20,165,200	4	Buffalo and State Line				Houston and Brazoria	
986,061		Evansville and Crawfordsville		3,758,466		Erie	75			Houston and Texas Central	
611,050		Indiana Central		1,532,716		Hudson River	110			San Antonio & Mexican Gulf	
1,689,900		Indianapolis and Cincinnati		24,209,000	3	Long Island	75	1,280,400		VERMONT.	
835,971		Ind., Pittsburg and Cleveland		5,717,100		New York Central	95	2,233,376		Connect. & Passumpic Rivers	
1,015,907		Jeffersonville		4,571,909		New York and Harlem	61	1,097,000		Rutland and Burlington	
772,812	8	Indianapolis and Madison		396,340		Northern (Ogdensburg)	80	5,000,000		Rutland and Washington	
2,500,000		Louisv., N. Albany & Chicago		610,000		Oswego and Syracuse		1,378,500		Vermont Central	
1,517,450	10	Terre Haute and Richmond		1,499,100		Rensselaer and Saratoga		516,164		Vermont and Canada	100
		IOWA.				Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g		332,000		Vermont Valley	
752,733		Burlington and Missouri		300,000		Saratoga and Schenectady				Western Vermont	
516,072		Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska		300,000		Saratoga and Whitehall		1,403,018		VIRGINIA.	
2,988,253		Dubuque and Sioux City		63,102		Staten Island		2,969,861		Alex., Loudoun & Hampshire	
921,449		Keok., Ft. Des Moines & Minn		1,200,130		Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.		1,500,124		Manassas Gap	
2,700,000		Mississippi and Missouri		606,911		Troy and Boston		468,605		Norfolk and Petersburg	
		KENTUCKY.				NORTH CAROLINA.				Northwestern Virginia	
1,582,169		Covington and Lexington		1,545,225		Atlantic and North Carolina		2,063,655		Orange and Alexandria	
514,573		Lexington and Frankfort		4,900,000		North Carolina		1,365,300		Petersburg and Lynchburg	
1,104,587		Louisville and Frankfort		973,300		Raleigh and Gaston		883,200		Petersburg and Roanoke	
5,832,199		Louisville and Nashville		1,130,470		Wilmington and Manchester		1,981,197		Richmond and Danville	
		LOUISIANA.				Wilmington and Weldon		1,041,880		Richm., Frederick & Potomac	
3,242,318		N. O. Opelousas and Gr. West'n		1,340,213		Western North Carolina		835,750		Richmond and Petersburg	
		N. O. Jackson & Gr. Northern		290,212		OHIO.		657,812		Richmond and York River	
1,283,05		Vicksburgh, Sreepport & Texas		866,939		Atlantic and Great Western		844,200		Seaboard and Roanoke	
		MICHIGAN.				Bellefontaine and Indiana		3,162,754		Virginia Central	
		Chic., Detroit & Can. G. T. Junc.		1,959,513		Central Ohio	14	3,452,513		Virginia and Tennessee	
2,950,000		Detroit and Milwaukee		1,628,556		Cinc., Hamilton and Dayton	133			WISCONSIN.	
6,057,436	6	Michigan Central	108	2,155,800	5	Cinc., Wilmington and Zanesv.		800,000		Kenosha and Rockford	
9,016,200	3	Mich., S'th'n & N'th'n Indiana	65	2,441,176		Cinc., Columbus and Cinc.	130	4,940,000		Milwaukee and Minnesota	15
		MINNESOTA.				Cleveland and Mahoning		4,826,800		Milw'kee and Prairie du Chien	40
		Minnesota and Pacific		1,056,065	7	Clev., Painesville & Ashtabula		2,705,720		Racine and Mississippi	
		Southern Minnesota		3,300,000	5	Cleveland and Toledo	103			CANADA.	
		Minneapolis and Cedar Valley		3,532,712	5	Clev., Zanesville and Cinc.		11,750,000		Buffalo and Lake Huron (1/2 y.)	
		Minnesota Transit		3,526,800	4	Columbus and Indianapolis		1,631,130		Montreal and Champlain	
		MISSISSIPPI.				Columbus and Xenia		15,123,430		Grand Trunk	
2,000,961		Mississippi Central		369,673		Dayton and Michigan		16,802,745		Great Western	
798,285		Mississippi and Tennessee		750,000		Little Miami	68			Northern (O. S. & H.)	
1,000,000		Southern Mississippi		1,430,800		Marietta & Cincinnati, reorg.		4,658,706		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
		MISSOURI.				Ohio and Mississippi	26	1,380,000		European and North American	
7,153,836		Hannibal and St. Joseph		10,379,554		Pittsburg, Columbus and Cinc.				New Brunswick and Canada	
2,459,207		North Missouri		6,246,950		Sandusky, Dayton and Cinc.				NOVA SCOTIA.	
500,000		Platte County		1,906,736		Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark		4,273,281		NEW GRANADA.	
3,486,916		Pacific		2,697,000		Toledo and Wabash	43	5,000,000	5	Panama	250
71,513		South Western Branch		848,770							
1,971,127		St. Louis and Iron Mountain		3,314,775	3						

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)	3,535,700	7	7	86	Peoria & Bureau Val. (guar.)	1,200,000	7	6	...
Balt. and Ohio. (pref.)	3,000,000	6	6	...	Hannibal and St. Jo. (pref.)	5,253,856	7	7	45	Philadelphia & Read. (pref.)	1,551,800	7	7	...
Boston, Con'd & Mont. (pref.)	1,354,000	6	6	70	Harrisburg and Lan'r (guar.)	1,182,100	7	7	...	Philadelphia & Trenton (guar.)	1,000,000	7	10	...
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie (pref.)	850,000	7	7	...	Housatonic (preferred)	1,180,000	8	8	104	Pitts. Ft W'ne & Chic. (pref.)	2,000,000	7	7	...
Cheshire (preferred)	2,017,825	7	7	44	Marietta and Cinn. (1st pref.)	5,105,384	7	7	...	Pittsfield & N. Adams (guar.)	450,000	6	6	100
Chicago and Alton (pref.)	2,425,200	7	7	100	do (2d pref.)	3,424,169	7	7	3	Port. Saco Portsmouth (guar.)				

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	18	Jefferson	L. S.	20,000		Copake	N. Y.	50,000	50	Etna (G.)	Col.	50,000	10
Acton Falls	Ca.	50,000		Keweenaw	do	20,000		East River	do	6,000	50	Acadia (G.)	N. S.	100,000	3
Adventure	L. S.	20,000		Kickapoo	do	20,000		George's C'k C & I.Md	do	10,000	100	Albion (G.)	do	100,000	3
Albany and Boston	do	20,000	19	King Phillip	do	20,000		Harewood	do	20,000	5	Alpine (G.)	Col.	150,000	10
Algolah	do	20,000		Knowlton	do	20,000		Kahtadin	Me.	3,000	100	Alps (G.)	do	100,000	5
Alliance	Ca.	200,000		Lafayette	Ca.	200,000	1	Lake Superior	L. S.	20,000	25	American	do	200,000	2
Allonez	L. S.	20,000		Lake	do	200,000	1	Massachusetts	do	25,000	1	Am. & Mex. (S.)	N. M.		
American	Ca.	200,000		Lawrence	L. S.	20,000		Mount Pleasant	Pa.	10,000	50	Am. Pioneer	A. T.		
Amygdaloid	L. S.	20,000		Lenoxville	Ca.	100,000	3	Teal Lake	L. S.			Arizona (silver)	do		
Annapolis	Md.	50,000	10	Logan	do	100,000	5	Tyson	do	50,000	10	Atlantic (G.)	N. S.	100,000	2
Arizona	Ariz. T.	10,000	100	Lyster	do	200,000	2	Lead and Zinc:				At. & Pac. (G. & S.)	Nev	50,000	10
Ascot	Ca.	20,000	20	Madison	L. S.	20,000		Amenia	N. Y.		5	Bay State (G.)	Col.	200,000	5
Astor	L. S.	20,000		Malden	do	20,000		Bucks Counts	Pa.			Beacon (G.)	N. S.	200,000	2
Atlas	do	20,000		Mandan	do	20,000		Canada	Ca.	100,000	5	Benton (G.)	Col.	100,000	5
Aztec	do	20,000		Manhattan	do	20,000		Clute	do	100,000		Black Hawk (G.)	do	50,000	100
Balt. and N. C.	N. C.	20,000	5	Marquette	do	20,000		Crystal Lake	do			Boston (G.)	do	10,000	50
Bare Hill	do			Maryland	Md.		5	Eric	do			Brigge (G.)	do	10,000	100
Bay State	L. S.	20,000		Mass	L. S.	20,000		Gay's River	do	100,000	2	Bullion (G.)	do	200,000	25
Beaver	do	20,000		Massachusetts	do	20,000		Hampton	do	100,000	5	Burrongs (G.)	do	100,000	10
Bedford	Ca.	125,000	5	Mendota	do	20,000		Keystone	Pa.	50,000		Canadian (G.)	Ca.	200,000	2
Black River	do	200,000	24	Merrimac	do	20,000		Lancaster	do	200,000		Central (G.)	Col.	50,000	20
Bohemian	L. S.	20,000		Meteor	do	20,000		Macomb	N. Y.	12,000	5	Chaudiere (G.)	Ca.	100,000	5
Bolton	Ca.	200,000	5	Mesnard	do	20,000	2	Mineral Point	do	100,000	5	Chebucto	N. S.	100,000	5
Boston	L. S.	20,000		Michigan	do	20,000		Mount Hope	N. Y.	100,000		Colonial (G.)	Ca.	100,000	24
B. and Corinth	Vt.	20,000	10	Middlesex	do	20,000		National	do			Colorado (G.)	Col.	50,000	10
Brooklyn	L. S.	20,000		Mineral Hill	do			New Jersey	N. J.	20,000	100	Consol. Greg'y (G.)	do	50,000	100
Brome	Ca.	100,000	5	Minnesota	L. S.	20,000	12	N. Y. & Boston	N. Y.	100,000	5	Copalinshe (G.)	do	200,000	20
Cabot	L. S.	20,000		Missisquoi	Ca.	150,000	2	Oswegatchie	Ca.	100,000	5	Corisannie (G.)	do	100,000	10
Caledonia	do	20,000		Montezuma	N. Mex.	300,000	5	Placencia Bay	N. F.			Corydon (G.)	do	100,000	25
Cambridge	do	20,000		Morrison	L. S.	20,000		Ramsay	Ca.	20,000	25	Day & Bushnell (G.)	C.	300,000	10
Canada	Vt.	100,000	4	Nashua	do	20,000		Rossie	do	100,000	5	Denver (G.)	Ca.	50,000	20
Carp Lake	L. S.	20,000		National	do	20,000	19	Shawangunk	N. Y.	100,000	5	Dorset (G.)	do	170,000	5
Cascade	do	20,000		Native	do	20,000		Sussex	N. J.			El Dorado (G.)	Nev	100,000	5
Central	do	20,000	50	Naumkeag	do	20,000		Union	do	100,000	5	Empire (S.)	do		
Champlain	Ca.	200,000	24	Nelson	Ca.	200,000	1	Wallkill	N. Y.			Empress (S.)	do		
Chatham	do	200,000	2	Nequaket	L. S.	20,000		Coal and Anthracite:				Eureka (G.)	Cal.		
Chaudiere	do	100,000	1	Nevada (silver)	do	20,000		American	Pa.	37,500	25	Excelsior (G.)	Col.	30,000	10
Chester	do	200,000	1	New England	do	20,000		Ashburton	do	50,000	50	Frankfort (G.)	do	100,000	2
Cheticamp	do	30,000	5	Newton	Ca.	200,000	1	Atlantic & G. C.	Md.			Garrison's (G.)	Col.	100,000	5
Chippewa	L. S.	20,000		New York	L. S.	20,000		Baltimore	do		100	Gilbert River (G.)	Ca.	100,000	5
Cleveland	Ca.	100,000	5	N. Y. and Passaic	N. J.	100,000	5	Beaver Meadow	Pa.	100,000	50	Gilpin (G.)	Col.	100,000	5
Cliff	L. S.	20,000		North Cliff	L. S.	20,000		Belmont	do	10,000	50	Gold	do	100,000	5
Clifton	do	20,000		North Silver Lake	do	20,000		Big Mountain	do			Gold Field	do	50,000	10
Collin	do	20,000		North State	do	20,000		Blackhall	N. S.	8,000	25	Gold Hill	do	50,000	10
Columbian	do	20,000		North Sutton	Ca.	100,000	5	Boston & Pictou	do	100,000	5	Gold River	do	100,000	3
Consolidated	do	20,000		North Western	L. S.	20,000		Bridgeport	Pa.	30,000	10	Gunnell (G.)	Col.	300,000	10
Copper Falls	do	20,000	19	Norwich	do	20,000		Broad Mountain	do	30,000	10	Halifax (G.)	N. S.	200,000	2
Copper Harbor	do	20,000		Ogima	do	20,000		Butler	do			Harmon (G. & S.)	Nev		
Copper Hill	do	200,000	1	Ontonagon	do	20,000		Cape Briton	N. S.	200,000	24	Holman (G.)	Col.	150,000	2
Copperas Hill	do	50,000	10	Ottawa	Ca.	200,000	1	Carbondale	Pa.			Hope (G.)	do	80,000	25
Cornwall	Vt.	100,000	2	Pacific	L. S.	20,000		Central	do			Isaac's Harbor (G.)	N. S.	100,000	5
Dacotah	L. S.	20,000		Pennsylvania	do	20,000	25	Clinton	do			Isabella (G.)	Col.		
Dana	do	20,000		Petherick	do	20,000		Coal Brook	do	4,000	50	Kennebec (G.)	Ca.	100,000	5
Deep River	N. C.		5	Pewabic	do	20,000	35	Continental	do	10,000	50	Kent (G.)	N. S.	200,000	1
Delaware	L. S.	20,000		Phila. and Boston	do	20,000		Cumberland (pref.)	Md.	50,000	100	Lake (G.)	Col.		
Derby	do	20,000		Phoenix	do	20,000	10	Daniel Webster	do	5,000	100	Lake Major	N. S.	12,000	50
Devon	do	20,000		Pittsburg & Boet	do	20,000	60	East Mahanoy	Pa.			Libertad (G. & S.)	Mex.		
Dorchester	do	20,000		Pontiac	do	20,000	14	Everhart	do	20,000	25	Manhattan (G.)	Col.	100,000	10
Douglas	do	20,000		Prince of Wales	Ca.	200,000		Franklin	Pa.	5,000	100	Mariposa (G.)	Cal.	100,000	100
Dover	Ca.	200,000		Providence	L. S.	20,000		Fulton	do	60,000	5	Massachusetts (G.)	Ca.	500,000	5
Dudley	L. S.	20,000		Quincy	do	20,000	56	Gilbertson	do	5,000	100	Mex. Pac. (G. & S.)	Mex.	100,000	100
Dunham	Ca.	200,000	2	Reid Hill	Ca.	200,000	1	George's Creek	Pa.	10,000	102	Montague (G.)	N. S.	50,000	10
Durham	do	200,000	5	Reliance	L. S.	20,000		Grand Tunnel	do	4,000	100	Montana (G.)	Col.	100,000	5
Eagle River	L. S.	20,000		Richford	do	60,000	5	Green Mountain	Pa.			Montezuma (G. & S.)	N.	100,000	5
El Dorado (silver)	do	20,000		Ridge	L. S.	20,000		Hampton & Balt.	Md.		92	Mt. Alpine (G.)	Col.	250,000	5
Escot	Ca.	25,000	20	Rockland	do	20,000	34	Hazleton	Pa.	32,300	50	Mt. Vista (G. & S.)	Nev	50,000	10
Essex	L. S.	20,000		Roscoe	Ca.	200,000	1	Henry Clay	do	3,000	100	New England (G.)	Col.	50,000	5
Etna	do	20,000		Rudisell	do			International	N. S.	20,000	50	New Gregory (G.)	do	50,000	10
Eureka	do	20,000		St. Clair	L. S.	20,000		Lawrence	Pa.	2,000	100	New York (S.)	do	100,000	10
Everett	do	20,000		St. Flavian	Ca.	100,000	5	Locust Mountain	do			N. Y. & N. S. (G.)	N. S.	100,000	5
Evergreen Bluff	do	20,000		St. Francis	do	100,000	5	Lorberry	do	4,000	100	Nova Scotia (S.)	do	100,000	2
Flint Steel	do	20,000		St. Mary's (L. & M)	L. S.	20,000		Macan	do	2,000	100	Oldham (G.)	do	100,000	2
Forest City	do	20,000		Salem	do	20,000		Mahanoy	do	1,000	20	Otate (S.)	Mex.		
Forest Shepherd	do	20,000		Sharon Consol.	do	20,000		Metropolitan	do		100	Palma (S.)	do		
Franklin	do	20,000		Sheldon	do	20,000		Middle Coal Fields	do			Peck (G.)	N. S.	100,000	5
French Creek	Pa.	100,000	5	Silver Creek	do	20,000		Millford	do	2,500	50	Peninsular (S.)	L. Cal.		
Gardner City	L. S.	20,000		Silver Hill	do	20,000		Mill Creek	Pa.			Picacho (S.)	A. T.	50,000	50
Gardner Hill	do	20,000	75c	Silver Lake	do	20,000		Mulgrave	do	2,000		Pontiac (G.)	Col.	50,000	20
Girard	do	20,000		Silver Valley	do	20,000	10c	Narragansett	R. I.	8,000	10	Prince Albert (G.)	Ca.	100,000	2
Glade	do	20,000		Southampton	Ca.	100,000	5	New Creek	Pa.			Quartz Hill (G.)	Col.	40,000	25
Glence	Ca.	200,000	1	South Bedford	do	200,000	2	North and Luzerne	do			Quicksilver	Cal.	40,000	25
Globe	L. S.	20,000		South Side	L. S.	20,000		Penn.	do	100,000	50	Renfrew (G.)	Ca.	120,000	24
Grand Portage	do	20,000		Springfield	Md.										

The Insurance Journal.

WE are preparing for this department of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle new and valuable tables of the Insurance Companies of our city, which we expect to be able to give in our next number. Among other interesting features will be a table of Marine Insurance scrip, showing in each case the amount outstanding, with the date and market price of each issue. Very little is generally known with regard to the value, extent, &c., of these issues, although the Mutual Marine Insurance interest is an extremely important one, and an extensive business is done in buying and selling the scrip.

In giving the value of the stock of the Hanover Insurance Company last week, we were made to quote it at 25 instead of 125, as it should have been. The error and the cause of it was apparent.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company have increased their capital to one million dollars, and declared a dividend on the old stock of five per cent. They also pay interest on the new stock to 1st July, from which date the whole stock stands on the same footing.

The following semi-annual insurance dividends have, among others, been declared since our last :

Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, five per cent ; Mechanics Fire Insurance Company, five per cent ; Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, five per cent ; the Market Fire Insurance Company, ten per cent ; Niagara Insurance Company five per cent ; Lamar Fire Insurance Company, five per cent ; Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, five per cent ; Fulton Fire Insurance Company, — per cent.

The Board of Engineers and Foremen of the old Fire Department held a meeting, a few days since, for the purpose of taking action on a communication from the new Board of Commissioners. On the 30th of June a resolution was adopted by the Board of Engineers and Foremen, setting forth that unless the new Commissioners would agree to grant honorable discharges to all members of companies entitled to receive them, by the 1st of August next, the Volunteer Department would cease to perform duty after the 10th inst.

The following was the reply of the new Commissioners :

"NEW YORK, July 8, 1865.

"John Decker, Esq., Chairman Board of Engineers and Foremen :

"SIR—I am directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated July 1, enclosing copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of your Board, held on the evening of June 30th, 1865, and in reply, to inform you that the Board is not prepared to comply with the proposition contained in said resolution.

"Very respectfully, &c.,

"CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary."

INSURANCE STOCKS.

Fire Insurance Companies.	Capital.	Par Val.	Last Semi-annual Dividend.	Last Bld. Sales.
Adriatic	\$300,000	\$25	January	85 85
Aetna	200,000	50	" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 30 Sc'p	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$
American	200,000	50	May	125 135
Arctic	500,000	50	May	101
Astor	150,000	25	May	98
Atlantic	300,000	50	March	140
American Exchange	200,000	100	May	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltic	200,000	...	New	100
Beekman	200,000	25	February	104 107
Bowery	300,000	25	December	160 162
Brevoort	150,000	50	...	70 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broadway	200,000	25	February	135
Brooklyn, L. I.	153,000	17	January	210
Central Park	150,000	100	...	76 76
Citizens'	300,000	20	January	219 230
City	210,000	70	February	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clinton	250,000	100	January	105 113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Columbia	500,000	50	...	95 112
Commercial	200,000	50	July	120 130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commonwealth	250,000	100	April	80 88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Continental	500,000	100	January	171 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Exchange	400,000	50	...	100
Commerce	200,000	50	January	105
Croton	200,000	100	...	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eagle	300,000	40	April	175
Empire City	200,000	100	January	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Excelsior	200,000	50	January	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchange	150,000	30	...	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Firemen's	204,000	17	...	140
Firemen's Fund	150,000	10	...	90 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Firemen's Trust	150,000	10	...	100
Fulton	200,000	25	January	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gebhard	200,000	100	February	90 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Globe	200,000	50	April	116
Goodhue	200,000	100	January	...
Greenwich	200,000	25	...	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grocers'	200,000	50	April	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gallatin	150,000	50	May	85
Germania	500,000	50	July	114
Guardian	200,000	...	...	...
Hamilton	150,000	15	...	101
Hanover	400,000	50	July	125
Harmony	300,000	50	January	130
Hoffman	200,000	50	New	100

Fire Insurance Companies.	Capital.	Par Val.	Last Semi-annual Dividend.	Last Bld. Sales.
Home	2,000,000	100	January	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hope	200,000	50	January	106
Howard	300,000	50	July	185
Humboldt	200,000	100	January	100
Indemnity	150,000	100	February	75
International	1,000,000	100	New	100
Importers' & Traders'	200,000	50	...	106
Irving	200,000	25	May	105
Jefferson	200,000	30	March	156
Jersey City	150,000	50	July	...
Knickerbocker	280,000	40	January	118
Kings County	150,000	20	...	70
Lafayette	150,000	50	...	98
Lamar	300,000	100	January	115
Lenox	150,000	25	January	120
Long Island	200,000	50	July	161
Lorillard	500,000	25	February	100
Manhattan	500,000	100	January	136
Market	200,000	50	January	135
Mechanics' & Traders'	200,000	25	January	131
Mechanics'	150,000	50	...	135
Mercantile	200,000	50	July	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants'	200,000	50	January	200 200
Metropolitan	300,000	100	January 10 & 50 Scp.	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montauk	150,000	50	...	125
Morris (paid in \$200,000)	500,000	...	New	100 100
Nassau, L. I.	150,000	50	January	175
National	200,000	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	January	143
New Amsterdam	200,000	26	...	104
New World	200,000	50	...	80
New York Equitable	210,000	35	...	210
New York Fire & Mar.	200,000	100	February	125
Niagara	1,000,000	50	January	110
North American	500,000	50	June 6 & 50 Scrp.	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
North River	350,000	25	October 10	106
Nor'-West'n (Oswego)	150,000	...	...	100
Pacific	200,000	25	January	125
Park	200,000	100	January	90 99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peter Cooper	150,000	20	January	101
Phoenix	500,000	50	March	155
People's	150,000	50	...	88
Relief	200,000	50	January	140
Republic	300,000	100	January	107
Resolute	200,000	100	January	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rutgers	200,000	25	...	105
Security	1,000,000	50	February	125
St. Mark's	150,000	25	February	88
St. Nicholas	150,000	25	...	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stuyvesant	200,000	25	...	87
Sterling	200,000	...	New	100
Standard	200,000	50	January	120
Tradesmen's	150,000	25	January	127
United States	250,000	25	July	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Washington	400,000	50	Feb. 10 & 60 Scrp.	150
Williamsburgh City	150,000	50	...	126
Yonkers & N. York	500,000	100	January	104 $\frac{1}{2}$

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	...	{ N. S. }	116
Mercantile	600,000	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan. July	{ O. S. }	120
Metropoli'n	300,000	Jan., 10 and 50 scp.	...	O. S.	130
Washingt'n	200,000	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	...	...	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

TRUST STOCKS.

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	...	193
Union Trust Co.	...	...	...	...	102
United States Trust Co.	1,000,000	100	February	...	...

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

Companies.	Capital.	Par val.	Last dividend.	Bid.	Last Sales.
American Telegraph Co.	...	100	...	10	170
U. States Telegraph Co.	3,000,000	100	...	90	100
Western Union	...	100	April 25th	2	70 77 $\frac{1}{2}$

GAS STOCKS.

Companies.	Capital.	Par val.	Last dividend.	Bid.	Last Sales.
Brooklyn Gas Co.	2,000,000	...	...	...	119
Citizens' Gas Co., Brooklyn	1,000,000	20	...	...	117
Harlem Gas Co.	400,000	50	...	...	140
Manhattan Gas Co.	4,000,000	50	...	...	185
Metropolitan Gas Co.	2,500,000	100	...	...	107
New York Gas Co.	1,000,000	50	...	...	...
Williamsburgh	...	...	...	...	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
J'y City & Hoboken Gas Co	1,000,000	20	...	...	...
Paterson Gas Light Co.	110,000	5	...	...	...

Atlantic Mail Steamship Co	2,000,000	100	...	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Pacific	4,000,000	100	...	290	...

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	3,000,000	100	...	...	...
American	3,000,000	500	...	290	...
National	250,000	100	...	...	...
United States	2,000,000	100	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,000,000	100	...	300	...

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. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
de 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 st'r from N. Y. ...	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n ...	45	
do 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. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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	*20	*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 Ionian 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, 38cts).....	*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 Prussi 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.....	61	
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 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. 1/2 o. cts.	Not Exc. 1/2 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.....	25	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.....	28	
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.
Oldeuburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	
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 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 Ham- burg 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, 33c.).....		*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 Ham- burg m.....		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.....		*23
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 Ham- burg mail.....		*15
Venezuela, British mail, via South- ampton.....		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

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

U S. Mail Line
TO
CALIFORNIA.

By the steamers of the ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from New York to Aspinwall, by Railroad of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY from Aspinwall to Panama, and by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from Panama to San Francisco.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1865.

Passage Rates Reduced to
\$350 in Deck State Room.
325 in First Cabin Saloon.
250 in Second Cabin.
125 in Steerage.

Which includes transportation by the three several parties above named over their respective routes, and including provisions on board the steamers.

No delay whatever at the Ithmus, being conveyed from Aspinwall to Panama in first-class railway carriages in Four Hours!

Children under 2 years free.
Children under 6 years of age, one-quarter price.

Between 6 and 12 years, one-half price.
Bankable Funds or Greenbacks only taken in payment.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed to each adult cabin passenger, and fifty pounds to each adult steerage passenger, without charge; on all over this quantity twenty cents per pound, to be paid to the clerk on board the ship, but no merchandise nor bedding will be taken as baggage.

Baggage masters accompany the baggage through the entire trip.

For further information, or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN,
General Agent of the Line,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Or to C. L. BARTLETT & Co.,
No. 16 Broad st., Boston, Mass.
Or to R. J. KIMBALS & Co.,
No. 12 Toronto st., Toronto, C. W.
New York, June 3, 1865.

NEW YORK MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

No. 10 BARCLAY STREET.

The following are the rates charged for the transportation of Passengers and Freight from New York to New Orleans, upon this Company's line of Steamships, viz.:

Rates of Passage.

Passage in First Cabin, on side-wheel steamer.....	\$80 00
Passage in Second Cabin, (with board included).....	40 00
Passage in First Cabin, on screw steamer.....	60 00

Rates of Freight.

Freight, by measurement, per cubic ft.	40
do by weight, per pound.....	01
do in dry barrels, (equal to flour barrels, per bbl.....)	1 50
do in liquids, per gross gallon....	08
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums of \$5,000 and over.....	1/4 per ct.
do specie or currency, (payable in kind,) in sums less than \$5,000.....	3/4 per ct.

Freight will be taken by measurement or by weight, at the company's option, except by special agreement.

Freight for this company's steamships will be received at the company's warehouse, upon their pier, No. 46 North River, (third pier above the foot of Canal street,) at all times during business hours.

One of the company's steamships will sail for New Orleans, direct, every Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 46 North River.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The NEW and ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS of the

American and Mexican Mail Steamship Co.

Built expressly for the Trade, will be regularly dispatched from NEW YORK to SISAL and VERA CRUZ, via HAVANA, on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each Month.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

MANHATTAN
1500 TONS BURTHEN,

CAPTAIN ED. W. TURNER,

Will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for

Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz,

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 3 P. M.

To be followed by the Steamship VERA CRUZ, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

NEW YORK to HAVANA,	
First Cabin.....	\$50 Steerage..... \$30
NEW YORK to SISAL.	
First Cabin.....	\$90 Steerage..... \$45
NEW YORK to VERA CRUZ.	
First Cabin.....	\$100 Steerage..... \$50

Experienced Surgeons attached to the steamships of this Company.

Superior accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply at 26 Broadway, New York.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent.

**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.

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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.

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DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF
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HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

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Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.
Do. 1 Year Certificates.

We also collect Government Vouchers and Drafts and attend to other business with Government.

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No 6 WALL STREET,**

Buy and Sell Government Securities and Specie,
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Attend to all business in the courts of the United States and in the departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own. Mr. Lewis's experience as Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be a guaranty of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.

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**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. WALCOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

**GERMANIA
FIRE
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No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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